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The Daily

Statistics Canada

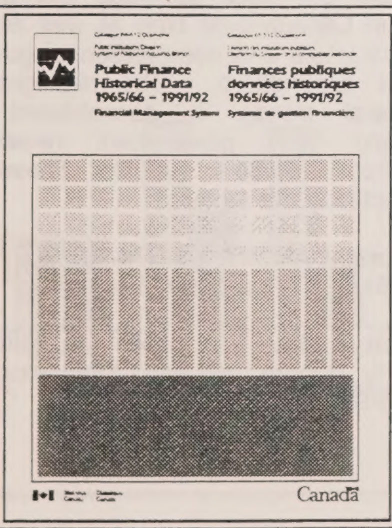
Wednesday, April 1, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: March 1992



Public Finance Historical Data
1965/66-1991/92

Public Finance Historical Data, 1965/66-1991/92 is released today.

For the first time, the Public Institutions Division is publishing 26 years of government revenue and expenditure statistics for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada based on a common universe, classification, concept and methodology. Also included are consolidated revenues and expenditures, which provide an indication of the total size of government by eliminating inter-governmental revenues and expenditures.

To obtain further information on this release, contact Terry Moore (613-951-8561) or Donald Dubreuil (613-951-0767).

For highlights from this publication turn to Page 2 of today's Daily.

Public Finance Historical Data, 1965/66-1991/92 (68-512, $56) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

MAJOR RELEASE

Public Finance Historical Data

1965/66 to 1991/92

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed and comparable governmental data, as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with figures published in government financial statements.*

Highlights

- Consolidated total revenue for the federal, provincial and local governments grew from $16.7 billion in 1965/66 to $274.6 billion in 1990/91, for an average annual growth rate of 11.8%. Consolidated total expenditure for the three levels of government rose from $17.2 billion in 1965/66 to $309.5 billion in 1990/91 for an average annual growth rate of 12.3%. Over the same period, Canada's Gross Domestic Product increased from $57.5 billion to $671.6 billion, or at an average annual rate of growth of 10.3%.

- Income taxes represent the largest component of consolidated total revenue. The income tax component of total revenue rose from 35.3% in 1965/66 to 43.8% in 1990/91.

- Health and social insurance levies was another component of total revenue that grew significantly over the period, increasing from 4.2% of total revenue in 1965/66 to 8.1% in 1990/91.

- The proportion of consolidated total revenue for all three levels of government derived from consumption taxes declined from 29.9% in 1965/66 to 20.3% in 1990/91. Property and related taxes also declined as a proportion of total revenue, dropping from 12.6% in 1965/66 to 8.4% in 1990/91.

- Debt charges, health, and social service expenditure functions were the three most rapidly growing components of expenditure, with average annual growth rates between 1965/66 and 1990/91 of 15.5%, 13.6% and 13.1%, respectively.

- Debt charges' share grew from 9.9% of total expenditure in 1965/66 to 20.3% in 1990/91. Health expenditures represented 9.9% of consolidated total expenditure in 1965/66 and 13.4% in 1990/91. Social services increased from 18.0% to 21.7% during the same period.

- Education, protection of persons and property, and transportation and communications functions showed significant declines as proportions of consolidated total expenditure between 1965/66 and 1990/91. Education's share of total expenditure fell from 17.4% to 11.9%, protection of persons and property decreased from 13.4% to 7.6% and transportation and communications dropped from 12.8% to 4.9%.

This publication contains data on the revenues and expenditures of the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada for the period between 1965/66 to 1991/92, as well as two different consolidations of these data: (1) consolidated federal, provincial and local statistics and (2) consolidated provincial and local statistics for the period between 1965/66 and 1990/91. The estimates for the federal and provincial governments are based on the last detailed set of budgets and estimates presented in the Spring and early Summer of 1991.

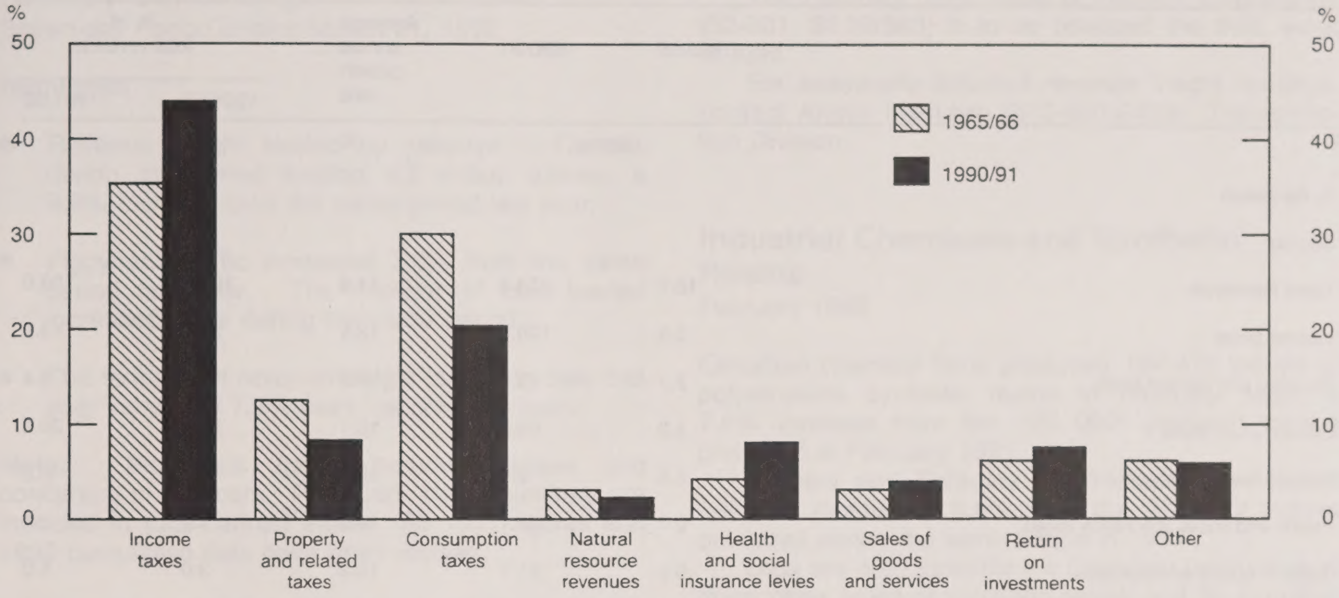
In this publication, revenues are broken down by source (income taxes, consumption taxes, etc.) and expenditures are broken down by function. These statistics allow the user to trace the growth of government in Canada over time as well as to trace changes in structure and composition of government revenue and expenditure. The highlights above outline general trends in consolidated federal, provincial and local government revenue and expenditure from 1965/66 to 1990/91. These patterns are also reflected in the table.

Available on CANSIM: (1974-75 to 1991-92) matrices 2751 to 2776 and 3146 to 3160.

To obtain further information on this release contact Terry Moore (613-951-8561) or Donald Dubreuil (613-951-0767).

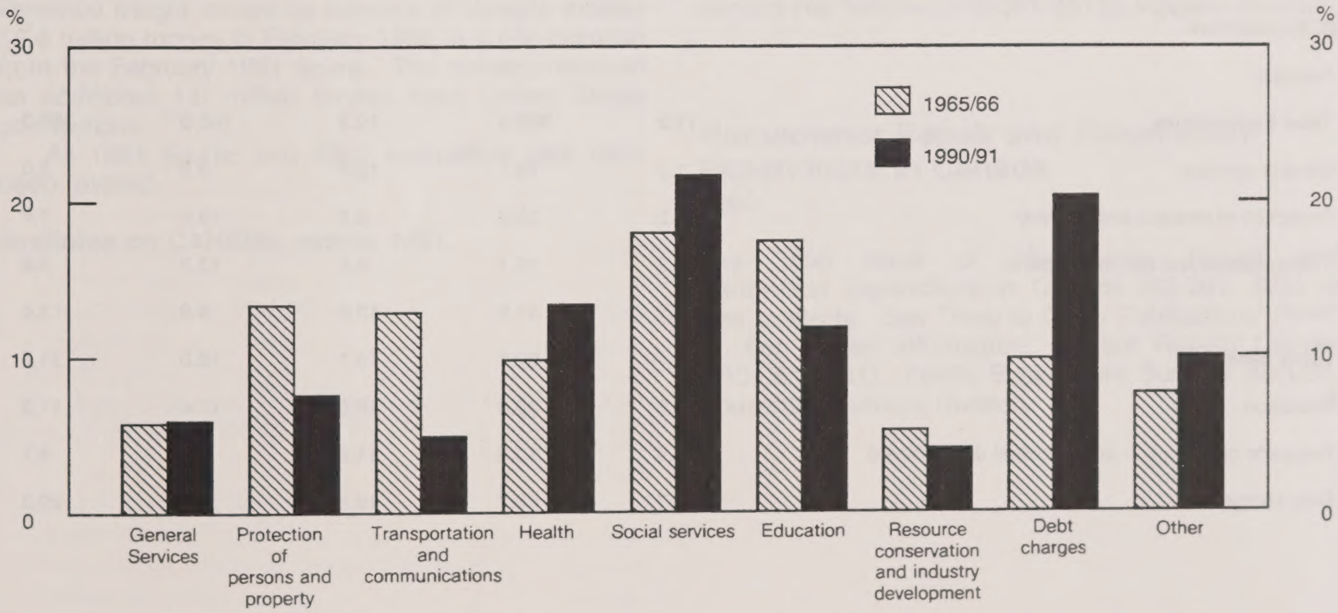
Consolidated Revenue – Federal, Provincial, Territorial and Local Governments

By Source as a Percent of Total Revenue



Consolidated Expenditure – Federal, Provincial, Territorial and Local Governments

By Function as a Percent of total Expenditure



Consolidated Federal, Provincial, Territorial, and Local Government Finances

	1965/66	1990/91	Average annual growth rate	% of total revenue	
				1965/66	1991/92
	billions		%		
A. Revenue					
Source:					
Total Revenue	**16.7**	**274.5**	**11.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Income taxes	5.9	120.3	12.8	35.3	43.8
Property and related taxes	2.1	23.0	10.0	12.6	8.4
Consumption taxes	5.0	55.8	10.1	29.9	20.3
Natural resource revenues	0.5	6.0	10.5	3.0	2.2
Health and social insurance levies	0.7	22.1	14.8	4.2	8.1
Sales of goods and services	0.5	11.1	13.2	3.0	4.0
Return on investments	1.0	20.5	12.8	6.0	7.5
Other	1.0	15.7	11.6	6.0	5.7

	1965/66	1990/91	Average annual growth rate	% of total expenditures	
				1965/66	1990/91
	billions		%		
B. Expenditure					
Function:					
Total Expenditure	**17.2**	**309.5**	**12.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**
General services	1.0	18.7	12.4	5.8	6.0
Protection of persons and property	2.3	23.6	9.8	13.4	7.6
Transportation and communications	2.2	15.1	8.0	12.8	4.9
Health	1.7	41.6	13.6	9.9	13.4
Social services	3.1	67.1	13.1	18.0	21.7
Education	3.0	36.8	10.5	17.4	11.9
Resource conservation and industrial development	0.9	12.8	11.2	5.2	4.1
Debt charges	1.7	62.7	15.5	9.9	20.3

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 21, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.8 million tonnes, a 9.8% increase over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 7.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 9.7% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 7.2% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

February 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.4 million tonnes in February 1992, a 4.4% increase from the February 1991 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The February 1992 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of April.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

February 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 134 473 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in February 1992, a 7.6% increase from the 125 002r (revised) tonnes produced in February 1991.

January and February 1992 production totalled 286 393 tonnes, up 9.8% from the 260 830r tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for February 1992 and February 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The February 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada

1990

The 1990 issue of *Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada* (62-201, $26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-9781), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin: For-Hire Trucking, 1989. Vol. 7, No. 8.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin: Canada – US Traffic, 1987-1989. Vol. 8, No. 1.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Fourth Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $23/$92; United States: US$27.50/US$110; Other Countries: US$32.25/US$129).

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells, Intentions 1992.
Catalogue number 61-216
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1990.
Catalogue number 62-201
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Public Finance Historical Data, 1965/66 - 1991/92.
Catalogue number 68-512
(Canada: $56; United States: US$67; Other Countries: US$78).

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-Time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 81-258
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Simplify your search for data with the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992. *It includes sources for key statistics on all areas of Canadian social and economic activity. Using the keyword index, you'll find what you need in seconds. For easy access to over 800 Statistics Canada products and services, order the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992 (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20).*

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	February 1992	March 27, 1992
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	December 1991	March 12, 1992
Births in Canada	1990	March 30, 1992
Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles	Fourth Quarter 1991	March 11, 1992
Building Permits	December 1991	March 2, 1992
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Business Services	1987-1989	March 31, 1992
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	January 1992	March 25, 1992
Canada's Men: A Profile of their Labour Market Experience	1988	March 30, 1992
Canada-European Economic Community Trade Reconciliation		March 26, 1992
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	January 1992	March 25, 1992
Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	December 1991	March 2, 1992
Canadian Social Trends	Spring 1992	March 16, 1992
CANSIM Disc		March 2, 1992
Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Fourth Quarter 1991	March 10, 1992
Cement	January 1992	March 5, 1992
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Construction Type Plywood	January 1992	March 23, 1992
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	February 1992	March 19, 1992
Consumer Price Index	February 1992	March 20, 1992

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Dairy Review	January 1992	March 13, 1992
Deliveries of Major Grains	January 1992	March 17, 1992
Department Store Sales	February 1992	March 16, 1992
Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1992	March 24, 1992
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1992	March 10, 1992
Electric Lamps	February 1992	March 23, 1992
Electric Power Statistics	December 1991	March 4, 1992
	January 1992	March 31, 1992
Electric Storage Batteries	January 1992	March 10, 1992
Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1992	March 30, 1992
Estimates of Labour Income	December 1991	March 9, 1992
Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells	Intentions 1992	March 12, 1992
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Farm Product Price Index	January 1992	March 10, 1992
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Footwear Statistics	January 1992	March 10, 1992
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Grain Marketing Situation Report	February 1992	March 27, 1992
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Wholesale Trade	January 1992	March 24, 1992

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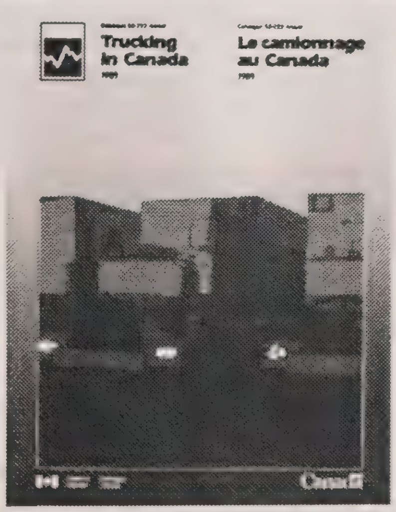


Trucking in Canada

1989

Revenues of Canadian for-hire trucking firms earning more than $250,000 annually totalled $10.2 billion in 1989, a 6.5% increase over 1988.

Canadian for-hire truckers carried 162 million tonnes of freight in 1989, an 8.3% drop from 1988. The number of shipments transported rose by 3.7% to 31.3 million in 1989.

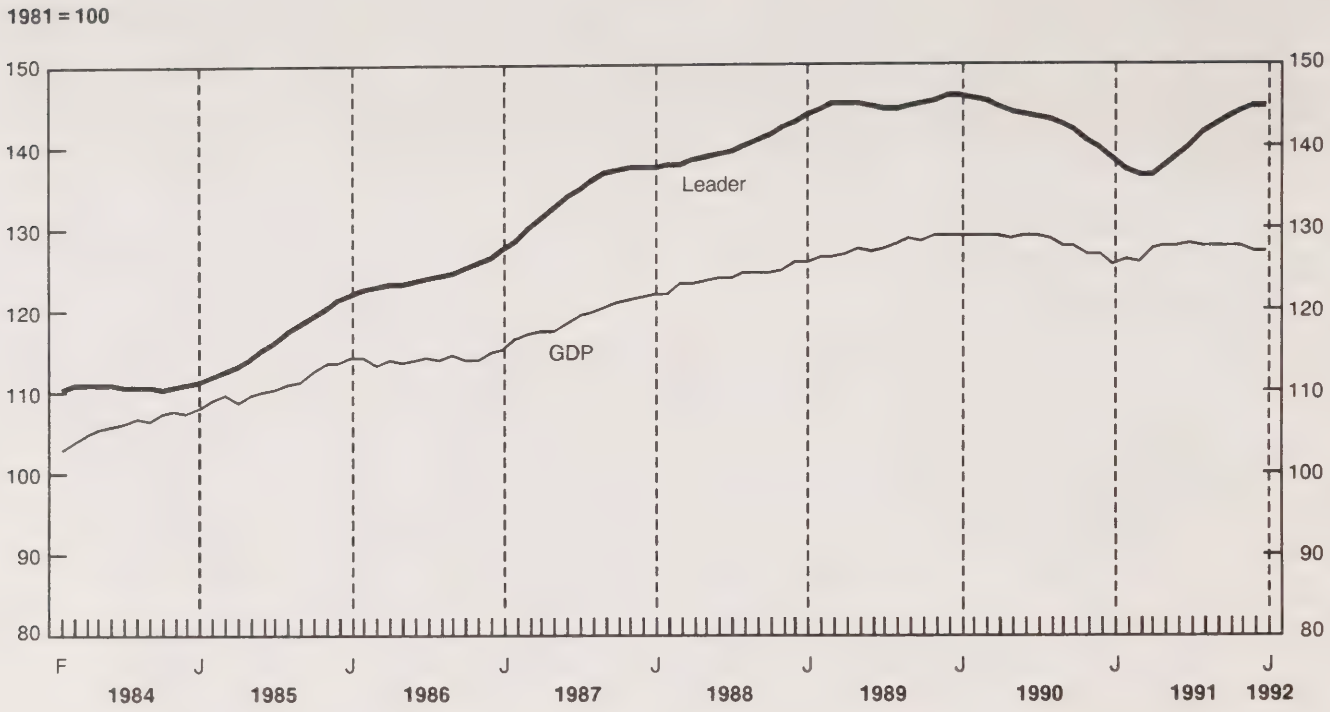
Trucking in Canada presents a range of information about trucking activity in Canada, including 1990 information based on a quarterly sample of Canadian trucking firms. This issue also presents the results of the 1989 private trucking survey and a number of special studies on topics such as trans-border trucking and owner-operators.

Trucking in Canada, 1989 (53-222, $45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Surface and Marine Transport Section, Transportation Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

January 1992

The composite leading index slowed again in January, showing no change after nine months of growth. Most of the weakness originated in widespread declines in manufacturing demand. Overall, four components fell in January, while four increased and two were unchanged. The financial market indicators picked up the most, followed by gains in the U.S. leading index, which responded to the upturn of final demand at the start of the new year.

The indicators of household demand were mixed, as labour market conditions continued to deteriorate and households remained reluctant to increase debtloads. The auto sales upturn remained sluggish and dampened overall sales of durable goods. The housing index fell 2%, as housing starts declined to their lowest level since May 1991. The recovery of sales of existing homes that began in November was interrupted in January and, partly as a result, sales of furniture and appliances edged up only 0.1% .

New orders for durable goods in manufacturing posted a second straight drop in January (-1.8%). The faster rate of decline originated in drops for autos and feeder industries such as metals. Demand also remained weak in most other industries, as sluggish household demand accompanied lower business investment intentions for 1992. The average workweek was little changed. The ratio of shipments to stocks stopped growing for the first time since May, while employment in business services recorded its first decline since March 1991.

The financial market indicators continued to firm early in the new year. The stock market picked up in January and held on into February, after weakening the previous two months. The real money supply increased by 0.4%.

The U.S. leading indicator grew steadily at 0.2% in January, after decelerating in previous months. Signs of an upturn in final demand were much more marked in the U.S. than in Canada, partly because labour market conditions improved slightly in the U.S., according to their household survey, unlike in Canada.

For more information on the economy, the April issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available the week of April 20-24. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	November	December	January	December	January
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	0.5	0.3	0.0	144.7	144.7
Unsmoothed	0.1	-0.1	-0.8	144.4	143.2
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.3	0.4	0.1	994.3[4]	995.3[4]
Other durable goods sales	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	3,539[4]	3,535.8[4]
Housing index[1]	-0.8	-1.1	-2.0	126.8	124.2
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	0.4	-0.3	-1.8	9,321[4]	9,154[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio (finished goods)[2]	0.02	0.02	0.00	1.50	1.50
Average workweek (hours)	0.3	0.0	0.0	38.0	38.0
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.3	0.0	-0.3	1,805	1,800
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.3	0.2	0.2	194.2	194.5
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-0.1	0.0	0.3	3,508	3,519
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	0.3	0.3	0.4	24,114[4]	24,212[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Canada's International Investment Position

1991

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates for the end of 1991 put Canada's net liability position[1] at $270 billion. This represents a 7% increase over 1990, not as sharp as the 9% rises recorded in each of the preceding two years.

- Canada's net liability with non-residents was almost 40% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), slightly above the previous high of 38% recorded in 1986 (higher relative levels were recorded in the mid-1960s).

- The United States continued to be the largest net investor in Canada ($105 billion), followed by Japan ($59 billion) and the United Kingdom ($29 billion).

- Canada's external liabilities totalled $490 billion against external assets of $220 billion. The $31 billion increase in liabilities was more than twice that in assets.

- Among external liabilities, non-residents purchased a record amount of Canadian bonds in 1991, bringing their holdings to $202 billion by the end of the year. This represents over one-third of all Canadian bonds outstanding.

- United States investors accounted for almost half of the net purchases of Canadian bonds in 1991, increasing their holdings to 32% of all externally-held Canadian bonds, up from 30% at the end of 1990. In contrast to their heavy purchases in the 1980s, Japanese investors were more moderate purchasers of Canadian bonds for a second consecutive year. Japan's share of externally-held Canadian bonds in 1991 declined to 22% from a peak of 26% at the end of 1989.

- The Canadian provinces and their enterprises tapped the foreign bond market extensively in 1991 and now account for 42% of foreign holdings of all Canadian bonds, up sharply from 36% at the end of 1990.

- Non-residents slowed considerably their net purchases of Government of Canada bonds in 1991, in contrast to their massive investment since the mid-1980s. In fact, Japanese investors became, for the first time, net sellers of Government of Canada bonds in 1991. Government of Canada bonds represented 28% of foreign holdings of Canadian bonds, down from the high of 30% reached at 1990 year-end.

- Canadian bonds sold to non-residents in 1991 were denominated predominantly in Canadian dollars, bringing to a record 46% the Canadian dollar share of foreign holdings of Canadian bonds.

- Foreign direct investment in Canada, at $130 billion, constituted the second largest form of investment in Canada after bonds. This was a net $5 billion addition over 1991, largely financed by capital from abroad.

- External assets were led by Canadian direct investment abroad, which amounted to $93 billion at the end of 1991. Direct investment is largely in the United States (60%), although the United States share has been decreasing in recent years in favour of European Community countries (20%), especially the United Kingdom.

- Canadian investment in foreign securities and in deposits abroad increased by over 10% in each of 1990 and 1991. These holdings totalled $58 billion by the end of 1991.

- Government of Canada official reserve assets remained substantial, at $20 billion, though lower than the record year-end of $22 billion in 1990. This represented the first year-end decline since 1983, when the reserves stood at $5 billion.

Also included in the publication released today are tables on Canadian direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Canada, by country and by industry up to 1990, as well as ownership and control series of capital employed in non-financial industries in Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2356 and 2700-2705.

The 1991 issue of *Canada's International Investment Position* (67-202, $37) contains detailed data on Canada's external assets and liabilities and is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Frank Chow (613-951-1871), Balance of Payments Division. ■

[1] *Based on book value.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey
Fourth Quarter 1991

Highlights

- During the fourth quarter of 1991, 47 large for-hire trucking carriers that each earn $25 million or more annually earned total operating revenues of $751.7 million. This was a decrease of 5.4% from the third quarter of 1991, when 50 large carriers earned $795.0 million in operating revenues.

- During the fourth quarter of 1991, domestic movements accounted for 81.8% of total operating revenues and international movements accounted for 18.2%. This represents an increased emphasis on the international market compared to the third quarter of 1991, when 17.3% of total revenues derived from international movements.

- Total operating expenses recorded in the fourth quarter of 1991 for large carriers were $762.9 million, down 2.4% from third quarter 1991 total expenses of $781.4 million.

- Total operating expenses divided by total operating revenues resulted in an operating ratio of 1.015 for the fourth quarter of 1991. This was a slight deterioration from the ratio reported in the fourth quarter of 1990 (1.012) and a large deterioration from the 0.983 in the third quarter of 1991.

- Revenue per kilometre for the fourth quarter of 1991 was $1.66, the same as for the third quarter of 1991. In the fourth quarter of 1990, revenue per kilometre was $1.63.

- The large for-hire carriers spent 37.8% of total operating expenses on salaries and wages and 21.6% on owner-operator expenses. In the third quarter of 1991, they spent 37.4% of expenses on wages and 22.9% went towards owner-operator expenses. This shift away from owner-operators to company drivers is also evident when comparing the distance travelled. In the third quarter of 1991, company drivers accounted for 47.2% of the total distance travelled by large for-hire carriers and owner-operators accounted for 52.8% of the total distance travelled. In the fourth quarter of 1991, company drivers increased the percentage of total distance travelled to 49.5%.

For complete details, the *Surface and Marine Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75) will be released in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending March 28, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 28, 1992 totalled 285 791 tonnes, a 3.3% increase from the preceding week's total of 276 527 tonnes and up 3.6% from the year-earlier level of 275 924 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 3 302 554 tonnes, an increase of 0.8% from 3 275 566 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport
January 1992

Highlights

- In January, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products by Canadian pipelines increased 0.2% from the same period a year earlier to 15 245 455 cubic metres.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 9.7% in January 1992 compared to January 1991, while pipeline imports rose 30.5% for the same period.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in January 1992 rose 5.8% over 1991, but deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 16.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The January 1992 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
January 1992

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for January 1992 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, December 1991.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin: Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, Third Quarter 1991. Vol. 8, No. 2.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Trucking in Canada, 1989.
Catalogue number 53-222
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

Telephone Statistics, January 1992.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Farm Product Price Index, January 1992.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, December 1991.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Canada's International Investment Position, 1991.
Catalogue number 67-202
(Canada: $37; United States: US$44; Other Countries: US$52).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 3, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Focus on Culture

Spring 1992

The Spring 1992 issue of *Focus on Culture* includes articles about periodical and book publishing in Canada, government spending on culture, a new survey of the cultural labour force in Canada and newly released publications.

Canadian periodicals saw signs of the recession in 1989-90, when circulation dropped for the first time since 1984-85; total annual circulation of all Canadian periodicals declined 6% to 522 million copies. In 1989-90, circulation revenue decreased 3% in constant dollars over the previous year.

Total government spending on culture grew about 15% in constant dollars between 1985-86 and 1989-90. Governments at all levels spent $5.7 billion on culture in 1989-90. The federal government contributed slightly more than half or $2.9 billion, while provincial and municipal governments spent $1.7 and $1.1 billion, respectively.

According to a new study, the 1981-82 recession had a mild and short-lived impact on Canadian book publishing. The industry even grew at a faster rate than the overall economy, due to the impetus of the strong growth of exclusive agency sales.

Sponsored by Employment and Immigration Canada, Statistics Canada will conduct the first cross-occupational look at Canadian artists and cultural workers. The Cultural Labour Force Project will integrate the information requirements of the various cultural communities. The Canadian Conference of the Arts, the Department of Communications, and the Canada Council are participating in the project.

The Spring issue of *Focus on Culture*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Renée Langlois (613-951-1571), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

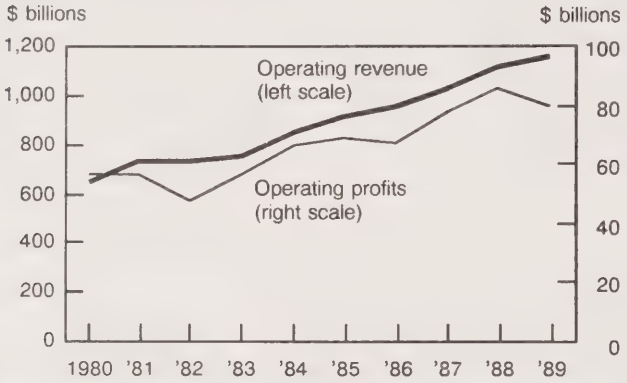
Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises

1989
(Preliminary)

Profits Summary

Operating profits of Canadian financial and non-financial enterprises decreased 7.1% to $79.3 billion in 1989, following increases of 9.7% in 1988 and 16.3% in 1987. This decrease was the most significant since the recession of 1982, when operating profits decreased 16.0%.

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises
Operating Revenue and Operating Profits



Most of the overall $6.0 billion decline in operating profits in 1989 was recorded in the non-financial industries. Their profits decreased $5.5 billion to $65.3 billion from a record $70.8 billion high in 1988. Declines were reported in 15 of the 22 major industry groups, the largest declines were noted in wood and paper ($1.3 billion), general services to business ($1.1 billion), non-ferrous metals and primary metal products ($826 million) and building materials and construction ($816 million). Other major decreases in operating profits were recorded in accomodation, food and beverage, education, health and recreation services ($619 million), transportation services ($415 million), motor vehicles, parts and accessories and tires ($407 million), chemicals, chemical products and textiles ($329 million) and the food industry ($327 million). Major increases in operating profits were registered in consumer goods and services ($398 million) and the beverage and tobacco industry ($228 million).

Operating profits of financial industries decreased $572 million in 1989 to $14.0 billion. This 3.9% decrease followed a 31% increase in 1988, when operating profits rose to a $14.5 billion peak. Significant declines were noted among chartered banks and property and casualty insurers, but increases were posted in the consumer and business financing intermediaries and credit unions industries.

Non-financial Industries

Wood and paper: Operating profits dropped $1.3 billion to $5.6 billion in 1989 from a $6.9 billion peak in 1988. This was the first decrease in operating profits since the 1982 recession, when a 63.9% drop to $992 million was recorded. Weakened demand, the continued strength of the Canadian dollar and high interest rates were noted as the primary contributors to lower results in 1989.

General services to business: Operating profits decreased $1.1 billion to $1.2 billion in 1989. This industry's decrease was the second largest within the non-financial industry group. During the previous nine years, operating profits ranged from a $1.8 billion low in 1980 to a $2.4 billion high in both 1984 and 1987.

Non-ferrous metals and primary metal products: Operating profits fell $826 million to $4.0 billion from a $4.8 billion peak in 1988. This significant 17.3% decrease followed two years of strong growth of 92% in 1987 and 84% in 1988. Lower demand and lower prices for steel and aluminum were noted as the contributors to the decreases in operating profits. In the 1982 recession, operating profits fell 91% to $210 million.

Building materials and construction: Operating profits fell $816 million to $2.6 billion in 1989. Since the recession of 1982, operating profits climbed from a $2 billion low to a $3.4 billion peak in 1988. The level recorded in 1989 was the lowest since 1984.

Financial Industries

Chartered banks: Operating profits decreased 15% in 1989, from a $5.0 billion peak in 1988 to $4.2 billion. The 1989 profits were almost 70% higher than the $2.5 billion average recorded from 1983 to 1987, and three times higher than the $1.4 billion recorded at the lowest point of the recession in 1982.

Property and casualty insurers: In 1989, operating profits were down $224 million to $1.1 billion. Following this 17% decrease, operating profits were at the lowest level since 1985, when profits were $423 million.

Consumer and business financing intermediaries: Operating profits rose 18% in 1989 to a new $3.3 billion peak. This was the sixth consecutive increase since the most recent low of $1.6 billion in 1983.

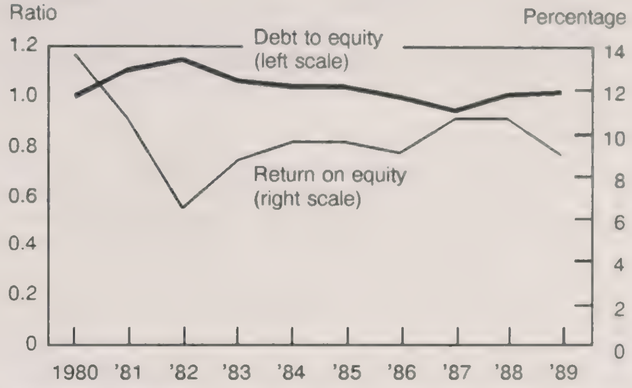
Credit unions: Operating profits grew by $294 million to reach $1.3 billion in 1989. This 29% increase was the third substantial increase in a row, following gains of 24% in 1987 and 50% in 1988. Average operating profits for the period from 1980 to 1986 were $525 million.

Financial Ratios – Financial and Non-financial Enterprises

Return on equity: This profitability indicator was down from 10.6% in 1988 to 8.9% in 1989. Following this second consecutive fall since the 10.7% high in 1987, the rate of return on equity in 1989 was at the same level as in 1983.

Debt to equity: The debt-to-equity solvency indicator rose slightly from 1.01 in 1988 to 1.02 in 1989. Despite this second consecutive increase, the ratio was well below the level of 1.15 recorded during the 1982 recession.

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises
Financial Ratios



The 1989 issue of *Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises, Preliminary* (61-219P, $48) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications". Note that only financial statistics data will be presented in that publication. Taxation statistics data will be presented in future publications.

For further information on this release, contact Roy St-Germain (613-951-2649), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

February 1992

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 67,917 kitchen appliances in February 1992, up 48.5% from the 45,749 appliances produced a year earlier.

Data of home comfort products for February 1992 is confidential.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 127,830 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1991 amounted to 95,006 units.

The February 1992 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Pent (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, October-December 1991.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January 1992.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

Teachers in Universities, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 81-241
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Focus on Culture, Spring 1992, Vol. 4, No. 1.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/$25; United States: US$7.50/US$30; Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 6-10, 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
7	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1992
8	Help-wanted Index	March 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1992
9	New Housing Price Index	February 1992
10	Labour Force Survey	March 1992
10	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1992
10	Farm Product Price Index	February 1992

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 6, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Guide to Labour Force Survey Data

Gain a better understanding of the unemployment rate and other labour market indicators from the new *Guide to Labour Force Survey Data*. This publication discusses relevant concepts and terminology and explores the survey questionnaire on an item-by-item basis. It also briefly covers methodology and collection procedures and provides a summary of the available data outputs.

A useful addition to this improved publication is a new labour force survey dictionary that provides detailed definitions of survey terms and variables.

The *Guide to Labour Force Survey Data* (71-528, $45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications" or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Coal and Coke Statistics
January 1992

Canadian production of coal totalled 6 610 kilotonnes in January 1992, up 11.4% from the corresponding month last year.

Exports in January 1992 fell 13.5% from January 1991 to 2 252 kilotonnes.

Coke production decreased in January 1992 to 281 kilotonnes, a 1.7% drop from January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics
February 1992

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,749,149 pairs of footwear in February 1992, a 7.6% decrease from the 1,892,651r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to February 1992 totalled 3,364,464r pairs of footwear, down 11.2% from the 3,787,378r pairs produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The February 1992 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Domestic and International Shipping
January to June 1991
(Preliminary)

During the first half of 1991, 154.7 million tonnes of cargo were handled at Canadian ports in domestic and international shipping, down 5.7% from the same period in 1990. Coastwise shipping represented approximately one-third of total handling.

From January to June 1991, international shipping generated 104.8 million tonnes of cargo handled, down 5.6% or 6.3 million tonnes from the first six months of 1990. An 8.5 million tonnes decline in inbound shipments accounted for the overall drop in international shipping. Arrivals of coal and crude petroleum, the two major commodities imported to Canada by water, declined 2.2 million tonnes and 1.9 million tonnes, respectively. However, outbound tonnage increased 2.2 million tonnes to total 78.5 million tonnes. Deliveries of wheat abroad were up 2.2 million tonnes to 12.3 million tonnes.

Significant fluctuations in total tonnage handled for the first half of 1991 compared with the first half of 1990 were as follows:

Halifax	-21.7% to 6.8 million tonnes
Hamilton	-33.3% to 3.6 million tonnes
Montreal/Contrecoeur	-20.3% to 7.9 million tonnes
Port Cartier	+9.8% to 8.9 million tonnes
Sept-Îles/Pointe-Noire	+7.5% to 7.8 million tonnes
Thunder Bay	+37.3% to 7.4 million tonnes

Preliminary statistics for January to June 1991 will be published in *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (50-002, $9.40/$75), which will be available by the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, January 1992.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, February 1992.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, January 1992.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Rigid Insulating Board, February 1992.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, February 1992.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, February 1992.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, February 1992.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, February 1992.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1991.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/$202).

Exports by Commodity, January 1992.
Catologue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Guide to Labour Force Survey Data
Catologue number 71-528
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

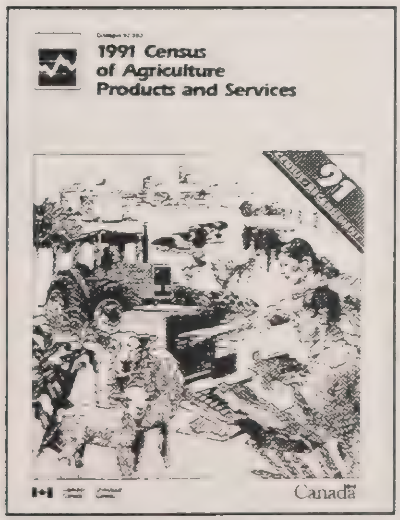
Tuesday, April 7, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 8



1991 Census of Agriculture Products and Services

The first 1991 Census of Agriculture publication, *1991 Census of Agriculture Products and Services*, is now available.

This publication provides full details of all 1991 Census of Agriculture products and services, including prices and ordering information. This publication also contains information on Census of Agriculture terms, geography and history.

The *1991 Census of Agriculture Products and Services* (92-303, free) is now available. See "How to Order Publications" or contact any one of the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres.

For more information, call Lynda Kemp, User Services and Marketing Unit, Census of Agriculture (613-951-8711 or call toll-free 1-800-465-1991).

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income
January 1992

Highlights

The January 1992 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $31.4 billion, an increase of 2.5% from January 1991.

Seasonally Adjusted – Wages and Salaries

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries declined 0.3% in January 1992, following an increase of 0.4% in December 1991.

- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in forestry (2.1%), construction (1.5%) and provincial administration (1.5%). But these increases were more than offset by declines in manufacturing (0.7%), transportation, communications and other utilities (1.1%), finance, insurance and real estate (1.1%), commercial and personal services (0.7%) and federal administration (1.3%).

- Wages and salaries declined in January 1992 in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and abroad (1.7%), Newfoundland (1.4%), Saskatchewan (0.7%), British Columbia (0.6%) and Ontario (0.4%). Increases were recorded in Prince Edward Island (1.3%) and New Brunswick (0.9%).

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components – wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Unadjusted

- The year-over-year growth in wages and salaries in January 1992 was 1.8%. This was the same as the December 1991 year-to-year growth rate and down from the 1991 overall annual growth of 2.2%.

- Decelerations in the year-to-year growth rates in January occurred in mines, quarries and oil wells, transportation, communications and other utilities, health and welfare services and federal administration. Wages and salaries in both manufacturing and construction continued to record year-to-year declines.

- New Brunswick (2.6%), Saskatchewan (2.7%), Alberta (3.0%), British Columbia (4.5%) and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and abroad (5.6%) continued in January to record larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries than the national growth rate (1.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1992 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087). □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	January 1992[p]	December 1991[r]	November 1991[f]	January 1991
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	129.2	188.6	212.4	127.0
Forestry	179.7	175.3	204.7	179.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	692.0	680.4	679.7	682.8
Manufacturing industries	4,963.7	5,026.1	5,044.9	5,015.1
Construction industry	1,466.7	1,569.4	1,775.8	1,532.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,769.5	2,791.6	2,810.8	2,689.4
Trade	3,995.8	4,107.9	4,085.2	3,975.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,591.9	2,624.7	2,592.4	2,518.5
Commercial and personal services	3,915.7	3,988.2	4,036.4	3,807.1
Education and related services	2,600.8	2,578.8	2,647.3	2,470.0
Health and welfare services	2,443.5	2,446.0	2,469.7	2,351.9
Federal administration and other government offices	945.2	978.0	959.9	908.0
Provincial administration	656.3	659.9	665.7	638.9
Local administration	643.0	661.8	653.4	605.3
Total wages and salaries	**27,992.9**	**28,476.7**	**28,838.3**	**27,501.0**
Supplementary labour income	3,404.9	3,337.3	3,379.5	3,142.2
Labour income	**31,397.8**	**31,814.1**	**32,217.8**	**30,643.2**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	228.2	230.8	239.1	224.6
Forestry	197.1	193.0	198.0	197.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	690.7	702.7	691.5	681.4
Manufacturing industries	5,088.5	5,124.4	5,097.1	5,104.0
Construction industry	1,772.0	1,745.3	1,714.2	1,849.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,819.1	2,849.7	2,816.6	2,737.7
Trade	4,035.7	4,031.4	4,067.1	4,015.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,635.1	2,663.5	2,634.8	2,560.5
Commercial and personal services	4,036.4	4,063.4	4,039.9	3,919.0
Education and related services	2,530.8	2,542.0	2,540.7	2,403.6
Health and welfare services	2,471.9	2,459.9	2,485.0	2,379.7
Federal administration and other government offices	977.9	991.2	978.4	939.4
Provincial administration	675.6	665.4	668.5	657.8
Local administration	653.0	647.9	652.0	620.3
Total wages and salaries	**28,852.9**	**28,948.4**	**28,838.1**	**28,315.2**
Supplementary labour income	3,510.2	3,390.9	3,378.4	3,235.6
Labour income	**32,363.1**	**32,339.3**	**32,216.5**	**31,550.7**

[p] *Preliminary estimates.*
[r] *Revised estimates.*
[f] *Final estimates.*

Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for March 1992, of merchandise exports and imports for February 1992, and of Gross Domestic Product for January 1992.

The year-to-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for March was forecast at 1.7%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.4% and 2.0%, respectively. The mean forecast for February was very close to the actual value (1.8% versus 1.7%, respectively).

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for March was 10.6% (minimum 10.4%, maximum 10.8%). For February, the mean forecast underestimated the outcome by 0.2%.

February merchandise exports were forecast to be $12.0 billion, with a minimum and maximum of $11.5 billion and $12.5 billion, respectively. The forecast of imports for the same period was $11.2 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $10.9 billion and $11.5 billion, respectively.

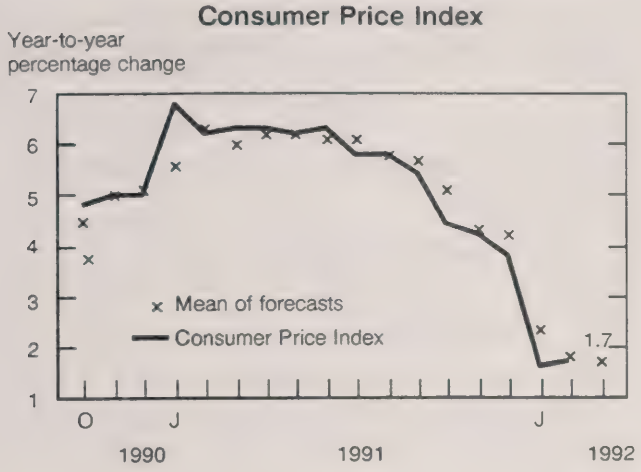
Note to users

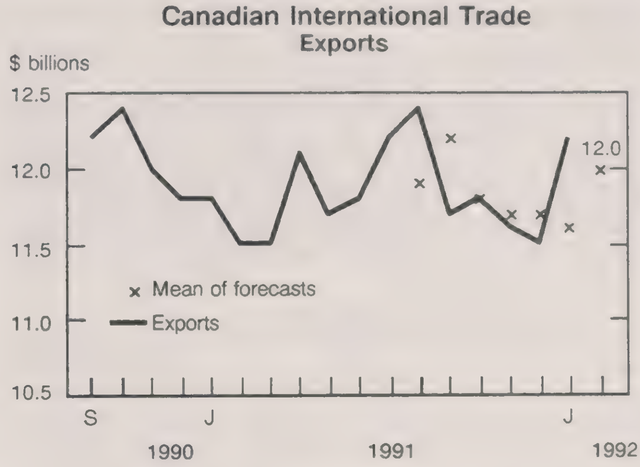
Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 24 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. The experience to date suggests that the results of this survey are found useful by the public at large. This month, participants were asked for their monthly forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, merchandise exports and imports, and the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.

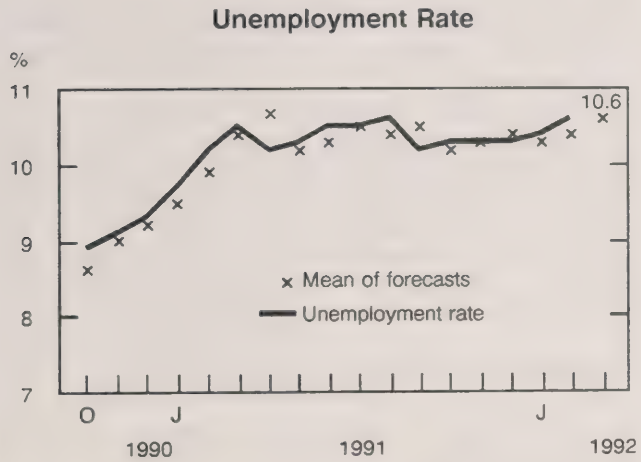
Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed -0.1% between December 1991 and January 1992, with minimum and maximum rates of -0.6% and +0.3%. Excluding an extreme value of -0.6%, the average forecast would show no movement in the monthly GDP (0.0%). Statistics Canada announced on March 31 that the actual change in GDP for January was +0.1%.

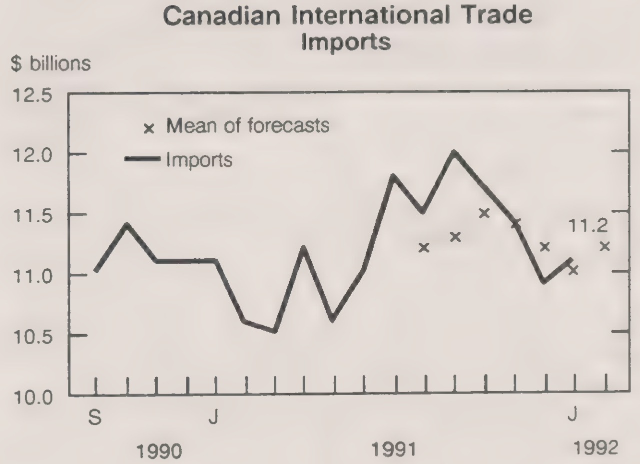
For a complete set of tables or for more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle at (613-951-0568). □

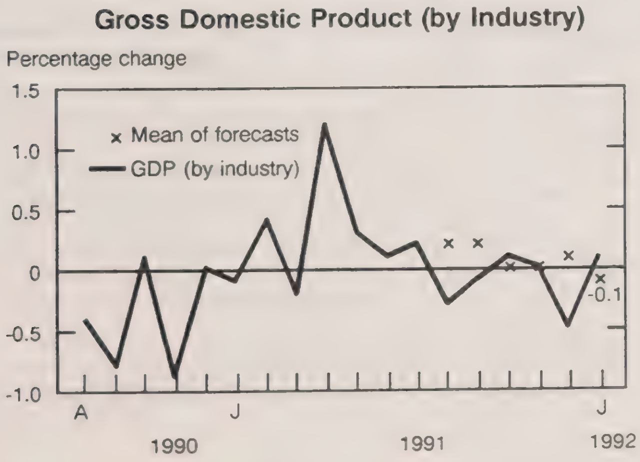
FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL











DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
March I992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 85 089 tonnes for all types of sugar in March 1992, comprising 75 264 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 825 tonnes in export sales. The 1992 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 236 729 tonnes: 204 776 tonnes in domestic sales and 31 953 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 70 001 tonnes in March 1991, of which 63 936 tonnes were domestic sales and 6 065 tonnes were export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 210 961 tonnes: 193 554^r (revised) tonnes in domestic sales and 17 407^r tonnes in export sales.

The March 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing
February 1992

Steel pipe and tubing production for February 1992 totalled 124 437 tonnes, a 13.0% decrease from the 143 054^r (revised) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 245 591 tonnes, down 14.6% from the 287 728^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The February 1992 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
February 1992

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 981 061 cubic metres in February 1992, an 11.4% decrease from 4 493 743^r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 008 776 cubic metres, up 4.1% from 4 809 364^r cubic metres in February 1991. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 403 697 cubic metres, a 1.0% decrease from 8 485 887^r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 13.4% to 18 393 713 cubic metres, down from 21 237 249^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 7 653 103^r cubic metres, an 11.6% decrease from 8 656 916^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 7.3% to 9 642 772^r cubic metres, up from the year-earlier level of 8 988 854^r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 17 144 438^r cubic metres, was down 0.4% from 17 218 578^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The February 1992 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, January 1992.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Coal Mines, 1990.
Catalogue number 26-206
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, January 1992.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Furniture and Fixtures Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 35-251
(Canada: $35; United States: $42; Other Countries: US$49).

Paper and Allied Products Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 36-250
(Canada: $35; United States: $42; Other Countries: US$49).

Coal and Coke Statistics, January 1992.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Electric Power Statistics, January 1992.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Wholesale Trade, January 1992.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, January 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

1991 Census of Agriculture Products and Services, 1991.
Catalogue number 92-303
(Free)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 8, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5

MAJOR RELEASE

Help-wanted Index

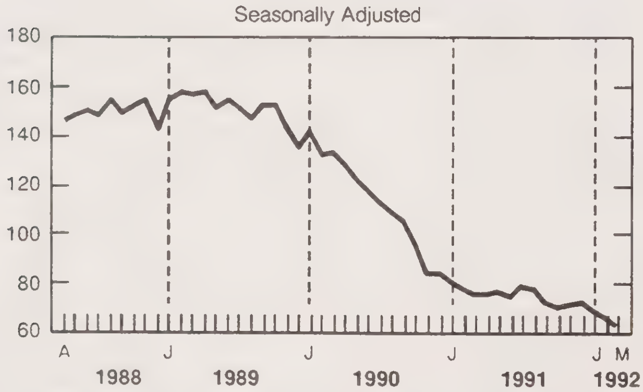
March 1992

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- After reaching a peak of 157 in February 1989, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) started a decline that accelerated in 1990 (from 141 in January to 84 in December). The downward trend slowed during the following year, and the index fell to 72 in December 1991. During the first quarter of 1992, the index continued its decline, falling to 62 in March.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Note to Users

Help-wanted Indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request. The trend-cycle estimates can also be obtained directly from CANSIM.

The Help-wanted Indices for the trend-cycle estimates are revised annually once the data for a complete calendar year have stabilized. The trend-cycle estimates released today on CANSIM show the revised data.

Changes by Region

- Between February and March 1992, the Help-wanted Index decreased 10% in Ontario (to 55 from 61), 9% in British Columbia (to 67 from 74) and 3% in the Atlantic provinces (to 87 from 90). The index remained unchanged at 74 in Quebec and increased 7% in the Prairie provinces (from 46 to 49).
- Compared with March 1991, the Help-wanted Index was lower in all regions, falling 24% in the Atlantic provinces and Ontario, 16% in British Columbia, 13% in the Prairie provinces and 4% in Quebec.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1991						
March	**75**	114	77	72	56	80
April	**75**	108	87	68	56	81
May	**76**	118	90	67	53	78
June	**74**	102	84	70	53	82
July	**78**	108	86	74	52	84
August	**77**	115	83	74	54	81
September	**72**	107	84	67	47	79
October	**70**	105	83	66	49	73
November	**71**	99	88	63	51	73
December	**72**	104	87	67	49	75
1992						
January	**69**	110	88	60	46	68
February	**65**	90	74	61	46	74
March	**62**	87	74	55	49	67

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

February 1992

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for February 1992 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 52 348 tonnes in February 1992, a 6.6% increase from the 49 090[r] (revised) tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The February 1992 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

February 1992

Steel primary forms production for February 1992 totalled 1 106 651 tonnes, a 0.7% increase from 1 099 156 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production totalled 2 169 127 tonnes, down 1.6% from 2 204 019 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The February 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

February 1992

Data on sales of storage batteries are now available.

The February 1992 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil Pipe Line Transport, January 1992.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1992.
Catalogue number 61-205
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1991.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Touriscope: International Travel, October - December 1991.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $38.50/$154; United States: US$46.25/US$185; Other Countries: US$54/US$216).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, January 1992.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Universities: Enrolment and Degrees, 1990.
Catalogue number 81-204
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASES

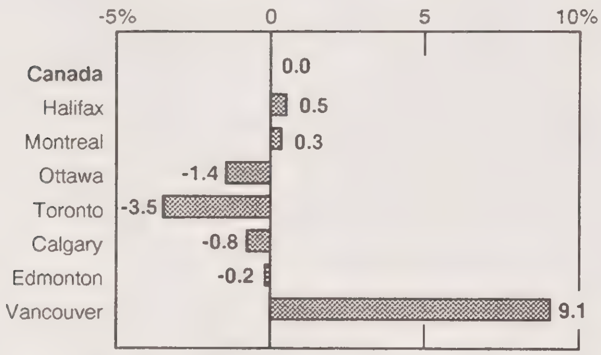
New Housing Price Index

February 1992

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 133.5 in February, down 0.1% from the January 1992 level. The estimated House Only index decreased 0.2%, while the Land Only index increased 0.1%.

The largest monthly decrease was registered in Toronto (-1.6%), while the largest monthly increase was recorded in Vancouver (2.0%).

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, February 1992



> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Users should note that the NHPI reflects selling price changes from the contractor's perspective rather than the purchaser's. The analytical index more closely follows a purchase price concept, although it has not been adjusted for all possible costs.*

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands unchanged from the year-earlier level. This lack of movement mainly reflects the offsetting impact of decreases, such as in Toronto (-3.5%), compared to increases in cities such as Vancouver (9.1%) and Victoria (5.1%).

Analytical Index

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the GST and relevant new housing rebate is applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST on purchasers of these houses. In February 1992, this index was 139.3, down 0.1% from the Canada Total level of 139.5 for January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1991	% change Feb. 1992/ Jan. 1992	% change Feb. 1992/ Feb. 1991
Canada Total	**133.5**	**133.7**	**133.5**	**-0.1**	**–**
Canada (House only)	**124.4**	**124.6**	**124.0**	**-0.2**	**0.3**
Canada (Land only)	**160.6**	**160.4**	**159.3**	**0.1**	**0.8**
St.John's	126.5	126.5	125.1	–	1.1
Halifax	109.6	109.6	109.1	–	0.5
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.8	114.0	114.5	0.7	0.3
Quebec City	134.9	134.6	135.8	0.2	-0.7
Montreal	134.5	134.4	134.1	0.1	0.3
Ottawa-Hull	123.0	123.1	124.8	-0.1	-1.4
Toronto	141.7	144.0	146.8	-1.6	-3.5
Hamilton	133.2	134.1	138.0	-0.7	-3.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	132.1	131.2	135.9	0.7	-2.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	127.0	128.2	129.5	-0.9	-1.9
London	146.0	146.0	144.8	–	0.8
Windsor	128.3	128.3	129.1	–	-0.6
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.2	133.1	132.3	0.1	0.7
Winnipeg	107.6	107.2	108.7	0.4	-1.0
Regina	112.9	112.6	110.1	0.3	2.5
Saskatoon	106.7	106.7	107.3	-	-0.6
Calgary	132.2	132.3	133.3	-0.1	-0.8
Edmonton	139.2	139.3	139.5	-0.1	-0.2
Vancouver	130.7	128.1	119.8	2.0	9.1
Victoria	123.2	123.3	117.2	-0.1	5.1

– *Nil or zero.*

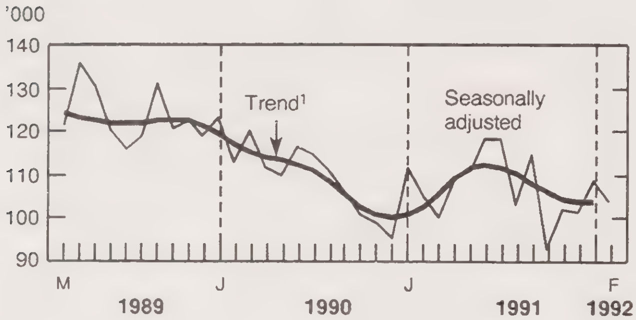
New Motor Vehicle Sales
February 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Series

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicles sales totalled 103,000 units in February 1992, a 4.7% decrease from the revised January value. This decrease was due to weaker sales of passenger cars (-7.3%); truck sales rose marginally (+0.6%).
- The 4.7% decrease in new motor vehicle sales followed a 7.5% increase in January and a 0.7% decrease in December.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1989-1992



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

> *Note to Users*
>
> *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
> *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for February 1992 were 82,000 units, up 1.2% from February 1991. Truck sales increased 16.5%, but passenger car sales declined 5.5.%. Sales levels for February 1992 were slightly inflated because 1992 is a leap year.
- The February decrease in passenger car sales was broadly based, affecting the sales of both cars manufactured in North America and those manufactured overseas.
- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose slightly to 64% in February 1992, up from 63% a year earlier, while the Japanese share remained unchanged at 29% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The February 1992 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3559) or Tom Newton (613-951-9693), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

February 1992

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 r	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**101,623** **+9.9**	**100,884** **-0.7**	**108,421** **+7.5**	**103,298** **-4.7**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	44,003 +12.0	42,593 -3.2	48,516 +13.9	44,326 -8.6
Overseas	23,857 +2.5	24,250 +1.6	24,193 -0.2	23,054 -4.7
Total	**67,860** **+8.5**	**66,843** **-1.5**	**72,709** **+8.8**	**67,379** **-7.3**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**33,762** **+13.0**	**34,041** **+0.8**	**35,712** **+4.9**	**35,918** **+0.6**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	February 1992	Change 1992/1991	January – February 1992	Change 1992/1991
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**82,261**	**+1.2**	**161,732**	**-2.0**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	34,279	-4.5	69,209	-11.4
Japan	15,621	-5.2	28,726	+2.0
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	3,543	-15.5	7,199	-10.8
Total	**53,443**	**-5.5**	**105,134**	**-8.1**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	24,949	+22.9	49,195	+14.6
Overseas	3,869	-12.9	7,403	-4.2
Total	**28,818**	**+16.5**	**56,598**	**+11.7**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

February 1992

Canadian firms produced 149 365 cubic metres of waferboard in February 1992, a 66.8% increase from the 89 539[r] (revised) cubic metres produced in February 1991. Particleboard production reached 83 284 cubic metres in February 1992, up 11.7% from 74 569 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Production of fibreboard in February 1992 was 7 905 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an 8.2% increase from the 7 306 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in February 1991.

Cumulative production of waferboard during 1992 totalled 282 910[r] cubic metres, up 47.1% from the 192 314[r] cubic metres produced during 1991. Particleboard production was 166 870 cubic metres in January and February 1992, up 14.2% from the 146 106 cubic metres produced in January and February 1991. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 14 649 thousand square metres, basis 3.173mm, up 7.5% from the 13 630 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The February 1992 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending April 4, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 4, 1992 totalled 280 473 tonnes, a 1.9% decrease from the preceding week's total of 285 791 tonnes, but up 16.1% from the year-earlier level of 241 600 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1992 was 3 583 027 tonnes, a 1.9% increase from 3 517 166 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 1992.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, February 1992.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Products Shipped by Canadian Manufacturers, 1988.
Catalogue number 31-211
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72; Other Countries: US$84).

Footwear Statistics, February 1992.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Retail Trade, January 1992.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Imports by Commodity, January 1992.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Labour Force Information, March 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. Friday, April 10, 1992.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 10, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

March 1992

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for March 1992 show a sharp rise in the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (+74,000) and a substantial decline in employment (-53,000). Following little change in the last quarter of 1991, the unemployment rate has been increasing since January and rose to 11.1 in March from 10.6 in February. Continuing the trend of recent months, there were losses in both full-time employment and employment in manufacturing.

Employment and Employment/Population Ratio

For the week ending March 21, 1992, the seasonally adjusted employment estimate fell 53,000 to 12,233,000, the fifth consecutive monthly decline. The decrease in the employment level in March was noted in full-time employment (-56,000) and was concentrated among women aged 25 and over. The overall employment/population ratio continued its downward trend, falling to 58.4 (-0.3) in March.

- Employment among women aged 25 and over decreased by 34,000 and their employment/population ratio fell to 51.2 (-0.5).
- Employment fell an estimated 31,000 in manufacturing (-1.7%), 27,000 in services (-0.6%) and 20,000 in public administration (-2.3%). Employment increased by 26,000 in transportation, communication and other utilities (+2.8%) and by 15,000 in construction (+2.2%). There was little change in the remaining industries.
- The estimated level of employment fell by 4,000 (-2.1%) in Newfoundland, 6,000 (-1.6%) in Nova Scotia, 25,000 in Ontario (-0.5%) and 4,000 in Manitoba (-0.8%) and Saskatchewan (-0.9%). There was no significant change noted in the remaining provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In March 1992, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment jumped 74,000 to 1,525,000. The unemployment rate rose 0.5 to 11.1, the highest since January 1985. The participation rate was unchanged in March at 65.6, after having declined 0.6 over the previous four months.

- The rise in the number of unemployed occurred among adults aged 25 and over – up 37,000 for men and up 28,000 for women.

Note to Users

1. *A new Guide to Labour Force Survey Data is now available. This publication discusses relevant concepts and terminology and explores the survey questionnaire on an item-by-item basis. It also briefly covers methodology and collection procedures and provides a summary of the available data. A useful addition to this improved publication is a new labour force survey dictionary that provides detailed definitions of survey terms and variables.*

   The Guide to Labour Force Survey Data (71-528, $45) was released April 6. See "How to Order Publications" or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

2. *Labour Force Annual Averages, 1991 (71-220, $39) was released February 18. This publication contains the annual averages of the estimates published each month in The Labour Force (catalogue number 71-001). It also contains more detailed estimates of the annual averages by province and subprovince. An article describing the profound changes in services sector employment since 1976 is also included.*

3. *Historical Labour Force Statistics (71-201, $67) contains revised seasonally adjusted data and other chronological series and was released on February 12. The data in this publication will also be available on diskette in a menu-driven format. The data are now available on CANSIM.*

4. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
Michael Sheridan	*(613) 951-9480*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

- The unemployment rate for adults rose 0.5 to 9.8, while the rate for youths aged 15 to 24 increased by 0.3 to 16.9.

- The unemployment rate for adult men rose to 10.4 (+0.5), exceeding the previous high of 10.3 in December 1982. While the unemployment rate for the overall population remains below levels experienced in the early 1980s, the higher rate for adult males reflects the severity of job losses in the goods-producing sector.

- The level of unemployment rose by 3,000 in Newfoundland, 5,000 in Nova Scotia, 20,000 in Quebec, 29,000 in Ontario, 6,000 in Manitoba, and 4,000 in Saskatchewan. There was no significant change in the remaining provinces.

- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	March	Month-to-Month Change
Newfoundland	20.3	+1.4
Prince Edward Island	17.1	+0.6
Nova Scotia	13.3	+1.3
New Brunswick	13.2	+0.5
Quebec	12.5	+0.6
Ontario	10.5	+0.6
Manitoba	9.9	+1.1
Saskatchewan	7.9	+0.9
Alberta	9.6	0.0
British Columbia	10.3	+0.3

Changes since March 1991
(Unadjusted Estimates)

- The overall employment estimate fell by 94,000 from the level of a year earlier (-0.8%). It declined by 65,000 (-1.0%) for men and by 30,000 (-0.5%) for women.

- For persons aged 15 to 24, employment decreased by 85,000 (-4.3%) and the employment/population ratio fell 2.1 to 50.2.

- Full-time employment (persons usually working 30 hours or more per week) decreased by 146,000 (-1.5%), but part-time employment increased by 51,000 (+2.4%).

- Employment was down by 132,000 in the goods-producing industries (-4.1%), but it rose slightly in the service-producing sector.

- Employment in manufacturing declined by 106,000 (-5.9%). Losses were concentrated in Ontario (-93,000).

- The estimated level of unemployment rose by 103,000 to 1,695,000 (+6.5%) and the unemployment rate increased 0.8 to 12.5.

- The participation rate decreased 0.9 to 64.9 and the employment/population ratio fell 1.3 to 56.8.

Other Highlights

Since 1979, Statistics Canada has added supplementary questions to the March Labour Force Survey to provide a measure of discouraged workers. These are persons not in the labour force who want a job but who have not looked because they believe no suitable work is available.

The monthly survey provides a complementary measure of discouraged workers, but requires persons to have looked for work sometime in the last six months. See Table 35 in *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179). Estimates from the March supplementary survey refer to a broader group by removing the requirement of having looked sometime in the last six months.

- An estimated 99,000 jobless Canadians were identified as discouraged workers in March, little changed from the estimate of a year earlier. For March 1992, the number of discouraged workers was equally distributed between men and women.

- Approximately 43,000 were between the ages of 25 to 44, another 37,000 were aged 45 or older, with youths making up the rest (19,000).

- Discouraged workers were concentrated in the Atlantic provinces (30,000), Quebec (32,000) and Ontario (23,000).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

A set of standard tabulations from the March Supplementary Survey (1979-1992) will be published in the March issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) and will be available the third week of April, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information available on the day of this release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on these numbers and/or to obtain a copy of the tabulations, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	March 1992	February 1992	March 1991
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force (,000)	13,758	13,737	13,750
Employment (,000)	12,233	12,286	12,302
Unemployment (,000)	1,525	1,451	1,448
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.1	10.6	10.5
Participation Rate (%)	65.6	65.6	66.6
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.4	58.7	59.6
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force (,000)	13,595	13,498	13,586
Employment (,000)	11,899	11,922	11,994
Unemployment (,000)	1,695	1,575	1,592
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.5	11.7	11.7
Participation Rate (%)	64.9	64.5	65.8
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	56.8	57.0	58.1

■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

February 1992

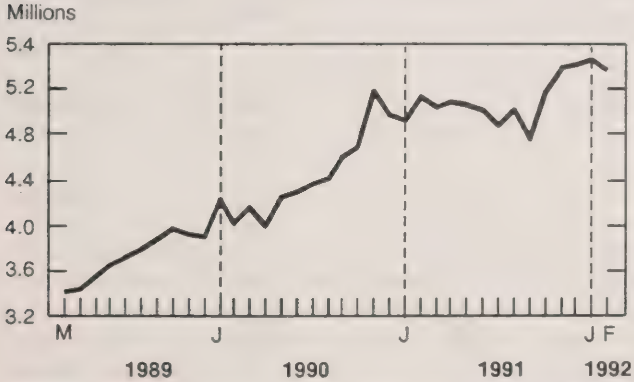
Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada increased modestly in February. Meanwhile, the number of outbound Canadian travellers dropped, as a decrease in trips to the United States outweighed the increase in trips to other countries.

Highlights

- In February, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 1.5% from January, to a seasonally adjusted level of 5.2 million. Outbound automobile trips of one or more nights also decreased, down 1.4% to 1.3 million.

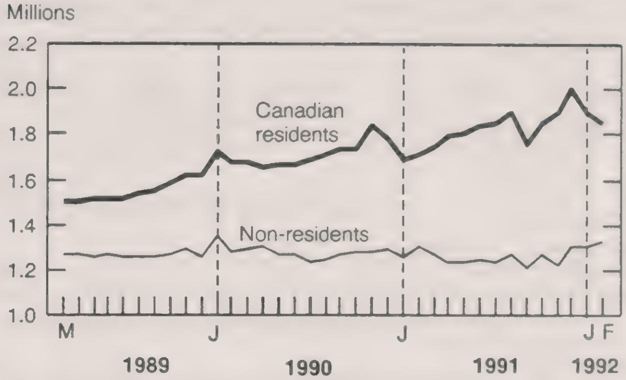
Same-Day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile
Seasonally adjusted



- Trips of one or more nights to the United States by Canadian residents (by all modes of travel) decreased 3.2% in February, to a seasonally adjusted level of 1.6 million trips. Meanwhile, the modest upward trend in travel to all other countries continued, increasing 1.0% to 249,000 trips.

- Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States rose 0.5% in February to a seasonally adjusted level of 1.1 million. Comparable trips by residents of all other countries also increased, up 3.0% to 254,000.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries
Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile totalled 4.3 million, a 6.8% increase over February 1991. Outbound automobile trips of one or more nights also increased, up 9.3% to 654,000.

- Trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to the United States (by all modes of travel) in February 1992 totalled 1.1 million, up 10.4% from February 1991. Similar trips to all other countries also increased compared to last year's Persian Gulf Crisis level, up 23.5% to 290,000, but did not surpass the numbers recorded in February 1989 and 1990.

- Trips of one or more nights by United States residents to Canada totalled 498,000, up 6.1% from February 1991, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 6.2% to 116,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The February 1992 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

February 1992

	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 r	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992p
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	973	1,039	1,053	1,059
Other Countries[2]	241	252	247	254
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,640	1,758	1,652	1,600
Other Countries	255	247	247	249
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,693	2,795	2,793	2,828
Other Countries	264	275	271	284
Residents of Canada:				
United States	7,038	7,038	7,014	6,925
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	5,199	5,229	5,261	5,181
One or More Nights	1,243	1,348	1,281	1,263

	February 1992p	% Change 1992/1991	Jan.-Feb. 1992p	% Change 1992/1991
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	498	6.1	931	9.5
Other Countries[2]	116	6.2	222	3.8
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,096	10.4	2,305	12.3
Other Countries	290	23.5	635	12.3
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States[1]	4,371	6.8	8,897	10.1
Auto Re-entries	4,265	6.8	8,700	10.2

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Farm Product Price Index
February 1992

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada rose to 93.1 in February, a 2.3% increase from the revised January level of 91.0. The crops index increased 1.2% in February to 84.2, as the cereals, oilseeds, and potatoes indexes all increased. The livestock index rose to 98.6, a 2.8% increase caused by increases in the cattle and calves index and the hog index. The overall index has been at levels not seen since 1979, due mainly to lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley that became effective August 1, the beginning of the 1991-92 crop year.

Percentage changes in the index between January and February 1992, by province, were as follows:

Newfoundland	+0.1%
Prince Edward Island	+5.5%
Nova Scotia	+1.1%
New Brunswick	+1.4%
Quebec	+2.1%
Ontario	+2.7%
Manitoba	+3.8%
Saskatchewan	+1.9%
Alberta	+1.8%
British Columbia	+1.3%
Canada	**+2.3%**

Crops

The crops index stood at 84.2 in February, a 1.2% increase from January, due mainly to strengthening prices for off-board grains, oilseeds, and potatoes. Despite this, the index remained 14.2% below the level of one year ago.

- The cereals index increased 1.5% to 69.3 in February, as prices for off-board grains increased due to low supplies in the United States and Canada.

- The oilseeds index rose to 96.1, a 1.5% increase, due to higher prices for canola and flaxseed. However, the index was still 8.6% below the 105.1 level recorded in February 1991.

- The index for potatoes rose 4.5% to 132.6. Potato prices tend to increase in the new year to compensate farmers for storage losses.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 2.8% to 98.6. Higher prices for cattle and calves and for hogs outweighed decreases for poultry and eggs.

- The hogs index increased 13.0% in February to 67.8. However, this level is still 27.2% below the level recorded in June 1991. Slaughter in the United States continues to exceed expectations, keeping prices low.

- The cattle and calves index rose to 102.9, an increase of 3.7%, as improved retail sales in the United States and the willingness of packers to cut margins in exchange for market share have had a positive effect on slaughter prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The February issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on April 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Steven Danford (613-951-3155), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

February 1992

Department stores sales including concessions totalled $746 million in February 1992. After allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales remained unchanged from February 1991. Concessions sales totalled $48 million, 6% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during February 1992 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Annual Percentage Change

Province	Sales ($ millions)	Annual Percentage Change
Newfoundland	9.6	-5.2
Prince Edward Island	2.8	-8.8
Nova Scotia	21.7	-3.1
New Brunswick	15.1	+0.6
Quebec	135.4	+8.2
Ontario	312.0	+6.6
Manitoba	31.7	+5.9
Saskatchewan	21.5	+6.2
Alberta	83.2	+3.2
British Columbia	112.7	+5.8
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	30.3	-0.6
Edmonton	36.0	+3.3
Halifax-Dartmouth	11.6	-2.2
Hamilton	22.4	+7.5
Montreal	72.5	+8.4
Ottawa-Hull	34.9	+4.0
Quebec City	18.6	+13.3
Toronto	123.5	+9.6
Vancouver	61.2	+3.9
Winnipeg	28.0	+5.6

Note to Users

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and a seasonally adjusted estimate at the Canada level will be released in The Daily on April 22, 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10 to 12).

The February 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Roeske (613-951-3559) or Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

February 1992

In February 1992, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenue of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 115.2 million fare passengers, a 1.4% decrease from the previous month and a 5.7% decrease from February 1991. Operating revenues totalled $109.1 million, down 2.3% from January 1992 but up 3.3% from February 1991.

In February, 22 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fare passengers, down 14.7% from the previous month and down 10.5% from February 1991. Operating revenue from the same services totalled $17.7 million, a 13.2% decrease from January 1992 and an 8.5% decrease from February 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The February 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

February 1992

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from February 1991, except in the cases of durum wheat, oats, rye and flaxseed where marketings increased slightly. Deliveries for February 1991 and February 1992 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1991	1992
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 618.4	1 355.4
Durum wheat	243.4	331.2
Total wheat	**1 861.8**	**1 686.6**
Oats	41.2	71.1
Barley	621.9	422.7
Rye	25.5	27.8
Flaxseed	32.1	48.9
Canola	273.0	209.5
Total	**2 855.5**	**2 466.6**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The February 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Building Board Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the building board industry (SIC 2714) totalled $116.2 million, up 1.3% from $114.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5486.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, February 1992.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Building Permits, January 1992.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Film and Video, 1989-90.
Catalogue number 87-204
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, October-December 1991.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30; United States: US$9/US$36; Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 13 - 16, 1992
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1992
16	The Consumer Price Index	March 1992
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	February 1992
16	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	March 1992
16	Sales of Natural Gas	February 1992

Lacking April 13-17, 20, 1992

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

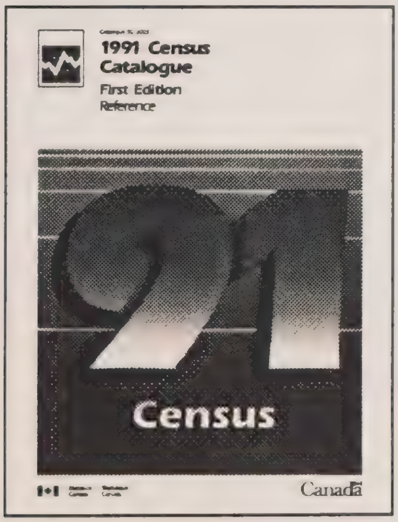
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 21, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



1991 Census Catalogue

The first edition of the *1991 Census Catalogue* is now available. The catalogue describes the products and services of the 1991 Census of Population, the 1991 Census of Agriculture, the Post-censal Surveys Program and the Employment Equity Data Program.

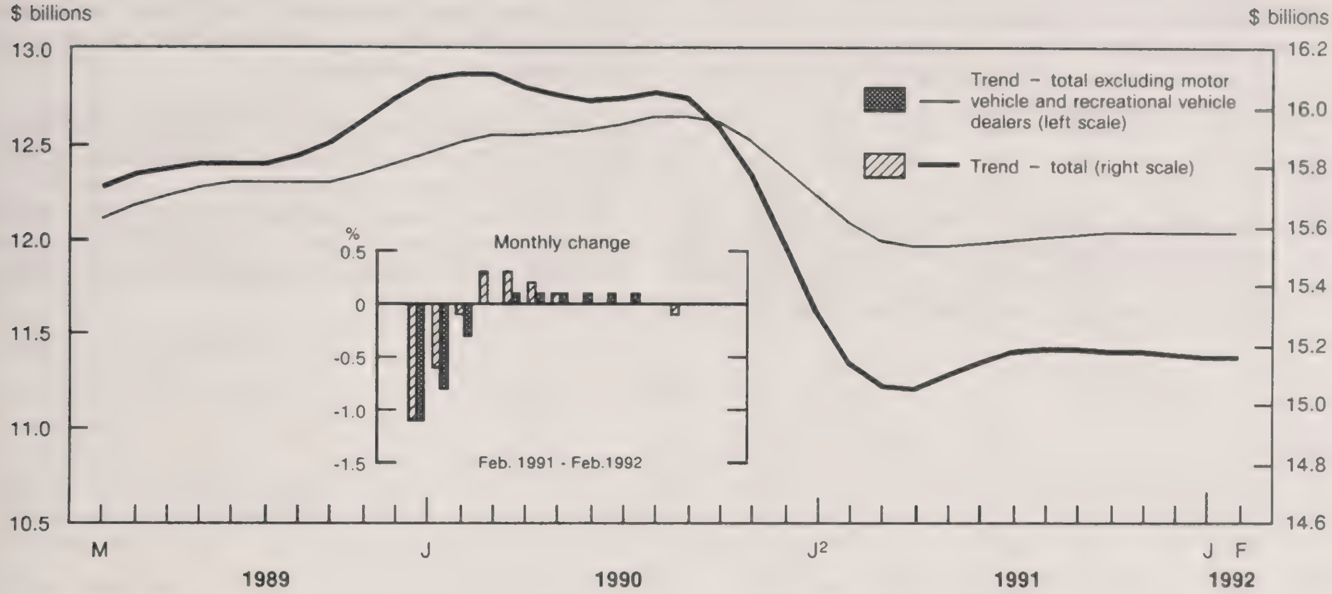
In the catalogue, users will find details on the availability, price, medium (print or electronic), content and catalogue numbers of the products and services. The *1991 Census Catalogue* also uses symbols, charts, maps, a glossary of geographic terms, and data quality notes to help users find out more about the products and services that are available from Statistics Canada.

To obtain a copy of the *1991 Census Catalogue* (92-302EP, $15), see "How to Order Publications".

For further information about all of Statistics Canada's products and services, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Sales Trends[1] - Canada



[1] *Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.*
[2] *Prior to 1991, data includes indirect taxes.*

Retail Trade

February 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales were virtually flat in February at $15.1 billion, following no growth in January. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales increased 0.1% in February after a 0.2% decline in January.

- Most trade groups showed little change from January. Decreases reported by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (-0.5%) and automotive parts, accessories and services (-1.5%) were offset by the gains of general merchandise stores (+2.0%) and household furniture and appliance stores (+1.6%).

- Sales of motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers continued in February to fluctuate around a declining trend. Automotive parts, accessories and services posted the sales decrease in February after a 0.4% increase in January. The increase in sales of general merchandise stores

> ***Note to Users***
>
> ***1990 and 1991 Revisions***
>
> *Revised monthly retail trade estimates for 1990 and 1991 are now available on CANSIM or on request from the Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. The revised data will also appear in the February 1992 issue of Retail Trade (63-005, $18.20/$182).*

followed a 2.9% drop in January. The higher sales by household furniture and appliance stores in February followed two declines, -0.4% in January and -0.2% in December.

- All provinces except Manitoba (+1.0%) and British Columbia (+0.8%) posted sales decreases in February, ranging from -6.9% in Nova Scotia to -0.1% in Ontario. Sales advanced in the Yukon (+0.5%) but fell in the Northwest Territories (-0.9%).

Trends

- As illustrated in the accompanying chart, after declining sharply from July 1990 to April 1991 and rising slightly between May and August, the trend for total retail trade has been decreasing slightly. Retail sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers have remained virtually unchanged since May 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories) and 2299, 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories).

The February 1992 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549) or Sonia Demers (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

February 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Feb. 1991r	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992p	Feb. 1992/ 1991 r	Feb. 1991 r	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 r	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992p	Feb./ Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992/ 1991 r
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,175	3,569	3,385	6.6	3,580	3,632	3,644	3,605	3,597	-0.2	0.5
All other food stores	256	262	257	0.6	304	300	300	299	295	-1.2	-2.9
Drug and patent medicine stores	734	832	790	7.6	814	881	840	846	851	0.6	4.5
Shoe stores	78	97	78	-0.5	136	125	131	128	128	-0.4	-6.1
Men's clothing stores	83	105	83	-0.8	150	134	140	142	139	-2.5	-7.5
Women's clothing stores	200	217	204	2.1	306	315	338	297	299	0.4	-2.5
Other clothing stores	210	228	208	-1.0	324	309	312	305	305	-0.1	-6.0
Household furniture and appliance stores	464	551	522	12.6	595	636	635	632	642	1.6	8.0
Household furnishings stores	127	143	145	14.6	166	170	163	180	185	2.6	11.3
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,482	2,506	2,551	2.8	3,076	3,168	3,140	3,151	3,134	-0.5	1.9
Gasoline service stations	1,081	1,115	1,045	-3.3	1,245	1,138	1,107	1,170	1,165	-0.5	-6.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	683	731	660	-3.3	911	871	867	870	857	-1.5	-5.9
General merchandise stores	1,183	1,237	1,275	7.8	1,709	1,741	1,767	1,715	1,749	2.0	2.3
Other semi-durable goods stores	375	384	395	5.3	506	506	506	518	510	-1.5	0.7
Other durable goods stores	279	307	297	6.4	401	410	421	404	411	1.6	2.4
All other retail stores	604	655	658	8.9	829	872	826	869	856	-1.4	3.3
Total, all stores	**12,015**	**12,940**	**12,555**	**4.5**	**15,052**	**15,208**	**15,138**	**15,131**	**15,121**	**-0.1**	**0.5**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**9,532**	**10,434**	**10,003**	**4.9**	**11,976**	**12,039**	**11,998**	**11,980**	**11,987**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Department store type merchandise	3,734	4,101	3,998	7.1	5,108	5,227	5,254	5,168	5,217	0.9	2.1
Regions											
Newfoundland	228	234	236	3.4	289	290	287	291	288	-1.1	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	48	54	51	5.9	64	64	65	67	65	-3.4	1.4
Nova Scotia	396	424	390	-1.5	498	486	487	505	470	-6.9	-5.7
New Brunswick	308	322	316	2.8	388	382	377	388	384	-1.1	-1.1
Quebec	2,919	3,098	2,985	2.3	3,716	3,768	3,722	3,749	3,667	-2.2	-1.3
Ontario	4,437	4,821	4,681	5.5	5,568	5,629	5,619	5,622	5,615	-0.1	0.8
Manitoba	417	459	448	7.4	518	529	528	531	537	1.0	3.6
Saskatchewan	359	394	369	2.6	454	440	452	451	442	-2.1	-2.7
Alberta	1,264	1,391	1,326	4.9	1,566	1,575	1,578	1,608	1,579	-1.8	0.8
British Columbia	1,604	1,705	1,716	7.0	1,945	1,967	1,992	1,972	1,987	0.8	2.1
Yukon	10	11	11	4.6	14	14	14	14	14	0.5	1.8
Northwest Territories	24	25	26	6.4	29	30	30	30	30	-0.9	1.5

p *Preliminary figure.*
r *Revised figure.*

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

March 1992

In March, the Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) remained unchanged from February's revised level of 127.6. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 6.2%, rising from 120.1 to 127.6.

The accompanying table shows wage rates for crane operators, heavy equipment operators and truck drivers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]

March 1992

	Trades					
	Crane Operator		Heavy Equipment Operator		Truck Driver	
	B	B + S	B	B + S	B	B + S
	(in dollars)					
St. John's	14.55	16.72	15.70	18.73	15.35	18.35
Halifax	18.77	22.28	18.39	21.87	17.51	20.92
Saint John	17.91	22.59	17.30	21.89	16.63	21.13
Montreal	20.94	25.40	19.68	23.99	17.43	21.49
Ottawa	23.28	29.37	22.26	28.25	18.50	24.11
Toronto	24.88	31.15	23.94	30.11	18.33	22.31
Thunder Bay	23.06	29.12	21.98	27.93	18.55	24.16
Winnipeg	22.20	27.07	17.83	22.26	17.10	21.46
Regina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	21.93	26.31	21.83	26.31	20.77	25.26
Vancouver	23.96	31.20	23.96	31.19	23.15	30.12

[1] *Rates are available for other trades and other cities.*
.. *Figures not available.*
B = Basic rate.
B + S = Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Lamps

March 1992

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 22,046,955 light bulbs and tubes in March 1992, a 24.4% decrease from the 29,167,779 units sold a year earlier. Year-to-date sales for 1992 amounted to 76,958,867 light bulbs and tubes, up 5.1% from the 73,232,371 sold during the same period in 1991.

The March 1992 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

March 1992

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.97 billion cigarettes in March 1992, a 15.2% decrease from the 4.68^r (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991. Production for January to March 1992 totalled 11.24 billion cigarettes, down 11.0% from 12.63^r billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1991.

Domestic sales in March 1992 totalled 2.54 billion cigarettes, a 25.2% increase over the 2.03 billion cigarettes sold in March 1991. Year-to-date sales for 1992 totalled 8.37 billion cigarettes, down 7.8% from the 1991 cumulative amount of 9.08 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The March 1992 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

February 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in February 1992 totalled 57 276 tonnes, a 6.6% decrease from the 61 295 tonnes produced in January 1992. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 118 571 tonnes, an 8.0% increase from the corresponding 1991 figure of 109 808^r (revised) tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 196 tonnes in February 1992, up from the 8 735 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 17 931 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 19 808^r tonnes in 1991.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 5 990 tonnes in February 1992, up from 4 174 tonnes in January 1992. The cumulative sales to date in 1992 were 10 164 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 11 494^r tonnes in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The February 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

February 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,101.4 million in February 1992, up 4.9% from February 1991.

Operating expenses were $817.5 million, a 4.9% increase from February 1991. Net operating revenue was $283.9 million, a 4.6% increase from February 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The February 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of April 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

March 1992

March 1992 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, February 1992.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, March 1992.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Construction Type Plywood, February 1992.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, February 1992.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

1991 Census Catalogue, First Edition.
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade

February 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $15.1 billion in February, down 0.4% from the previous month. This represents the second consecutive monthly sales decrease.

- While five of the nine trade groups reported lower sales in February, in terms of dollar impact, the declines from the previous month were relatively small. Sales decreases ranged from $41 million for food, beverages, drugs and tobacco to $10 million for farm machinery. Wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (up 0.4%) recorded higher sales in February, resuming a growth trend that was interrupted in January. Suppliers of lumber and building products registered a second consecutive increase in sales.

- Regionally, in terms of dollar impact, the most notable sales declines were recorded in Ontario (-0.6%), Alberta (-1.6%) and Nova Scotia (-3.0%). Modest sales increases were recorded in Quebec (+0.2%) and British Columbia (+0.3%).

Note to Users

When comparing data for February 1992 with February 1991, users are reminded that the February 1991 figures were low because of the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In February, wholesale merchants' inventories were $24.8 billion, up 1.4% from the previous month.

- The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of February was 1.64:1, up from the 1.61:1 in January 1992. This ratio has risen steadily since September 1991 when it was 1.56:1.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The February issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

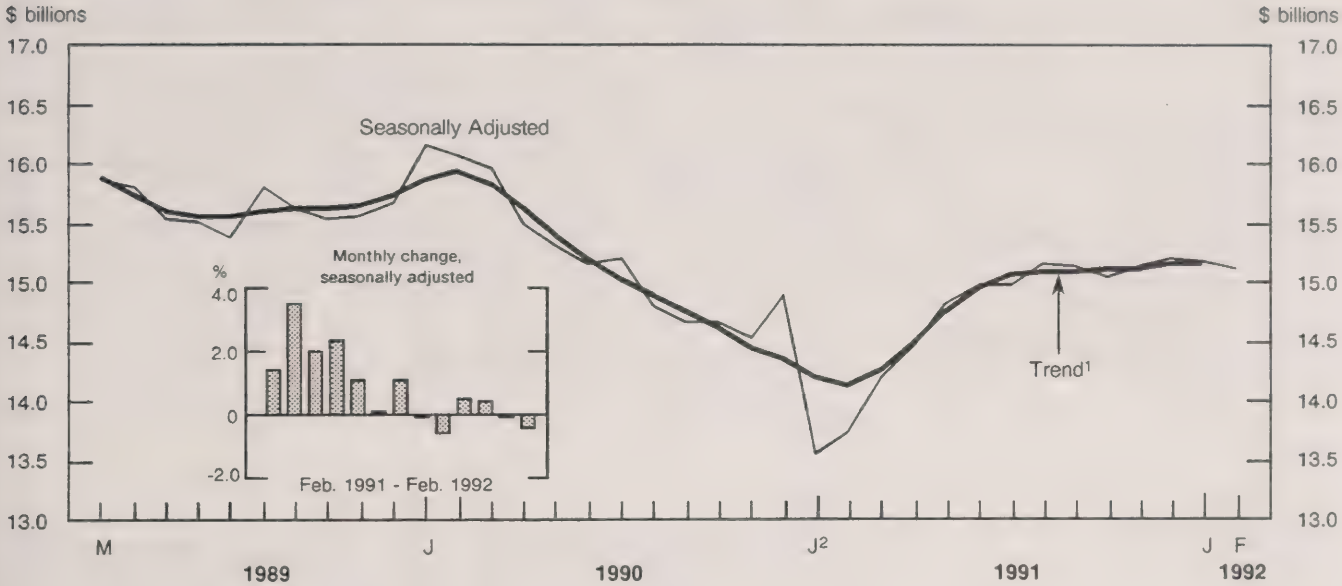
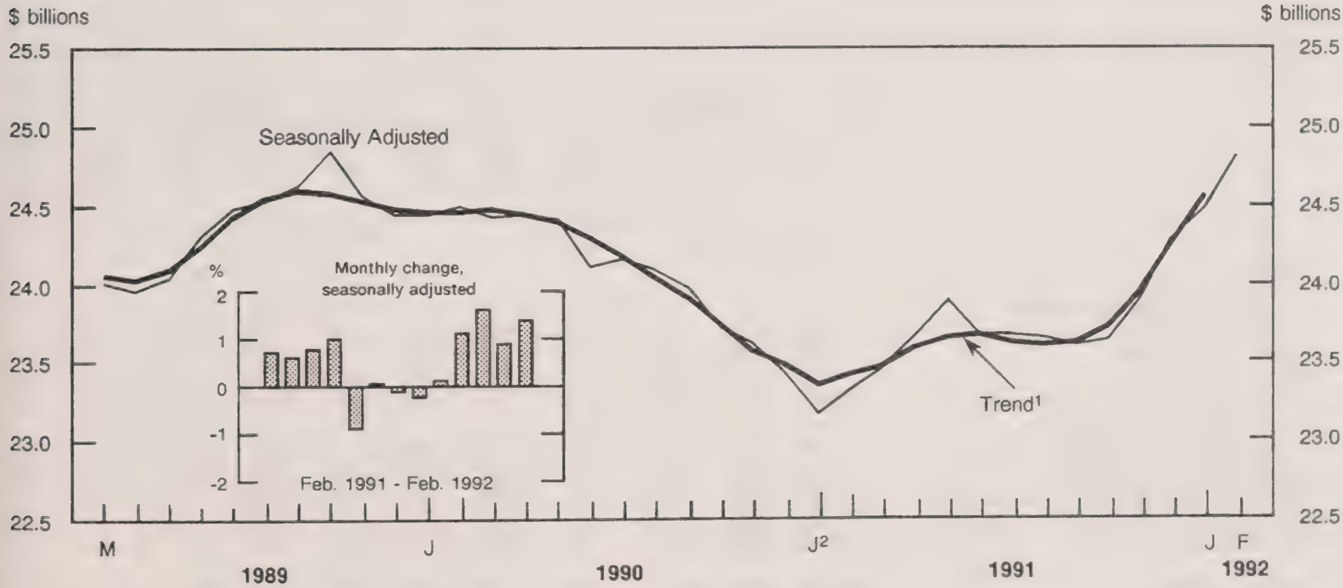


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
[2] *Prior to 1991, data includes indirect taxes.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

February 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992 p	Feb. 1992/ 1991	Feb. 1991	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 r	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992 p	Feb./ Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,225	3,639	3,468	7.5	3,584	3,871	3,868	3,885	3,844	-1.1	7.2
Apparel and dry goods	368	313	434	18.1	329	384	365	369	375	1.7	14.0
Household goods	403	447	445	10.6	458	549	524	537	527	-2.0	15.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,496	1,439	1,497	0.1	1,674	1,701	1,685	1,691	1,669	-1.3	-0.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	849	1,005	964	13.6	905	1,075	1,066	1,088	1,070	-1.6	18.2
Lumber and building materials	851	979	1,010	18.7	1,154	1,388	1,277	1,393	1,407	1.0	21.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	192	218	208	8.1	292	300	318	329	318	-3.1	9.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,751	3,225	3,232	17.5	2,920	3,396	3,556	3,408	3,422	0.4	17.2
Other products	2,123	2,187	2,221	4.6	2,397	2,460	2,525	2,480	2,487	0.3	3.7
Total, all trades	**12,257**	**13,451**	**13,480**	**10.0**	**13,714**	**15,121**	**15,183**	**15,179**	**15,118**	**-0.4**	**10.2**
Regions											
Newfoundland	133	143	141	5.5	154	167	169	164	165	0.7	7.1
Prince Edward Island	25	35	35	40.0	29	39	38	40	41	2.0	41.0
Nova Scotia	272	286	281	3.1	327	365	327	351	340	-3.0	4.1
New Brunswick	195	207	205	5.2	229	248	223	245	245	0.1	7.0
Quebec	3,078	3,250	3,292	6.9	3,397	3,745	3,725	3,659	3,665	0.2	7.9
Ontario	5,111	5,689	5,666	10.9	5,640	6,254	6,364	6,344	6,303	-0.6	11.8
Manitoba	378	426	429	13.3	452	511	494	502	507	0.9	12.0
Saskatchewan	365	398	384	5.1	450	497	488	479	474	-1.0	5.2
Alberta	1,177	1,242	1,237	5.1	1,354	1,372	1,373	1,417	1,394	-1.6	3.0
British Columbia	1,509	1,760	1,794	18.9	1,666	1,905	1,963	1,959	1,964	0.3	17.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories	13	16	17	26.9	15	19	20	20	20	-4.4	26.0

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

February 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992 p	Feb. 1992/ 1991	Feb. 1991	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 r	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992 p	Feb./ Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,525	2,728	2,806	11.1	2,593	2,761	2,755	2,795	2,862	2.4	10.4
Apparel and dry goods	740	845	877	18.5	749	777	827	869	877	0.9	17.1
Household goods	927	1,110	1,156	24.7	927	1,116	1,128	1,110	1,156	4.1	24.7
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,632	3,598	3,872	6.6	3,558	3,544	3,570	3,655	3,733	2.2	4.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,730	2,003	2,036	17.7	1,782	2,068	2,074	2,104	2,130	1.2	19.6
Lumber and building materials	2,295	2,254	2,438	6.2	2,316	2,260	2,277	2,337	2,395	2.5	3.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,440	1,381	1,434	-0.4	1,420	1,356	1,394	1,393	1,402	0.7	-1.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,761	6,904	7,052	4.3	6,875	7,074	7,191	7,129	7,179	0.7	4.4
Other products	3,159	3,055	3,133	-0.8	3,097	2,930	3,053	3,086	3,077	-0.3	-0.7
Total, all trades	**23,209**	**23,878**	**24,804**	**6.9**	**23,316**	**23,884**	**24,270**	**24,478**	**24,811**	**1.4**	**6.4**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Department Store Sales and Stocks
February 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,088 million in February 1992, a 4.6% increase from the previous month's total (revised) of $1,040 million.
- The 4.6% increase for February 1992 was a continuation of the fluctuating sales levels experienced throughout 1991.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,124 million at the end of February, a 3.4% decrease from the January 1992 value (revised) of $5,307 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5 and 6) and 113.

The February 1992 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552) or Dave Roeske (613-951-3559), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)
February 1992

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 r	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992p
	millions of $			millions of $				
Total Sales	706	689	746	1,094	1,068	1,085	1,040	1,088
Total Stocks	4,314	4,443	4,772	4,761	5,187	5,282	5,307	5,124
Stock to Sales Ratio	6.1	6.5	6.4	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.7

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

December 1991

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in December 1991 amounted to 8.5 million cubic metres, a 0.9% increase from December 1990. Year-to-date production, at 96.7 million cubic metres, was unchanged in 1991 from the 1990 level.

- Imports of crude oil in December 1991 decreased 2.9% from December 1990 to 3.1 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports of 31.5 million cubic metres were 1.2% ahead of a year earlier. Exports of 4.1 million cubic metres increased 14.3% from December 1990, thus bringing the year-to-date exports to 44.2 million cubic metres in 1991, a 16.4% increase over the previous year.

- Deliveries to refineries in December 1991 were 7.6 million cubic metres, a 6.4% decrease from December 1990. Year-to-date deliveries of 84.4 million cubic metres decreased 6.5% compared to 1990.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 10.5 billion cubic metres in December 1991, rose 4.4% over December 1990, the 15th consecutive increase over the same period of the previous year. Exports of natural gas, at 4.8 billion cubic metres, increased 16.6% over December 1990. Exports to the end of December 1991 were 47.6 billion cubic metres, a 17.0% increase over 1990. Domestic sales including direct sales, at 6.3 billion cubic metres, were down 0.8% from December 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The December 1991 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006 $10/$100) will be available during the last week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	December 1991	% Change from December 1990	January-December 1991	% Change from January-December 1990
	thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 457.2	0.9	96 748.3	0.0
Exports	4 103.0	14.3	44 201.5	16.4
Imports	3 136.2	-2.9	31 542.2	1.2
Refinery receipts	7 586.9	-6.4	84 366.3	-6.5
	millions of cubic metres			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	10 512.6	4.4	105 221.5	6.2
Exports	4 767.8	16.6	47 596.8	17.0
Canadian sales	6 328.2	-0.8	54 803.0	-0.1

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

February 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 10.0% to 1 800 206 cubic metres in February 1992, up from 1 635 901 cubic metres after revisions in February 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of February 1992 totalled 2 870 117 cubic metres, a 9.8% decrease compared to 3 183 038 cubic metres in February 1991.

Year-to-date production in 1992 amounted to 3 535 213 cubic metres, a 12.3% increase compared to 3 148 104 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The February 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications."

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

February 1992

Preliminary monthly operational data for February 1992 are now available.

Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres increased 13.1% and international passenger-kilometres increased 0.5% over February of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for February 1992 will be available in the May issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

March 1992

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at the end of March 1992 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information or to inquire about products or services, contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division.

Processed Fruits and Vegetables

February I992

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for February 1992 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

First Quarter 1992

Data on manufacturers' imports, production, and inventories of electric lamps for the first quarter of 1992 are now available.

For more detailed information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates. 1984 Q1-1991 Q4.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/US$96; Other Countries: US$28/US$112).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 24, No. 4.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1992.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; United States: US$46.20/US$462; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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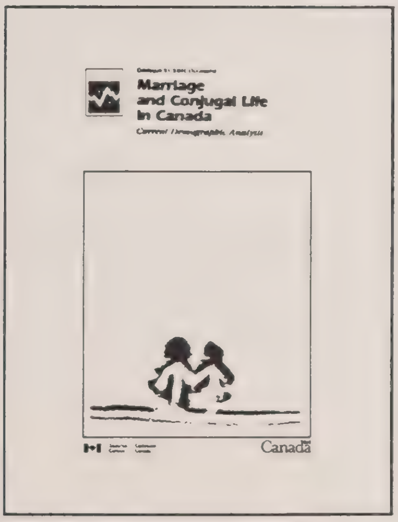
MAJOR RELEASES

Continued on page 2



Marriage and Conjugal Life in Canada

The Current Demographic Analysis series was augmented today by its 10th edition, *Marriage and Conjugal Life in Canada*.

The publication's 160 pages describe, from a demographic viewpoint, the history of successive generations of Canadians from the period of New France to the present who have lived in harmony or discord with the institution of marriage. More than 50 tables and over 30 charts trace the changing outlook and behaviour of Canadians past and present.

Marriage and Conjugal Life in Canada (91-534E, $38) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Research and Analysis Section, Demography Division.

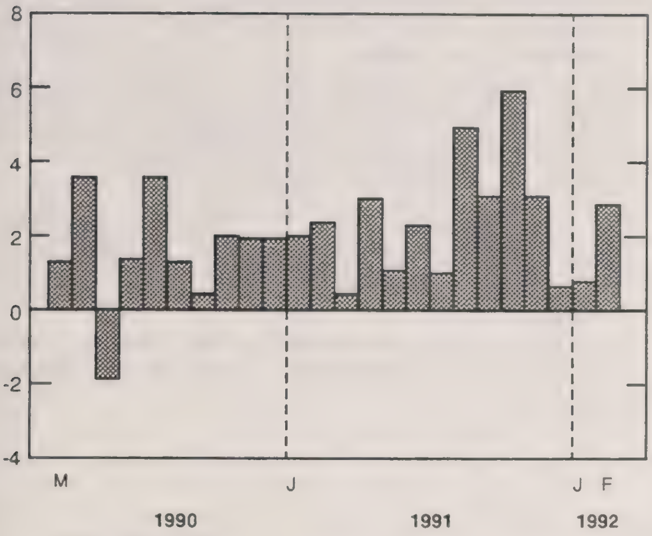
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

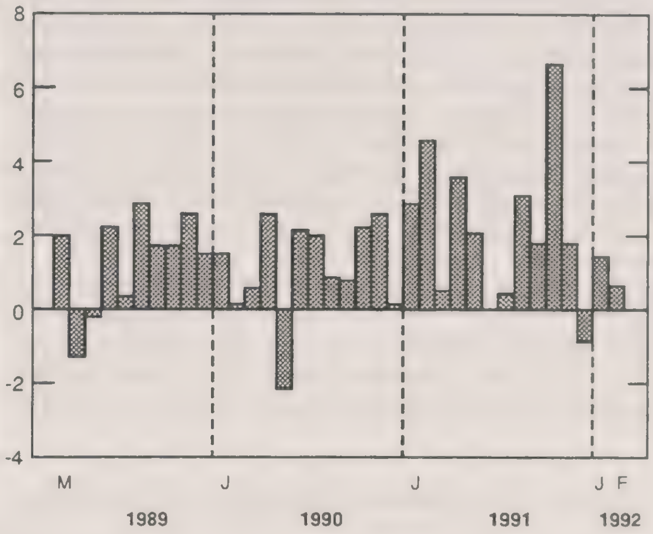
MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)

Canadian Securities[1]



Canadian Bonds



[1] *Comprises bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

February 1992

Canadian Securities

Non-residents invested a net $2.8 billion in Canadian securities in February 1992, following two months of relatively moderate net investment that averaged $0.7 billion. Two-thirds of the net investment in February came from net buying of Canadian money market paper ($1.9 billion) as non-residents resumed their purchases of Government of Canada treasury bills. A further $0.7 billion was invested in Canadian bonds and $0.2 billion was invested in stocks.

In February, the $1.9 billion increase in holdings by non-residents of Canadian money market paper followed a $0.6 billion (revised) net disinvestment in January. During February, the entire investment was directed to Government of Canada treasury bills ($2.0 billion) and followed the large disinvestment ($0.9 billion) of January. Geographically, as for most of 1991, residents based in the United Kingdom continued to be major investors in Government of Canada treasury bills, taking 85% of the net investment for February. Gross trading in all money market paper totalled $26 billion in February, second only to the record $30 billion monthly high recorded in January.

Non-resident net investment in Canadian bonds amounted to a modest $0.7 billion in February 1992, half that of January and well below the massive net monthly investments that averaged $2.2 billion in 1991. The foreign investment in February again came solely from new bonds ($3.1 billion). This was partially offset by higher retirements ($1.5 billion) and the second consecutive month of net selling by non-residents in the secondary market ($0.9 billion).

New bond sales to non-residents remained strong at $3.1 billion in February, in line with the unusually high placements prevailing last year. Provinces and their enterprises continued to be the principal issuers of new bonds, raising $2.5 billion in foreign markets in February; the balance was directed to new federal government bonds issued domestically. New issues in Canadian dollars represented almost 60% of the

total in February, a return to the pattern prevailing for much of 1991. The balance was split between issues denominated in U.S. dollars and Deutschemarks. Retirements were higher than the low level of January; three-quarters of the redemptions in February were issues of the provinces and their enterprises.

In the secondary market, non-residents sold a net $0.9 billion of Canadian bonds in February, bringing their net disinvestment of outstanding issues to $2.0 billion in the first two months of 1992. In February, non-residents sold a net $1.1 billion of federal issues and purchased a net $0.2 billion of other Canadian issues. Europeans continued to be heavy net sellers of outstanding Canadian bonds, selling $1.0 billion. During February, Canadian and U.S. long-term interest rates and the corresponding differentials favouring investment in Canada remained virtually unchanged.

Non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian stocks by $0.2 billion in February 1992, their first net investment of any size in five months. The bulk of the investment came from the secondary market and entirely from the United States. This was the first net investment in two years by Americans in outstanding Canadian shares. The gross value of trading with non-residents rose some 20% to $3.2 billion, the highest level in 11 months. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, declined marginally during February.

Foreign Securities

Canadian residents continued to increase their holdings of foreign securities in February, adding an additional $0.3 billion to the $6.7 billion they have acquired since February 1991. During February 1992, a $0.5 billion net investment in foreign stocks, mainly overseas shares, was partially offset by a small $0.2 billion net disinvestment in foreign bonds.

The February issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities							Foreign Securities		
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total Canadian securities**	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total foreign securities**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds						
	$ millions									
1991										
Jan.	-89	3,451	-536	2,825	-428	-418	**1,980**	257	-169	**88**
Feb.	664	5,208	-1,284	4,588	-1,794	-450	**2,343**	-426	-328	**-754**
March	-1,550	4,382	-2,308	525	76	-153	**448**	-48	-11	**-59**
April	689	3,925	-1,024	3,590	-493	-123	**2,974**	-596	-421	**-1,017**
May	-208	2,993	-720	2,064	-790	-236	**1,038**	-350	-674	**-1,023**
June	-2,386	3,478	-1,102	-9	2,341	-44	**2,288**	74	-986	**-912**
July	-107	2,620	-2,091	423	405	186	**1,014**	-475	186	**-290**
August	1,082	2,898	-919	3,061	1,751	115	**4,927**	426	-508	**-82**
Sept.	979	3,544	-2,715	1,808	1,135	134	**3,077**	-533	-61	**-595**
Oct.	708	6,699	-777	6,629	-608	-60	**5,961**	1,078	-452	**626**
Nov.	-586	4,231	-1,885	1,759	1,356	-65	**3,050**	-238	-733	**-971**
Dec.	1,440	1,817	-4,121	-864	1,477	13	**626**	-239	-383	**-621**
1992										
Jan.	-1,189	3,694	-1,061	1,444	-647	1	**798**	-379	-523	**-903**
Feb.	-859	3,079	-1,546	673	1,929	220	**2,823**	187	-528	**-341**
Jan. and Feb.										
1991	575	8,660	-1,820	7,413	-2,222	-868	**4,323**	-169	-497	**-666**
1992	-2,048	6,773	-2,607	2,117	1,282	221	**3,621**	-192	-1,051	**-1,244**

Note: A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada. ■

Marriage and Conjugal Life in Canada

Highlights

- Because of a short life expectancy, the average conjugal life span of a couple before this century seldom exceeded 20 years. As the birth rate was very high, less than 20% of parental couples used to survive until the marriage of their youngest child.

- At the end of the last century, the mean age at marriage in Canada was relatively high and a fairly large percentage of the population did not ever marry. For the generation that reached the age of 20 at the close of the Second World War, marriage was early and almost universal. Today we have returned to late and non-universal marriage.

- For those born in the early 1960s, the proportion of women who had not previously lived common law and who had married before age 25 fell to 30% compared to 75% among those born between 1936 and 1945. For men, the proportion fell from 54% to 22%.

- Lower rates of mortality, higher rates of divorce, an older age at first marriage, and remarriage have reduced the average duration of marriage.

- Younger Canadians are engaging in conjugal life later and later, whether they form a common-law union or a marriage.

Marriage and Conjugal Life in Canada (91-534E, $38) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Research and Analysis Section, Demography Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes

1991 (Preliminary) and 1990 (Final)

Preliminary 1991 and final 1990 fiqures are now available for the Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes (EUCPI, 1986 = 100).

Starting in 1991, the Federal Sales Tax was removed from items where it had previously been deemed applicable. The Goods and Services Tax is not applied to any item within the EUCPI models; if utilities pay GST on their construction inputs, they are later reimbursed.

In 1991, the annual indexes for hydroelectric generating stations and steam electric generating stations increased 2.5% and 2.2%, respectively, while annual indexes for the other three models decreased from 0.9% to 2.6%.

Labour inputs into all models increased an average 5% to 6%, but many of the material and equipment items showed decreases. As in 1990, there was an important decrease in the prices of overhead conductors for distribution and transmission lines.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2022.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How To Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a 6.6% decrease from the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 7.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.4% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 6.4% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Pack of Apples and Apple Products

1990

The data on pack of processed apples for 1990 are now available.

Pack of Apples and Apple Products 1990 (32-241, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, February 1992.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Oils and Fats, February 1992.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, March 1992.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps, March 1992.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

The Labour Force, March 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Marriage and Conjugal Life in Canada.
Catalogue number 91-534E
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; Other Countries: US$53).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 24, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Economic Observer
April 1992

The April issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The April issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in March, a technical note on the statistical discrepancy in the balance of payments and a feature article on Canada's position in world trade. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information, call Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending April 18, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 18, 1992 totalled 278 661 tonnes, a 0.6% decrease from the preceding week's total of 280 273 tonnes but a 16.6% increase from the year-earlier level of 238 979 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1992 was 4 098 331 tonnes, a 2.0% increase from 4 016 882 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

February 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 778 600 cubic metres of lumber and ties in February 1992, a 7.0% increase from the 2 596 300 cubic metres produced in February 1991.

January to February 1992 production was 5 398 200 cubic metres, a 10.9% increase from the 4 869 000 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The February 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

Third Quarter 1991 (Preliminary)

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization for the third quarter of 1991 are now available.

Data reported by four major Canadian air carriers – AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air (AirBC and Time Air were added to the Fare Basis Survey in January 1991) – indicate that 71.2% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the third quarter of 1991, up from 68.2% for the corresponding period in 1990. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 76.6% of total volume in 1991; the comparable figure for the third quarter of 1990 was 72.4%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization, as 77.9% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the third quarter of 1991. (This is on city-pairs within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy and involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

The volume 24, No. 5 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, April 1992.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/310).

Industry Price Indexes, February 1992.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 27 - May 1, 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
27	National Balance Sheet Accounts	1991
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1992
28	Population and Dwelling Counts	1991 Census
29	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1992
29	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1992
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1992
29	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 3 – Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31	
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1992
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1992
30	Building Permits	February 1992
30	Major Release Dates	May 1992

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 27, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

1991 Census of Canada: Population and Dwelling Counts

Tomorrow, *The Daily* will release the first in a series of 10 special issues that are dedicated to data derived from the June 1991 Census.

Two publications will accompany the release of these data. *A National Overview* (93-301, $20) presents 1991 population and dwelling counts for Canada, the provinces and territories, federal electoral districts, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, as well as counts of the urban and rural population. *Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions* (93-304, $50; 93-304D – diskette format, $100) presents 1991 and 1986 population and 1991 dwelling counts, land area and population density for these two types of geographic areas.

Census data on age, sex, marital status, dwellings, households and families will be released on July 7.

MAJOR RELEASE

Employment, Earnings and Hours

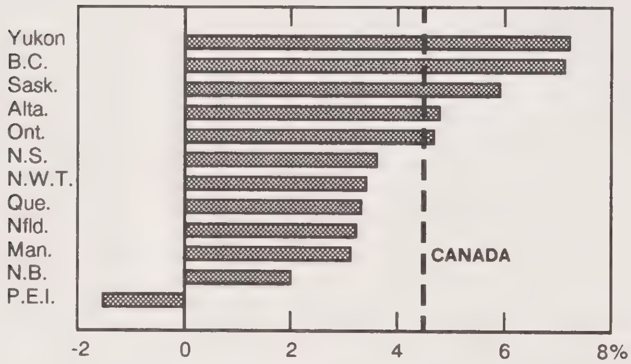
February 1992
(Unadjusted data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

In February, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $552.23, down 0.1% from January. Earnings increased 4.5%[2] ($23.76) compared to February 1991.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,080,000, up 0.5% from the January 1992 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 26th consecutive month.

Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings February 1991 – February 1992



Note To Users

Average weekly and hourly earnings data are affected by compositional shifts in employment by industry, occupation and province, as well as by changes in the underlying rates of pay. To partially adjust for this, fixed-weighted average hourly earnings series have been constructed.

For further information on fixed-weighted earnings data, refer to "Recent Trends in Wages," Perspectives on Labour and Income, Winter 1990 (75-001E).

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- For the goods-producing industries, year-over-year growth in earnings for February 1992 was 3.9%, led by durable goods manufacturing (+6.4%). The increase in earnings in durable goods manufacturing was due in part to an increase in hours worked by employees paid by the hour.
- The estimate for average weekly earnings in the service-producing industries for February 1992 was $517.28, up 5.0% from February 1991. Finance and wholesale trade contributed to the February 1992 increase in average weekly earnings.

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 27 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis. In February 1992, declines in forestry, mining and non-durable goods manufacturing were noted.
- In construction, employment dropped 8.8% from February 1991, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of 1990. The year-over-year declines were widespread with only Newfoundland and Saskatchewan showing gains.
- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 20th consecutive month and was down 3.6% from February 1991.
- Wholesale trade (-5.7%) and retail trade (-7.0%) have shown year-over-year employment declines for 14 and 20 months, respectively.

1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

2 *Not adjusted for inflation.*

- Services to business management (-8.2%) and accommodation and food services (-10.0%) were the major contributors to the February employment decline in commercial services[3] (-8.4%). Commercial services has shown year-over-year employment declines since February 1990.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In February 1992, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 30.3, the same as a year earlier. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have been generally declining since December 1989.

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 37.9 for February 1992, compared to 37.5 in February 1991. This increase was in part due to increases in paid hours in durable goods manufacturing. Year-over-year change in paid hours in the goods-producing industries has been positive for two consecutive months for the first time since 1988.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $14.00 in February 1992, up 4.2% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at $16.29 in the goods-producing and at $12.66 in the service-producing industries.

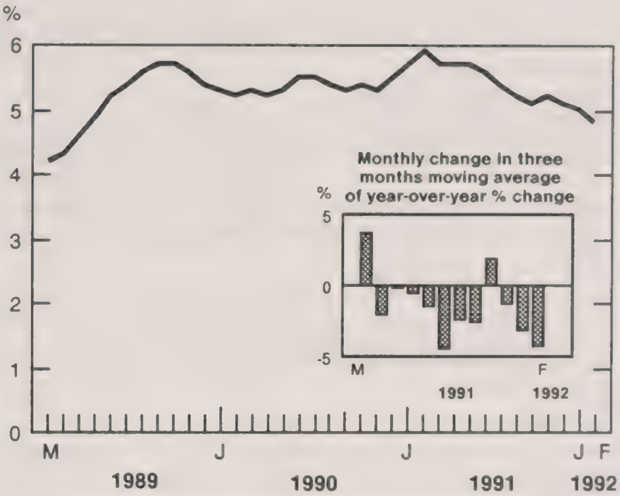
Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In February 1992, the Yukon (+13.7%), Prince Edward Island (+5.2%) and the Northwest Territories (+1.7%) showed year-over-year increases in employment. Of the remaining provinces, the largest decreases were noted in Alberta (-6.5%), Quebec (-5.7%), Nova Scotia (-4.4%) and Ontario (-4.1%).

- In February, the Yukon (+7.2%) and British Columbia (+7.1%) had the highest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings.

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings

Industrial Aggregate – Canada



Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services of Labour Division, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1992 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Feb. 1992p	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1992/1991	Jan.-Dec. 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,079.7**	**9,032.9**	**9,496.9**	**-4.4**	**-6.8**	**-1.8**
Goods-producing industries	**1,975.6**	**1,977.6**	**2,125.5**	**-7.1**	**-12.3**	**-7.0**
Forestry	41.9	42.4	46.9	-10.5	-2.7	-11.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	130.4	131.5	145.1	-10.2	-0.8	-2.4
Manufacturing	1,479.7	1,478.5	1,578.5	-6.3	-12.4	-7.3
Construction	323.7	325.1	355.0	-8.8	-16.3	-6.4
Service-producing industries	**7,104.0**	**7,055.4**	**7,371.3**	**-3.6**	**-5.1**	**-0.0**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	818.5	814.2	809.9	1.1	-3.8	0.8
Trade	1,575.9	1,592.8	1,688.0	-6.6	-10.4	-0.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	599.8	602.5	633.8	-5.4	-1.9	0.6
Community, business & personal services	3,408.5	3,349.1	3,543.9	-3.8	-4.5	-0.5
Public administration	701.3	696.8	695.8	0.8	1.4	1.3
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	130.7	130.9	131.5	-0.6	-5.1	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	35.7	36.0	34.0	5.2	1.1	1.9
Nova Scotia	268.4	264.7	280.6	-4.4	-5.0	-0.8
New Brunswick	206.1	205.4	210.7	-2.2	-0.9	-0.5
Quebec	2,157.4	2,139.8	2,288.9	-5.7	-7.2	-3.0
Ontario	3,681.1	3,663.1	3,837.2	-4.1	-8.5	-3.0
Manitoba	359.5	355.0	369.8	-2.8	-5.5	-0.4
Saskatchewan	282.0	281.5	288.5	-2.2	-3.9	-0.4
Alberta	869.5	867.7	930.3	-6.5	-6.0	0.7
British Columbia	1,059.2	1,059.1	1,096.9	-3.4	-4.2	1.6
Yukon	10.7	10.4	9.4	13.7	3.2	-7.0
Northwest Territories	19.3	19.3	18.9	1.7	-0.8	-2.6
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**552.23**	**552.80**	**528.47**	**4.5**	**5.5**	**5.3**
Goods-producing industries	**677.89**	**676.89**	**652.17**	**3.9**	**4.7**	**5.7**
Forestry	748.39	748.22	751.92	-0.5	6.8	3.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	940.23	949.08	904.23	4.0	5.3	5.4
Manufacturing	658.66	655.62	626.16	5.2	4.8	5.5
Construction	651.01	654.20	651.62	-0.1	2.0	6.6
Service-producing industries	**517.28**	**518.02**	**492.80**	**5.0**	**6.4**	**5.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	697.70	700.46	668.96	4.3	6.5	4.2
Trade	394.71	395.32	380.86	3.6	3.9	4.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	575.38	573.61	549.53	4.7	4.2	1.5
Community, business & personal services	480.57	481.55	454.70	5.7	7.2	6.9
Public administration	710.91	712.49	701.66	1.3	4.0	7.5
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	519.23	515.75	503.07	3.2	5.5	4.0
Prince Edward Island	428.88	427.21	435.58	-1.5	2.8	4.7
Nova Scotia	492.44	493.60	475.43	3.6	5.5	5.9
New Brunswick	495.49	497.77	485.87	2.0	5.7	4.7
Quebec	538.62	537.98	521.56	3.3	5.6	6.2
Ontario	577.33	577.53	551.36	4.7	5.5	5.3
Manitoba	488.15	492.61	473.39	3.1	4.2	4.0
Saskatchewan	483.26	486.04	456.39	5.9	5.7	4.7
Alberta	554.72	558.93	529.11	4.8	6.4	5.2
British Columbia	560.17	559.39	522.99	7.1	5.3	4.9
Yukon	674.40	668.06	629.04	7.2	5.5	4.5
Northwest Territories	761.18	766.01	736.23	3.4	6.2	6.3

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

March 1992

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 177 941 thousand square metres in March 1992, a 2.4% increase from the 173 840 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to March 1992 domestic shipments totalled 477 867ʳ (revised) thousand square metres, a 0.04% decrease from the 478 045 thousand square metres for the same period in 1991.

The March 1992 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

March 1992

Manufacturers shipped 1 853 340 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in March 1992, down 8.4% from the 2 022 741 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 22.6% from the 2 394 040 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of March 1992 totalled 7 032 657 square metres, an 18.3% increase over the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1992 March issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

April 1, 1992

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of April 1 amounted to 32 160 tonnes, compared with 32 510 tonnes the previous month and 29 200 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses

1991

At January 1, 1992, cold storage holdings of creamery butter decreased to 15 080 tonnes, down from 18 690 tonnes a year earlier, while stocks of cheddar cheese increased to 33 760 tonnes, up from 30 770 tonnes a year earlier.

Stocks of skim milk powder decreased to 12 610 tonnes at January 1, 1992, down from 14 450 tonnes a year earlier, while stocks of concentrated milk decreased to 2 960 tonnes from 3 370 tonnes during the same period.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat decreased to 36 780 tonnes at January 1, 1992, down from 37 890 tonnes at January 1, 1991, but stocks of frozen meats increased from 26 810 tonnes at January 1, 1991 to 30 800 tonnes at January 1, 1992.

The 1991 issue of *Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses* (32-217, $34) will be available at the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Leisure and Personal Services

1987-1989

Data on leisure and personal service industries for 1987-1989 are now available.

Leisure and Personal Services, 1987-1989 (63-233, $30) will be released in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact Shirley Beyer (613-951-3492), Leisure and Personal Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Education Statistics Bulletin – Trends in Private School Enrolment, 1960-61 to 1990-91. Vol. 14, No. 1.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

A National Overview: Population and Dwelling Counts. 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-301
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; Other Countries: US$28).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, April 28.

Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions: Population and Dwelling Counts. 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-304
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; Other Countries: US$70).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, April 28.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 28, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

1991 CENSUS OF CANADA
POPULATION AND DWELLING COUNTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- The 1991 Census recorded a population of 27,296,859 on June 4, 1991, up 7.9% from 1986
- British Columbia, Ontario, Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories all had population growth rates between 1986 and 1991 exceeding the national average
- 61.1% of Canada's population lived in census metropolitan areas
- There are over 10 million occupied private dwellings in Canada

A National Overview: Population and Dwelling Counts (print)
Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions: Population and Dwelling Counts (print and diskette):
(100% data)
1991 Census

A National Overview contains 11 tables with 1991 population and dwelling counts for Canada, the provinces and territories, federal electoral districts, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations as well as counts of the urban and rural population. Census subdivisions appear in three tables, rank-ordered by size, greatest percentage population growth and greatest percentage population decline.

Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions presents 1991 and 1986 population and 1991 dwelling counts, land area and population density for these two types of geographic areas. Census divisions include counties and regional districts; census subdivisions include cities, municipalities, towns, townships, and villages. A geographic index is included and census divisions and subdivisions are grouped by province and territory.

Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions is also available on diskette. The diskette is accompanied by software documentation and all documentation in the publication relating to the data.

For a copy of **A National Overview** (93-301, $20), **Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions** (93-304 $50, 93-304 D $100), or for more information on census products, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

On June 4, 1991, Statistics Canada conducted the 17th Census of Population and Housing since Confederation. With the information reported by more than 27 million people in over 10 million households, Statistics Canada is developing a new statistical portrait of our country. Today, in the first of ten data announcements, the agency releases information on population and dwelling counts.

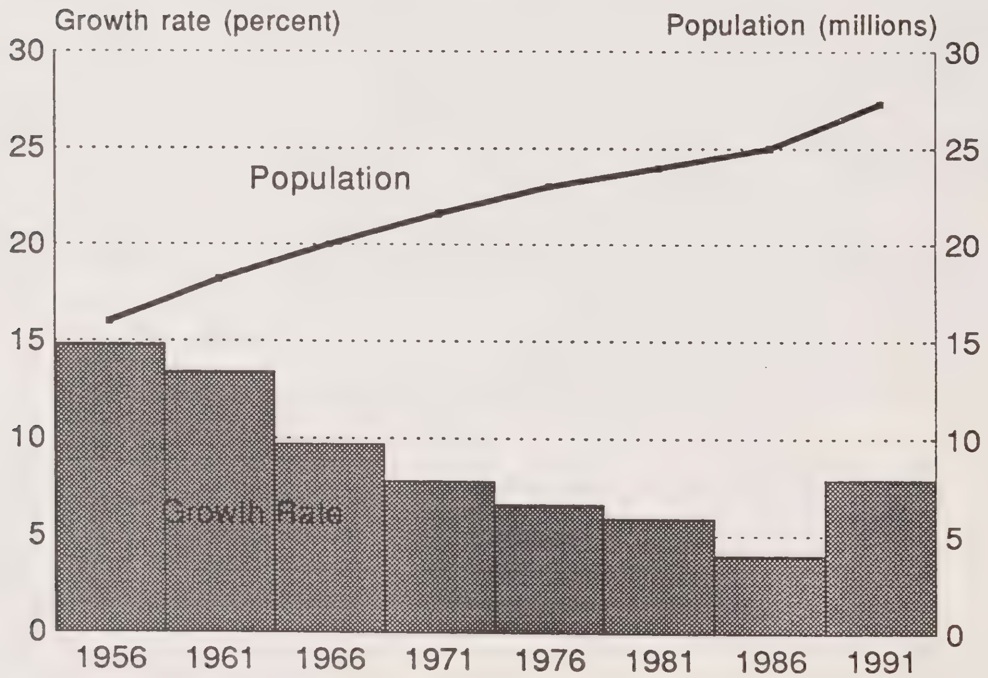
Population Grows 7.9%

Canada's population was enumerated at 27,296,859 on June 4, 1991, an increase of 7.9%, or nearly 2 million persons, since the 1986 Census.

Getting Bigger Faster

The 1991 Census recorded the first increase in the intercensal population growth rate since the 1951 Census. Although Canada's population has continued to increase, its rate of growth has declined steadily throughout most of the last four decades. The recent increase is due to a combination of increased immigration, decreased emigration and stable natural increase (increases in both births and deaths).

Population, Canada, Showing Total Population and Growth Rate, 1956-1991



Population Growth in Canada, 1951-1991

Year	Total Population	Population Increase	Population Growth Rate
1951	14,009,429	...	...
1956	16,080,791	2,071,362	14.8
1961	18,238,247	2,157,456	13.4
1966	20,014,880	1,776,633	9.7
1971	21,568,311	1,553,431	7.8
1976	22,992,604	1,424,293	6.6
1981	24,343,181	1,350,577	5.9
1986	25,309,331 *	966,150	4.0
1991	27,296,859 *	1,987,528	7.9

* *Excludes data from incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements, for more information see Data Comparability note on page 6.*

How We've Grown

British Columbia, Ontario, Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories all had population growth rates exceeding the national rate of 7.9%.

British Columbia, the only province which has had a growth rate above the national average since it joined Confederation, was the fastest growing province. British Columbia's population increased by 13.8%. Ontario was close behind with an increase of 10.8%.

The Yukon Territory, which has the country's smallest total population (27,797), had a growth rate for the 1986-1991 period of 18.3%. This is a significant increase over the 1.5% growth rate during the previous five-year period. The population of the Northwest Territories increased by 10.4% to 57,649. While not as high as the 14.2% population increase recorded by the 1986 Census, the growth rate of the Northwest Territories continued to be higher than the national five-year growth rate.

Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986 and 1991

Province/Territory	1986 Population	1991 Population	Absolute Change	% Change	
				1981-1986	1986-1991
Canada	25,309,331	27,296,859	1,987,528	4.0	7.9
Newfoundland	568,349	568,474	125	0.1	- -
Prince Edward Island	126,646	129,765	3,119	3.4	2.5
Nova Scotia	873,176	899,942	26,766	3.0	3.1
New Brunswick	709,442	723,900	14,458	1.9	2.0
Quebec	6,532,461	6,895,963	363,502	1.5	5.6
Ontario	9,101,694	10,084,885	983,191	5.5	10.8
Manitoba	1,063,016	1,091,942	28,926	3.6	2.7
Saskatchewan	1,009,613	988,928	-20,685	4.3	-2.0
Alberta	2,365,825	2,545,553	179,728	5.7	7.6
British Columbia	2,883,367	3,282,061	398,694	5.1	13.8
Yukon Territory	23,504	27,797	4,293	1.5	18.3
Northwest Territories	52,238	57,649	5,411	14.2	10.4

\- - *amount too small to be expressed*

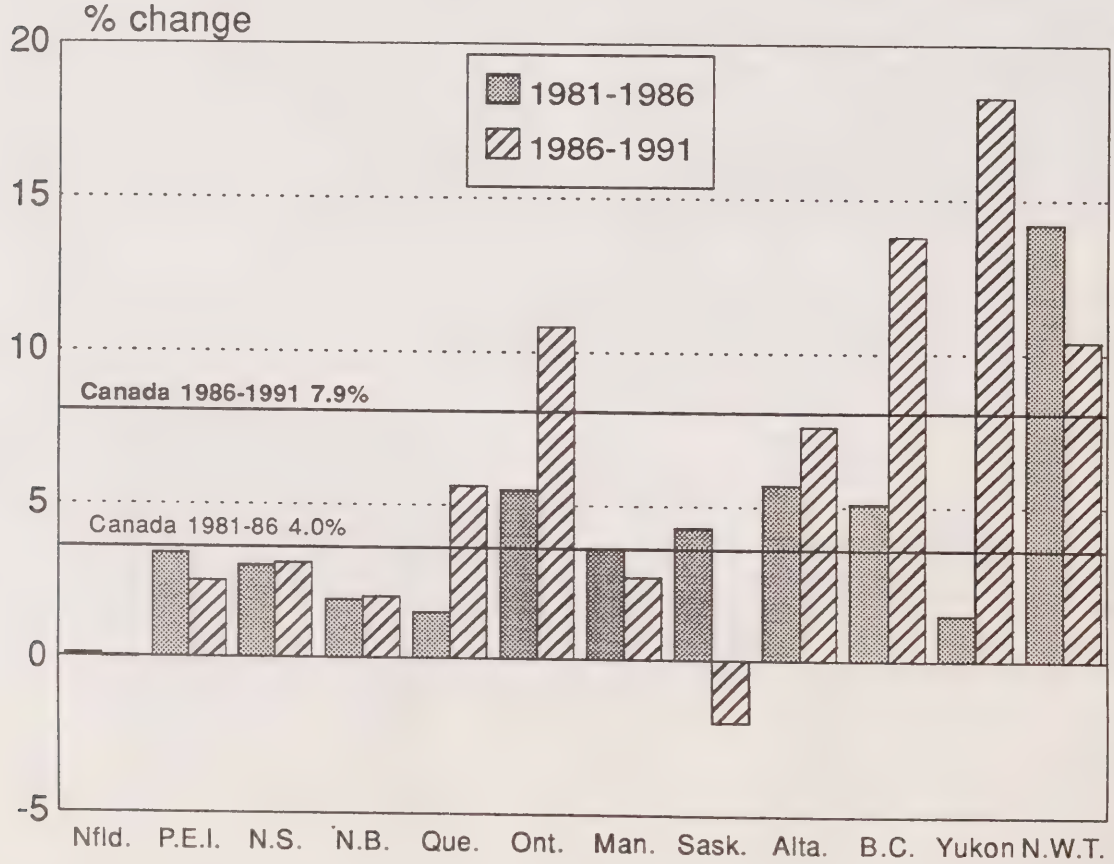
Quebec's population growth rate was 5.6%, up from 1.5% between 1981 and 1986. This is the first time since the 1956 Census that Quebec's growth rate increased from one census period to the next.

Alberta's population increased by 7.6% between 1986 and 1991, up from the 5.7% increase for the previous five-year period, but slightly lower than the national rate of 7.9%. This is the first time since the 1951 Census that Alberta's five-year growth rate did not exceed the national average.

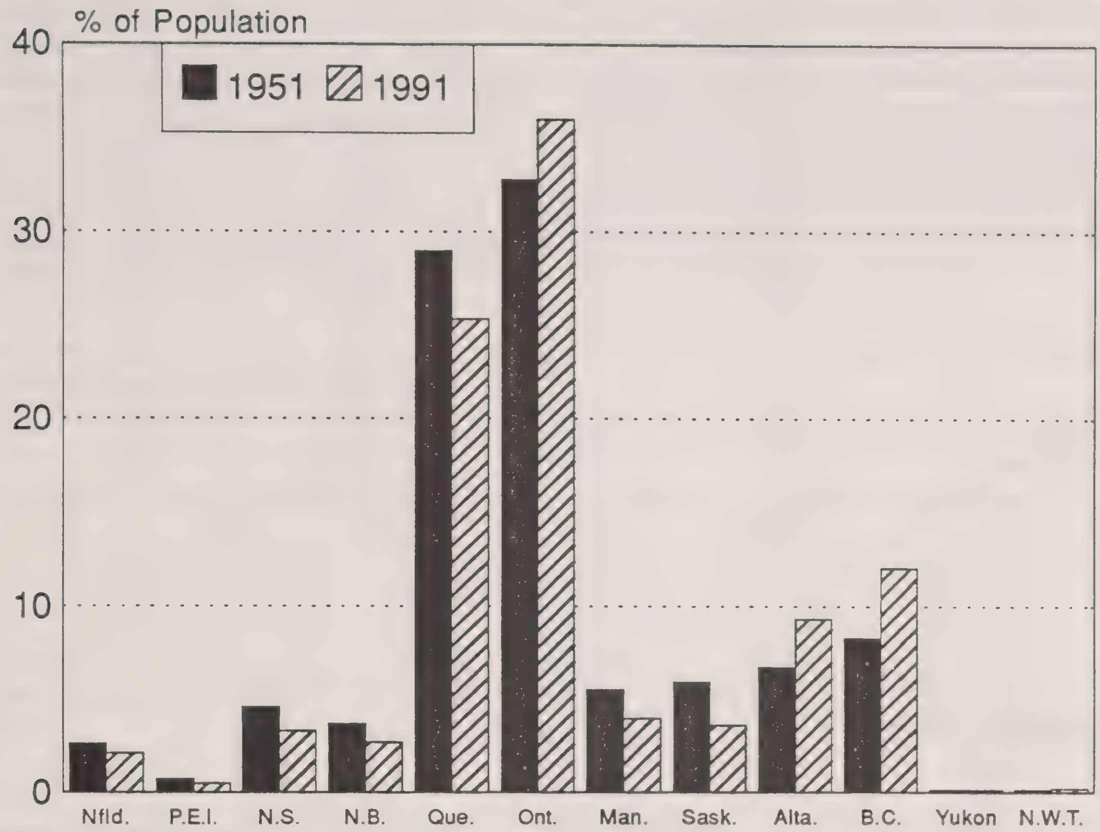
Newfoundland's total population in 1991 differed little from what it was in both 1981 and 1986. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick experienced slight increases in their population growth rates between the 1981-1986 and 1986-1991 periods. Two provinces, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, experienced slower growth for the 1986-1991 period than during the previous period, 1981-1986.

Saskatchewan was the only province with a population drop - declining by approximately 21 thousand from an all time high of slightly over 1 million in 1986 to below 1 million in 1991.

Population Growth Rate by Province and Territory, 1981-1991



Population Distribution in Canada, 1951 and 1991



Population Distribution – 40 Year Trend Continues

Decennial censuses taken since Newfoundland joined Confederation in 1949 show that the distribution of Canada's population among the provinces and territories has shifted in favour of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario.

Of all the provinces, only Alberta and British Columbia have experienced continuous increases in their percentage share of Canada's population over the last forty years. In 1951, 15.0% of Canada's population lived in Alberta and British Columbia. By 1991, this proportion had increased to 21.3%. Despite a slight decrease in its share of the population in the 1970s, Ontario's share of the population has increased from 32.8% in 1951 to 36.9% in 1991.

After two decades of slight change, the shares of Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories have remained stable since 1971. Yukon's share of the population has not changed since 1951.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have all experienced small but continuous declines in their shares of the population between 1951 and 1991. Over the same period, Quebec's proportion has declined from 28.9% to 25.3%.

Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1951-1991

Province/Territory	Percentage Distribution				
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1
Prince Edward Island	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nova Scotia	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3
New Brunswick	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.7
Quebec	28.9	28.8	27.9	26.4	25.3
Ontario	32.8	34.2	35.7	35.4	36.9
Manitoba	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.2	4.0
Saskatchewan	5.9	5.1	4.3	4.0	3.6
Alberta	6.7	7.3	7.5	9.2	9.3
British Columbia	8.3	8.9	10.1	11.3	12.0
Yukon Territory	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Data comparability

Users of census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with data from previous censuses:

Changes in the completeness of enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to the next. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census will be available in the fall of 1992.

Non-permanent Residents: In 1991, the census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who hold student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits, or who are refugee claimants. The total population counts released today are affected by this change. Until coverage evaluation studies and immigration data are released in December 1992, it will not be possible to estimate the extent to which differences in the counts are due to the inclusion of non-permanent residents. Users should exercise caution when comparing data from 1991 and previous censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents. These areas include the metropolitan areas of Toronto, Vancouver, and Montréal.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements

In 1986, estimates for the population of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements were produced. These estimates were included in the Statistics Canada **Daily** announcing the release of the 1986 population and dwelling counts, and in the publication **Canada's Population from Ocean to Ocean**. Users should be aware that the 1986 population counts shown in the 1991 **Population and Dwelling Counts** series, and in today's **Daily**, do not include these estimates and thus will differ from data previously published in the above 1986 Census publications. The 1991 census data presented here also do not include estimates for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements.

The Biggest Get Bigger – Canada's Census Metropolitan Areas

The 1991 Census revealed that 61.1% of Canada's population live in census metropolitan areas – more than ever before. Between 1986 and 1991, every one of Canada's 25 metropolitan areas grew, with the result that there were 1.5 million more people living in these areas in 1991 than in 1986.

Ten census metropolitan areas – Toronto, Vancouver, Ottawa-Hull, Edmonton, Calgary, London, Kitchener, Halifax, Victoria and Oshawa – had higher rates of growth than Canada as a whole. The country's fastest growing metropolitan area was Oshawa, with a growth rate of 18.0%. Vancouver was next, with 16.1%, followed by Kitchener with 14.5%.

Over the five-year census period, the population of metropolitan Montréal increased by 7.0%, bringing it above 3 million for the first time. During the same period, Halifax was the fastest growing census metropolitan area in the Atlantic provinces and its population climbed by 8.3% to pass the 300,000 mark. Saint John, with a growth rate of 3.1%, became the 24th largest metropolitan area in 1991, up from 25th place in 1986.

Census Metropolitan Areas, 1986 and 1991

Census Metropolitan Area	Rank 1986	Rank 1991	1986 Population	1991 Population	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Toronto	1	1	3,431,981 A	3,893,046	461,065	13.4
Montréal	2	2	2,921,357	3,127,242	205,885	7.0
Vancouver	3	3	1,380,729	1,602,502	221,773	16.1
Ottawa-Hull	4	4	819,263	920,857	101,594	12.4
Edmonton	5	5	774,026 A	839,924	65,898	8.5
Calgary	6	6	671,453 A	754,033	82,580	12.3
Winnipeg	7	7	625,304	652,354	27,050	4.3
Québec	8	8	603,267	645,550	42,283	7.0
Hamilton	9	9	557,029	599,760	42,731	7.7
London	11	10	342,302	381,522	39,220	11.5
St.Catharines-Niagara	10	11	343,258	364,552	21,294	6.2
Kitchener	12	12	311,195	356,421	45,226	14.5
Halifax	13	13	295,922 A	320,501	24,579	8.3
Victoria	14	14	255,225 A	287,897	32,672	12.8
Windsor	15	15	253,988	262,075	8,087	3.2
Oshawa	16	16	203,543	240,104	36,561	18.0
Saskatoon	17	17	200,665	210,023	9,358	4.7
Regina	18	18	186,521	191,692	5,171	2.8
St. John's	19	19	161,901	171,859	9,958	6.2
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	20	20	158,468	160,928	2,460	1.6
Sudbury	21	21	148,877	157,613	8,736	5.9
Sherbrooke	22	22	129,960	139,194	9,234	7.1
Trois-Rivières	23	23	128,888	136,303	7,415	5.8
Saint John	25	24	121,265	124,981	3,716	3.1
Thunder Bay	24	25	122,217	124,427	2,210	1.8

A - Adjusted figure due to boundary change

Bright Lights, Bigger Cities – Canada's 25 Largest Municipalities

Montréal retained its position as Canada's largest municipality, the only one with a population of over 1 million. Calgary, the second largest, has a population slightly over 710,000.

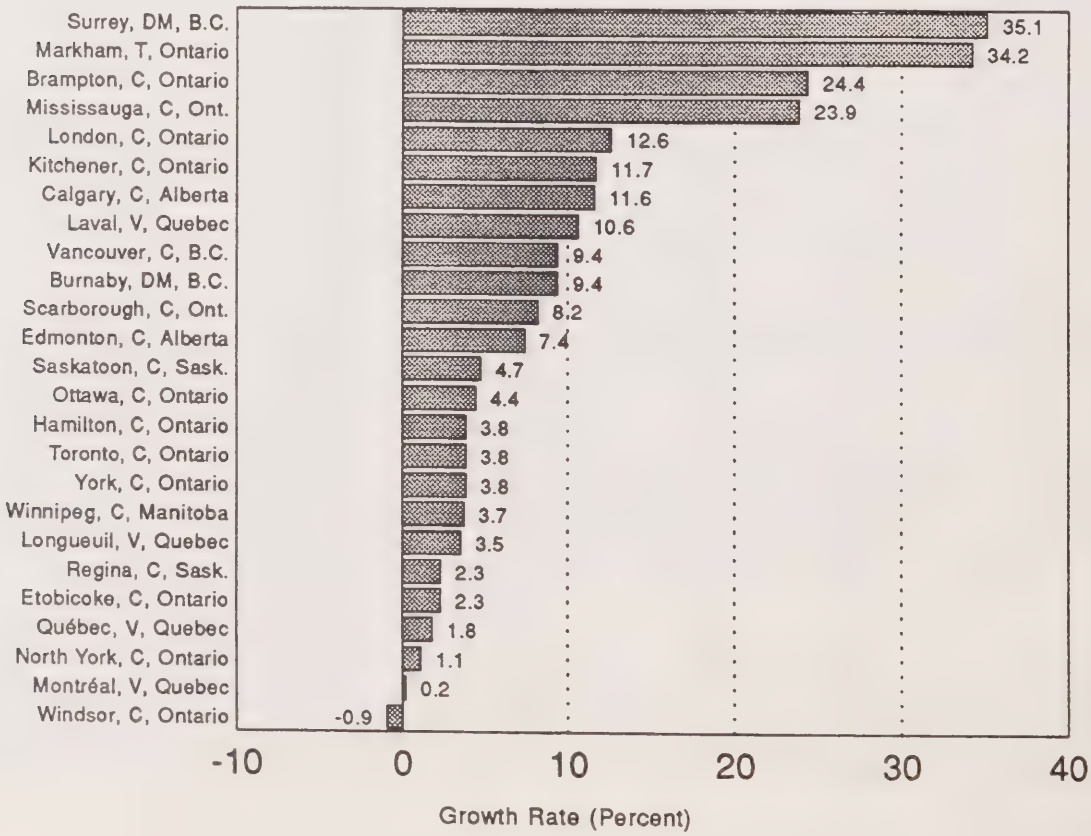
Of Canada's 25 largest municipalities, Surrey, British Columbia, with a growth rate of 35.1% was the fastest growing between 1986 and 1991. Markham, Ontario, was a close second with 34.2%. Windsor, Ontario was the only municipality of the top 25 whose population declined, but the decrease was slight – less than 2,000 people.

Mississauga, Ontario, Canada's ninth largest municipality, experienced the largest absolute population increase of just over 89,000 people. Calgary was second with an increase of over 73,000 people.

In terms of rank order, the ten largest municipalities in 1986 retained their rankings in 1991. However, there has been considerable change in those ranked 11 - 25.

Laval, Quebec, passed two slower growing Ontario communities (Etobicoke and Ottawa) in its jump from 13th largest in 1986 to 11th in 1991. Surrey, British Columbia, with the highest population growth rate of the top 25, went from 17th to 15th. Markham, Ontario, vaulted from 28th in 1986 to 23rd – dropping Oshawa, Ontario, the 25th largest in 1986, to 27th in 1991.

Growth Rates of Canada's 25 Largest Municipalities



Note: T = Town, V = Ville, C= City, DM = District Municipality

Twenty-five Largest Municipalities, Canada, 1991

Census Subdivision	Rank 1986	Rank 1991	1986 Population	1991 Population	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Montréal	1	1	1,015,420	1,017,666	2,246	0.2
Calgary	2	2	636,843 A	710,677	73,834	11.6
Toronto	3	3	612,289	635,395	23,106	3.8
Winnipeg	4	4	594,551	616,790	22,239	3.7
Edmonton	5	5	573,982	616,741	42,759	7.4
North York	6	6	556,297	562,564	6,267	1.1
Scarborough	7	7	484,676	524,598	39,922	8.2
Vancouver	8	8	431,147	471,844	40,697	9.4
Mississauga	9	9	374,005	463,388	89,383	23.9
Hamilton	10	10	306,734 A	318,499	11,765	3.8
Laval	13	11	284,164	314,398	30,234	10.6
Ottawa	12	12	300,763	313,987	13,224	4.4
Etobicoke	11	13	302,973	309,993	7,020	2.3
London	14	14	269,202 A	303,165	33,963	12.6
Surrey	17	15	181,447	245,173	63,726	35.1
Brampton	16	16	188,498	234,445	45,947	24.4
Windsor	15	17	193,122 A	191,435	-1,687	-0.9
Saskatoon	18	18	177,659 A	186,058	8,399	4.7
Regina	19	19	175,064	179,178	4,114	2.3
Kitchener	21	20	150,604	168,282	17,678	11.7
Québec	20	21	164,580	167,517	2,937	1.8
Burnaby	22	22	145,161	158,858	13,697	9.4
Markham	28	23	114,597	153,811	39,214	34.2
York	23	24	135,401	140,525	5,124	3.8
Longueuil	24	25	125,441	129,874	4,433	3.5

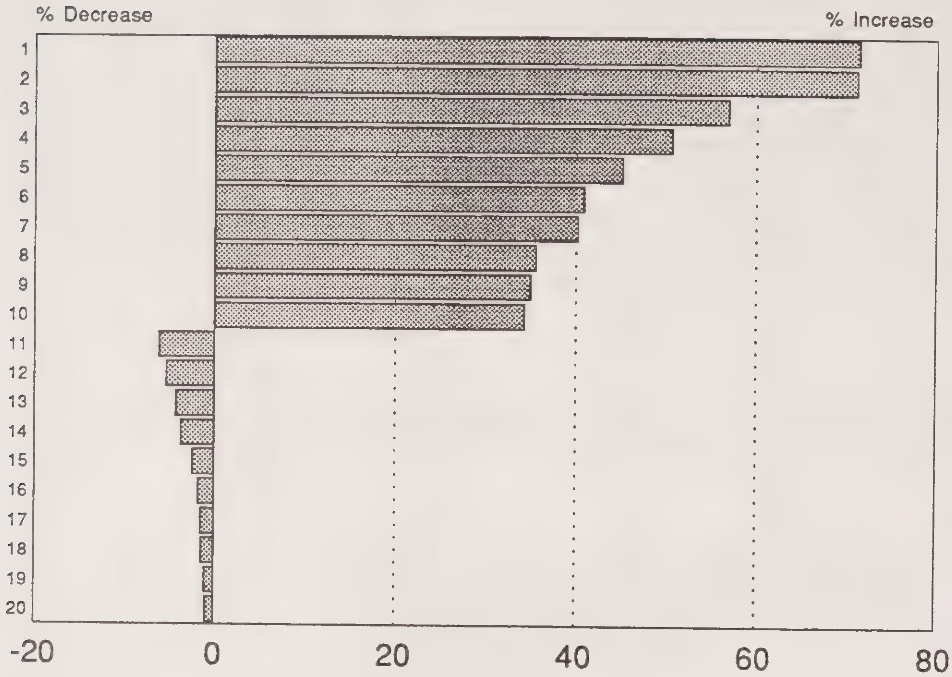
A - Adjusted figure due to boundary change

Municipalities with Populations over 25,000 in 1991 but not in 1986

Census Subdivision	1986 Population	1991 Population	% Increase
Aurora, T, Ontario	20,905	29,454	40.9
Georgina, T, Ontario	22,486	29,746	32.3
Mascouche, V, Quebec	21,285	25,828	21.3
Mission, DM, British Columbia	21,985	26,202	19.2
Penticton, C, British Columbia	23,588	27,258	15.6
Fort Erie, T, Ontario	23,253	26,006	11.8
Orillia, C, Ontario	24,141	25,925	7.4
Cape Breton Subd. B, SCM, Nova Scotia	24,626	25,385	3.1

Note: T = town, V = ville, C = city, DM = district municipality, SCM = subdivision of county municipality

Fastest Growing and Declining Municipalities with Population over 25,000



1. Richmond Hill, T, Ontario, 71.4
2. Vaughan, C, Ontario, 71.2
3. Ajax, T, Ontario, 56.9
4. Cumberland, TP, Ontario, 50.7
5. Newcastle, T, Ontario, 45.2
6. Aurora, T, Ontario, 40.9
7. Pickering, T, Ontario, 40.2
8. Kanata, C, Ontario, 35.7
9. Surrey, DM, British Columbia, 35.1
10. Maple Ridge, DM, British Columbia, 34.4
11. Sydney, C, Nova Scotia, -6.1
12. Montréal-Nord, V, Quebec, -5.3
13. Moose Jaw, C, Saskatchewan, -4.2
14. Saint-Léonard, V, Quebec, -3.7
15. LaSalle, V, Quebec, -2.4
16. Saint John, C, New Brunswick, -1.8
17. Drummondville, V, Quebec, -1.5
18. Trois-Rivières, V, Quebec, -1.4
19. Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, V, Quebec, -1.0
20. Windsor, C, Ontario, -0.9

Note: V = ville, C = city, T = town, TP = township, DM = district municipality

Suburban Municipalities Still Growing Strong: Population Growth in Census Subdivisions of over 25,000

In 1986 there were 144 municipalities (census subdivisions) with a population of over 25,000. By 1991, of the 6,006 municipalities in Canada, 153 had achieved a population level of over 25,000. The municipalities new to this category are distributed across the country – 1 in Nova Scotia, 1 in Quebec, 4 in Ontario and 2 in British Columbia.

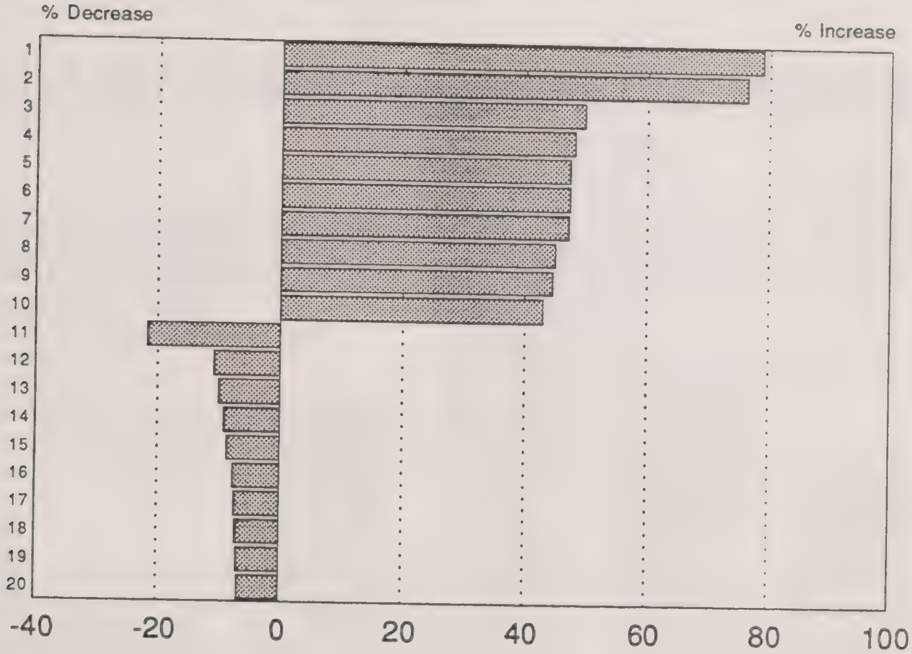
The ten fastest growing large municipalities are in urban areas. Richmond Hill and Vaughan, two municipalities located in the Toronto census metropolitan area, were the fastest growing large municipalities in the country. Over the five-year census period, Richmond Hill grew by 71.4% and Vaughan by 71.2%. Ajax, another Toronto area municipality, was third, with a population growth rate of 56.9%.

Ups and Downs of Canada's Small Municipalities: Census subdivisons with population between 5,000 and 24,999

The 1991 Census found great variation in the population growth rates of the 560 municipalities with populations between 5,000 and 24,999 people. Thirty-six of the 50 fastest growing and 46 of the 50 fastest declining municipalities with population over 5,000 have populations under 25,000.

The two fastest growing municipalities with population over 5,000 were small municipalities – Saint-Lazare, Quebec, had a population increase of 78.9%, or 3993 people, and La Plaine, Quebec, had a growth rate of 76.4%, or 4580 people. Of all municipalities with population over 5,000, the one with the greatest percent decline in population was also a small municipality – Elliot Lake, Ontario, with a population decline of 21.7%, or 3895 people.

Fastest Growing and Declining Municipalities with Population Between 5,000 and 24,999



1. Saint-Lazare, P, Quebec, 78.9
2. La Plaine, P, Quebec, 76.4
3. Le Gardeur, V, Quebec, 49.7
4. Lachenaie, V, Quebec, 48.1
5. Marathon, T, Ontario, 47.3
6. Saint-Constant, V, Quebec, 47.3
7. Boisbriand, V, Quebec, 47.1
8. Bedford, T, Nova Scotia, 45.0
9. Saint-Jean-Chrysostome, V, Quebec, 44.6
10. Bellefeuille, P, Quebec, 43.0
11. Elliot Lake, C, Ontario, 21.7
12. Chibougamau, V, Quebec, -10.8
13. Kirkland Lake, T, Ontario, -10.0
14. Kapuskasing, T, Ontario, -9.1
15. Guysborough, MD, Nova Scotia, 8.7
16. New Waterford, T, Nova Scotia, -7.6
17. Melfort, C, Saskatchewan, -7.4
18. Shawinigan, V, Quebec, -7.2
19. Thetford Mines, V, Quebec, -6.9
20. Asbestos, V, Quebec, -6.8

Note: *T = town,* *V = ville,* *C = city,* *MD = municipal district,* *P = paroisse*

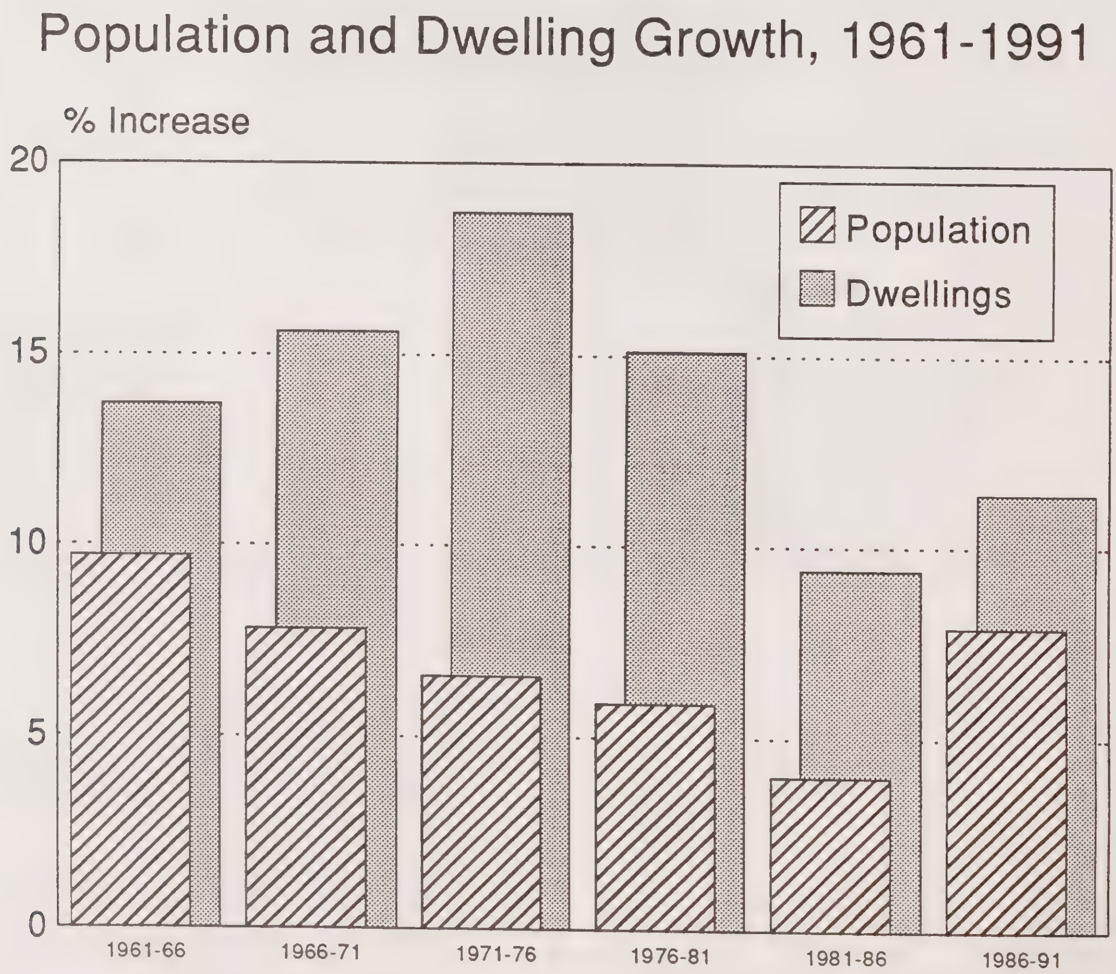
Number of Dwellings Continues to Grow Faster than Population

While Canada's population increased by 7.9% over the five-year census period, the number of occupied private dwellings increased by 11.4%, or more than 1 million units. There are now over 10 million occupied private dwellings in Canada.

The growth in occupied private dwellings for the 1986-1991 period is larger than the 9.4% increase recorded between 1981-1986, but fell short of the increases recorded during the previous four census periods.

Dwelling Growth - 1961-1991

Census Period	% Increase Dwellings	% Increase Population
1961-66	13.7	9.7
1966-71	16.5	7.8
1971-76	18.7	6.6
1976-81	15.1	5.9
1981-86	9.4	4.0
1986-91	11.4	7.9



Data Sources

Data from the 1991, 1986 and 1951 Censuses of Canada appear in the two publications released today: **A National Overview** (Catalogue 93-301) and **Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions** (Catalogue 93-304).

Data from other censuses were taken from three Statistics Canada publications: **Canada's Population from Ocean to Ocean** (Catalogue 98-120), **Historical Statistics of Canada**, second edition (Catalogue 11-516E) and **Dwellings and Households: Part 1** (Catalogue 93-104).

Information on population growth and its components (immigration, emigration, natural increase) was supplied by Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Interprovincial Trade Flows of Goods
1984-88

Highlights

- Interprovincial trade of goods totalled about $90 billion (valued at producer prices) in 1988. This represented a current dollar increase of 16% from 1984. The largest percentage increase in exports to other provinces was in British Columbia, mostly lumber products; Alberta, by contrast, experienced a major export decline due to a dramatic drop in petroleum prices in 1986.

- Interprovincial exports accounted for nearly one-quarter of all provincial shipments (i.e., the value of total goods production less the value of physical change in inventories). Similarly, inter-provincial imports made up nearly one-quarter of domestic demand (intermediate plus final demand). Overall, this picture remained quite stable over the five-year period, but there were large variations across provinces.

- Interprovincial exports represented a relatively small proportion of shipments in British Columbia, Newfoundland and Ontario, but accounted for a substantially higher share in the Maritime provinces, Alberta, Manitoba and, to a lesser extent, in Quebec. On the other side of the trade balance, the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the territories imported a large portion of their goods from other provinces, mainly from Ontario and Quebec.

- Interprovincial trade was clustered around neighbouring provinces. As expected, Ontario and Quebec were each other's largest trading partner, with about 15% of Quebec's shipments going to Ontario and 8% of Ontario's shipments flowing to Quebec. These proportions, however, represented about the same value of trade in dollar terms (approximately $15 billion and $14 billion, respectively, in 1988). Only Ontario and Quebec were found to have substantial export links to markets in both Eastern and Western Canada, while there was only minimal trade between Atlantic Canada and Western Canada.

- Underlying an overall stable provincial trade pattern from 1984 to 1988, there was, nevertheless, a pronounced shift in the interprovincial trade balance between Alberta and Central Canada. This was primarily due to a sharp decline in petroleum prices that moved Alberta from a large trade surplus in 1984 to a modest deficit in 1988. This effect, over the same period, moderated the growth of the value of imports into Ontario (Alberta's largest customer), and into Quebec. As a result, the provincial trade balance in these provinces improved significantly.

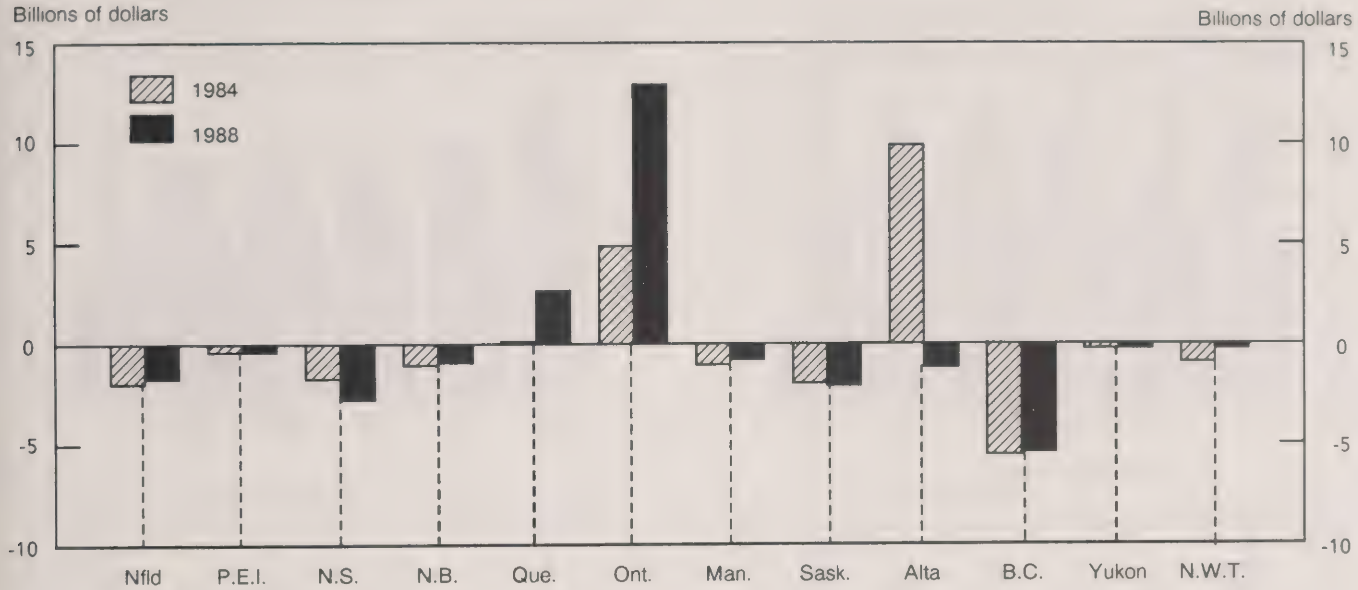
The interprovincial trade data will be available on CANSIM for about 30 commodity groupings and for each of the five years from 1984 to 1988 in approximately two weeks.

The data in this release are preliminary and will be revised in the fall of 1992, along with an update for 1989.

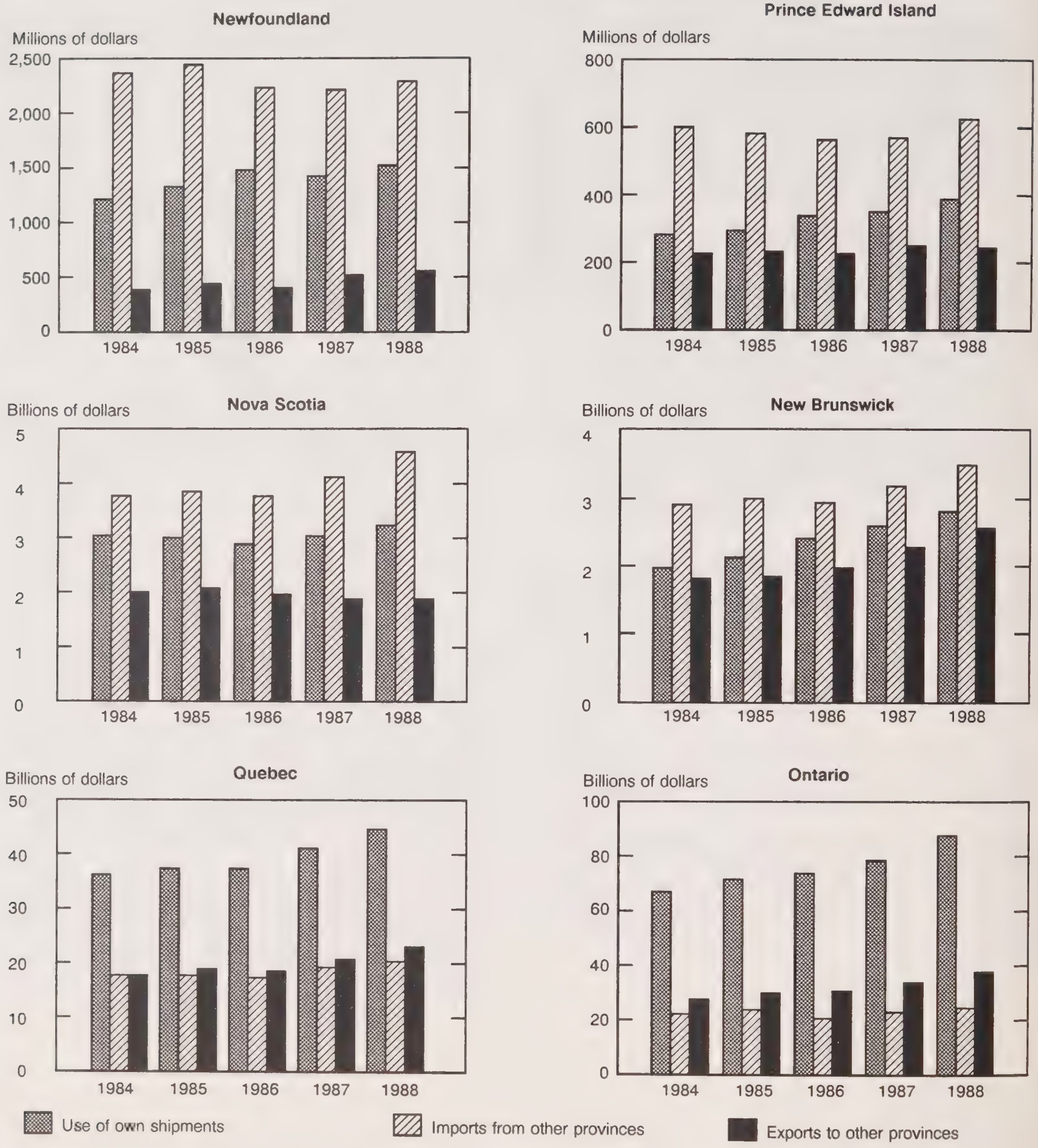
Data will also be available upon request in hard copy and on diskette by contacting Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697), Customer Services, Input-Output Division.

For additional information regarding this release, please contact Hans Messinger, Manager, Inter-provincial Trade Flows (613-951-2937), or Claude Simard, Director, Input-Output Division, (613-951-8907). □

Interprovincial Trade Balance



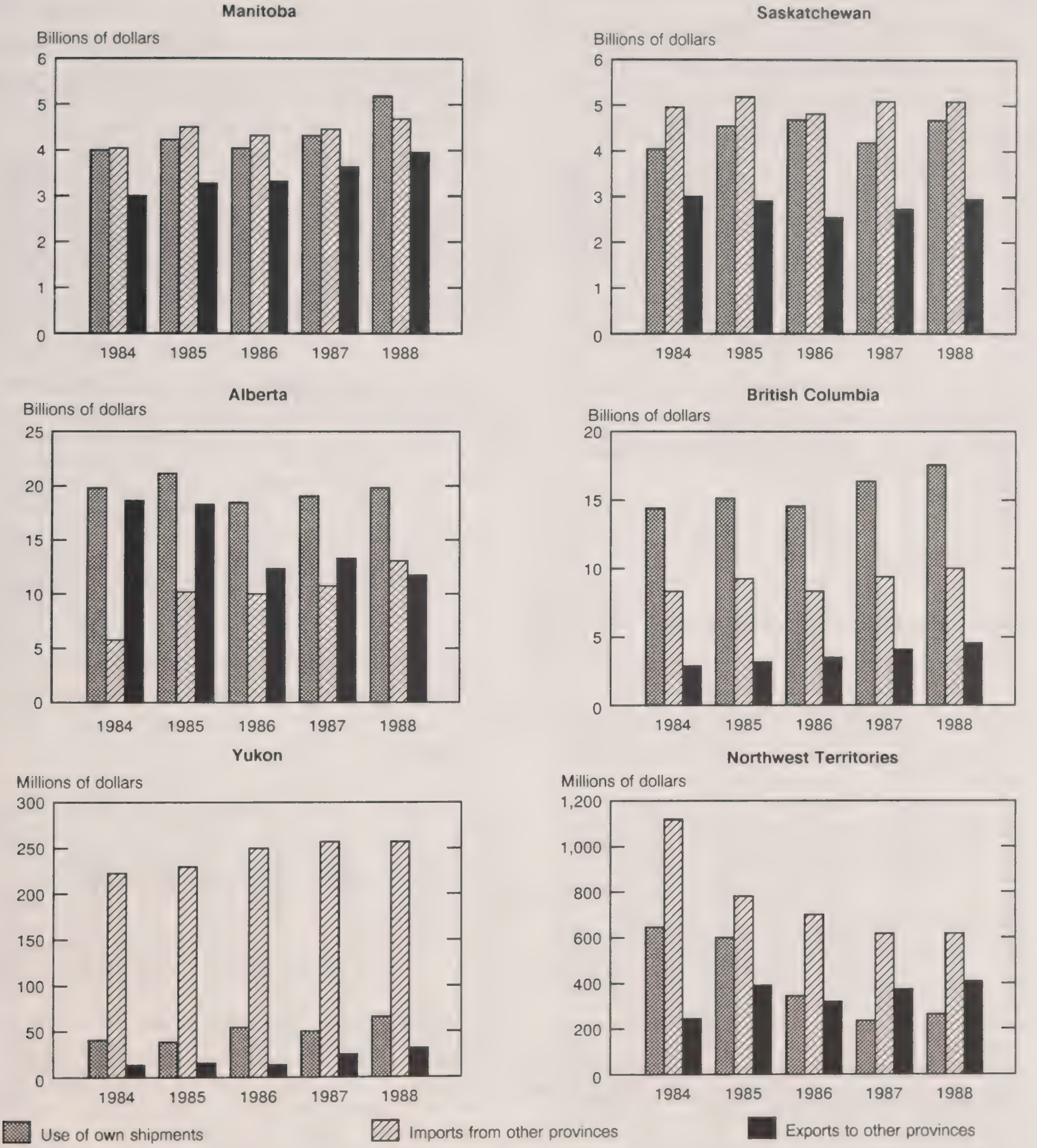
Interprovincial Trade Summaries



** Shipments: Value of production less value of physical change in inventories.*

** All values are expressed in current dollar producer prices.*

Interprovincial Trade Summaries



* *Shipments: Value of production less value of physical change in inventories.*

* *All values are expressed in current dollar producer prices.*

Total Interprovincial and International Trade Flows
1984

Total Goods / Origin	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yuk.	N.W.T.	Rest of world	Total*
	Destination ($ millions)													
Nfld.	1,211.5	4.1	75.4	9.9	135.0	164.0	0.4	0.8	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	1,367.3	**2,972.3**
P.E.I	22.3	284.2	35.2	60.5	38.4	65.4	0.9	1.1	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	132.4	**644.2**
N.S.	303.1	111.4	3,048.6	463.9	623.6	319.6	26.3	22.2	70.9	59.6	0.0	0.1	1,526.5	**6,575.8**
N.B.	128.8	116.0	418.8	1,999.5	617.2	442.2	19.1	20.0	49.4	24.3	0.0	0.1	2,172.6	**6,008.0**
Que.	933.7	161.9	1,010.2	1,130.2	36,080.7	10,124.5	613.7	553.1	1,531.2	1,417.6	26.9	159.9	17,412.8	**71,156.4**
Ont.	911.8	187.9	1,520.2	1,171.7	11,503.4	67,123.3	1,804.9	1,781.0	4,749.6	3,418.9	74.7	267.9	48,162.6	**142,677.9**
Man.	24.0	4.4	48.5	36.8	488.0	1,076.0	3,982.4	467.1	574.4	246.3	5.0	17.5	2,325.1	**9,295.5**
Sask.	1.6	1.0	13.7	9.8	876.7	1,025.6	356.3	4,039.2	560.6	116.1	0.7	17.5	5,611.3	**12,630.1**
Alta.	20.4	7.9	614.6	34.2	2,940.6	8,649.1	1,076.6	1,828.3	19,856.8	2,960.0	26.2	492.9	11,805.4	**50,313.0**
B.C.	16.1	7.4	27.4	20.8	246.3	642.1	162.5	269.4	1183.0	14,462.0	84.2	158.9	10,517.0	**27,797.1**
Yuk.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	40.7	0.3	37.8	**92.7**
N.W.T.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	82.3	35.7	1.7	0.4	0.6	123.2	5.2	648.1	218.8	**1,116.1**
Rest of world	661.0	163.6	2,456.9	2,395.9	20,796.4	47,683.3	2,471.0	2,213.3	6,749.8	7,869.4	34.5	120.7	44.8	**93,660.6**
Domestic Demand	**4,234.3**	**1,049.8**	**9,269.6**	**7,333.2**	**74,440.5**	**137,350.8**	**10,515.9**	**11,196.1**	**35,331.5**	**30,701.5**	**298.2**	**1,883.9**	**101,334.4**	**424,939.7**

** TotaL shipments = Value of production less value of physical change in inventories.*
Domestic demand = Intermediate plus final demand.

Total Interprovincial and International Trade Flows
1988

Total Goods / Origin	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yuk.	N.W.T.	Rest of world	Total*
	Destination ($ millions)													
Nfld.	1,525.0	3.4	60.7	20.7	163.1	312.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	1,523.9	**3,614.6**
P.E.I	16.5	388.1	31.7	60.3	52.3	76.6	1.4	0.6	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	141.5	**772.7**
N.S.	241.9	89.5	3,224.3	414.5	583.3	403.7	19.1	9.2	50.5	53.7	0.0	0.1	2,125.2	**7,215.0**
N.B.	134.0	100.5	878.5	2,852.6	803.9	577.3	14.3	18.4	45.6	34.7	0.0	0.1	2,637.9	**8,097.8**
Que.	753.9	165.5	1,191.4	1,229.0	44,720.1	13,945.9	735.9	669.3	2,218.9	1,936.2	40.9	105.7	22,679.2	**90,391.9**
Ont.	1,088.6	233.8	2,241.5	1,698.1	15,535.5	87,674.2	2,401.0	2,132.9	6,819.9	4,965.5	99.1	279.8	60,196.7	**185,366.6**
Man.	18.3	2.6	51.9	31.8	596.3	1,349.0	5,172.5	520.7	1,065.0	307.7	5.5	14.1	3,209.2	**12,344.6**
Sask.	1.3	1.6	21.3	14.6	473.1	1,062.5	422.5	4,692.1	825.4	140.1	0.2	9.0	5,183.7	**12,847.4**
Alta.	24.4	18.6	56.1	26.7	1,567.8	5,333.4	881.6	1,405.1	19,830.4	2,356.1	30.1	123.4	12,265.4	**43,919.1**
B.C.	14.1	8.3	44.5	22.3	526.3	1,347.8	211.5	334.2	1,944.7	17,603.2	76.3	83.8	15,795.5	**38,012.5**
Yuk.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	20.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.2	65.3	0.3	361.0	**457.2**
N.W.T.	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	8.2	164.1	2.5	0.3	65.9	159.8	5.0	263.6	277.0	**947.0**
Rest of world	1,010.7	174.2	3,073.2	2,612.6	27,449.1	70,213.8	3,069.3	2,414.5	8,191.2	10,845.8	44.1	126.8	824.5	**130,049.8**
Domestic Demand	**4,828.7**	**1,186.1**	**10,875.5**	**8,983.4**	**92,481.3**	**182,480.5**	**12,931.9**	**12,197.7**	**41,063.1**	**38,414.1**	**366.5**	**1,006.7**	**127,220.7**	**534,036.2**

** Total shipments = Value of production less value of physical change in inventories.*
Domestic demand = Intermediate plus final demand.

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Unemployment Insurance Statistics

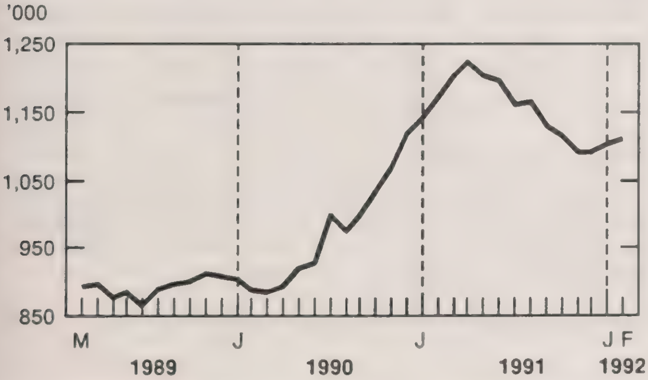
February 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended February 15, 1992, the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,109,000, virtually unchanged from a month earlier (+0.9%).
- Between January and February 1992, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 4.4% in Newfoundland, 3.2% in the Northwest Territories, 1.9% in Nova Scotia, 1.5% in Ontario, and 1.3% in Alberta. The number decreased 9.0% in the Yukon. There was little change in the other provinces.
- In February 1992, total unemployment insurance disbursements[2] for regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 2.5% to $1,201 million. The number of benefit weeks (regular benefit payments) decreased 2.6% to 4.8 million.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In February 1992, the estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,576,000, practically unchanged from February 1991. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 1.7% to 950,000, but the number of female beneficiaries climbed 2.1% to 626,000.

Note to Users

The seasonally adjusted estimates are revised annually when final data for a complete calendar year become available. This release shows the revised estimates.

Effective with this release, the seasonally adjusted data for benefit payments and the number of weeks paid relate to the payment of regular benefits.

Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

- In the following census metropolitan areas, the year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries exceeded 10%:

	Beneficiaries February 1992	% Change from February 1991
Sudbury	8,140	19%
Saint John (N.B.)	7,400	14%
Edmonton	35,380	11%
Oshawa	9,020	-24%
Windsor	11,820	-22%
Victoria	10,810	-17%
London	14,120	-16%
Kitchener	15,920	-11%

- Unemployment insurance benefit payments during February 1992 were $1,745 million[2], up 9.7% from February 1991. For the first two months of 1992, disbursements amounted to $3,793 million, up 12.3% from the same period a year earlier. For the same period, the average weekly payment increased 5.3% to $257.75, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 4.5% to 14.4 million.

1 *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

2 *Disbursements, number of benefit weeks and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries. Since February 1991, benefit payments shown include monies paid to institutions for training courses.*

- A total of 273,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in February 1992, down 9.0% from the same month a year earlier. For January and February 1992, 734,000 claims were received, down 2.4% as compared with the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The February 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for December 1991 and for January and February 1992, will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	February 1992	January 1992	December 1991	February 1991	% change February 1992/ January 1992
	Seasonally adjusted				
Regular Benefits					
Beneficiaries (000)	1,109 p	1,100 p	1,090 r	1,172	0.9
Amount paid ($000)	1,200,706	1,231,925	1,164,723	1,188,670	-2.5
Weeks of benefits (000)	4,792	4,921	4,645	4,942	-2.6
					% change February 1992/ February 1991
	Unadjusted				
Beneficiaries (000)	1,576p	1,533p	1,379 r	1,580	-0.2
Regular benefits (000)	1,300p	1,277p	1,119 r	1,373	-5.3
Claims received (000)	273	461	369	300	-9.0
Amount paid ($000)	1,745,017	2,047,639	1,412,509	1,590,435	9.7
Weeks of benefits (000)	6,602	7,797	5,282	6,456	2.3
Average weekly benefit ($)	257.94	257.59	253.93	245.32	5.1

	January and February 1992	January and February 1991	% change 1992/1991
Year-to-date			
Beneficiaries – Average (000)	1,555p	1,551	-0.3
Claims received (000)	734	752	-2.4
Amount paid ($000)	3,792,656	3,378,453	12.3
Weeks of benefits (000)	14,399	13,775	4.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	257.75	244.77	5.3

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

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Industrial Product Price Index

March 1992

According to preliminary figures for March, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) showed a second consecutive monthly increase, edging up to 108.3 or 0.3% above February's revised level of 108.0. Of the 21 indexes for major groups of products, 11 registered increases, while six decreased and four remained unchanged. The total index excluding petroleum and coal products was up 0.3%.

The 1.0% increase in March of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar influenced the indexes that include export prices denominated in U.S. currency. Mainly affected were the autos, trucks and other transport equipment index (0.6%) and the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index (1.2%). Other notable increases were registered in the indexes for primary metal products (0.7%) and meat, fish and dairy products (0.4%).

In March 1992, the IPPI was 1.4% lower than a year earlier. For the second consecutive month, the 12-month movement rose from its -3.5% rate in January. The main contributors to the yearly change were indexes for petroleum and coal products (-17.7%), paper and paper products (-10.0%) and the primary metal products (-6.2%); these decreases were partially offset by increases in the autos, trucks and other transport equipment index (4.3%) and in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index (10.0%). The 12-month change for the index excluding petroleum and coal products was -0.4% in March.

The finished goods and the intermediate goods price indexes each increased 0.3% in March compared to February. On a year-to-year basis, the intermediate goods index was down 2.9%, due mainly to the 8.0% decrease for first-stage intermediate goods. Over the last 12 months, the finished goods index was 1.0% higher as the capital equipment index rose 3.0%.

Highlights

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index rose 0.6% in March. This change was mainly due to the 0.9% increase in the passenger automobiles index, where prices rose 0.3% in the domestic market and 1.1% in the export market. Compared to last year, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index increased 4.3%, mainly as a result of higher prices for passenger automobiles (6.7%). Domestic prices rose 1.1% and export prices rose 8.0% from a year earlier.

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a 1.2% increase in March, due primarily to higher prices for softwood lumber and ties (2.7%) and for softwood veneer and plywood (3.2%). Prices for softwood lumber and ties rose 2.6% on the domestic market and 2.5% for exports. Over the last 12 months, increases for softwood lumber and ties products (22.9%) were primarily responsible for the 10.0% increase in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.

- The primary metal products index increased 0.7% in March, mainly due to a 4.7% increase in prices for aluminum products. This increase was partially offset by lower prices for nickel products, which declined 6.7%. Compared to last year, the primary metal products index has fallen 6.2%, mainly as a result of lower prices for iron and steel products and for aluminum products, which were down 6.2% and 8.9%, respectively.

- The meat, fish and dairy products index increased 0.4% in March, as higher prices were registered for fresh or frozen beef and veal (0.8%), fresh or frozen turkeys (3.4%) and primary fish products (0.5%). On a year-to-year basis, the meat, fish and dairy products index declined 1.1%, due mainly to decreases in prices of pork (-12.2%) and beef and veal (-3.6%). Prices for dairy products were up 3.9% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The March 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available near the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index March 1992[2]	March 1992/ February 1992	March 1992/ March 1991
				% change
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	**100.0**	**108.3**	**0.3**	**-1.4**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**109.8**	**0.3**	**-0.4**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**106.6**	**0.3**	**-2.9**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.6	0.5	-8.0
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.4	0.1	-1.5
Finished goods	**39.6**	**110.8**	**0.3**	**1.0**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.0	0.2	0.3
Capital equipment	10.4	110.9	0.4	3.0
All other finished goods	19.3	108.7	0.3	0.5
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.2	0.4	-1.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	113.3	0.2	0.8
Beverages	2.0	120.6	0.3	1.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.7	0.1	9.3
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.3	-0.3	-1.3
Textile products	2.2	109.3	0.0	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.9	-0.1	0.9
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	113.7	1.2	10.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.1	0.0	-0.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.5	-0.1	-10.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.1	-0.3	1.5
Primary metal products	7.7	101.9	0.7	-6.2
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.0	0.0	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.4	0.1	1.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	103.0	0.6	4.3
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.6	0.1	0.9
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.5	0.0	-0.8
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	85.7	-0.2	-17.7
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.0	0.1	-3.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.5	-0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.6	1.7	-11.2

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

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Raw Materials Price Index

March 1992

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) showed a 1.0% increase to 101.8 in March. The main contributors to this increase were indexes for mineral fuels (2.0%), wood (1.4%) and vegetable products (1.2%). These increases were partially offset by lower prices in the animal and animal products index (-0.4%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 0.6% in March.

In March 1992, the RMPI was down 4.2% from March 1991. The decrease was due to lower levels for four of the seven components of the total index. The main changes were an 8.8% drop in mineral fuels prices, a 7.6% decrease in the non-ferrous metals index and a 3.8% decline in the animal and animal products index. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was down 2.0% in March 1992 compared to March 1991; however, since December 1991 this index has climbed 4.4% as almost all components have risen by a comparable amount.

Highlights

The mineral fuels price index rose 2.0% in March as a result of higher prices for crude mineral oils (2.1%). The mineral fuels index was down 8.8% from March 1991, due primarily to a 9.8% drop in the prices of crude mineral oils.

The wood price index rose 1.4% in March, mainly because of higher prices for logs and bolts (1.2%) and for softwood pulpwood (2.1%). On a year-to-year basis, the wood price index was up 4.1% as a result of the 5.7% increase in the prices of logs and bolts.

The non-ferrous metals index was up 0.5% from February 1992. This increase was due to a 4.5% jump in the prices of aluminum materials and of a 2.5% rise in the prices of zinc concentrates. However, the non-ferrous metals index was still 7.6% lower than a year ago. The main contributions to this decline came from lower prices for aluminum materials (-13.3%), concentrates of copper (-4.2%) and radio-active concentrates (-16.3%).

The animal and animal products index was down 0.4% in March. A decrease in hog prices (-5.5%) was partially offset by an increase in prices of cattle for slaughter (1.9%). The animal and animal products index was down 3.8% from the same period last year, due primarily to a 22.4% drop in hog prices and a 6.2% decrease in the prices of cattle for slaughter. Prices for fresh fish and unprocessed milk were up 7.2% and 1.8%, respectively, from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit at (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Mar. 1992[1]	Mar. 1992/ Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992/ Mar. 1991
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**101.8**	**1.0**	**-4.2**
Mineral fuels	32	96.9	2.0	-8.8
Vegetable products	10	91.0	1.2	1.6
Animal and animal products	25	103.0	-0.4	-3.8
Wood	13	128.9	1.4	4.1
Ferrous materials	4	92.8	1.3	0.1
Non-ferrous metals	13	95.9	0.5	-7.6
Non-metallic minerals	3	98.4	0.5	-7.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	104.1	0.6	-2.0

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

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Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grain

March 31, 1992

Total Canadian farm stocks of the eight major grains at March 31, 1992 were 24.5 million tonnes, down from 27.6 million tonnes a year earlier. Total stocks in commercial positions were down 6% from a year earlier.

Total farm stocks of wheat (excluding durum) were 11.2 million tonnes, down 14% from year-earlier levels of 13.1 million tonnes. Total stocks of durum wheat were 2.9 million tonnes, up 35% from the March 1991 level of 2.1 million tonnes. The quality of the Hard Red Spring Wheat stocks is excellent, with 98% in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and 90% in Alberta grading either 1 or 2 C.W.. The quantity of canola in storage on March 31, 1992 was 1.3 million tonnes, an increase of 18%. Farm stocks of flaxseed were down 9% at 460 thousand tonnes, compared to 505 thousand tonnes a year earlier. Farm stocks of oats, barley, corn and rye were 8.4 million tonnes, 21% below year-earlier levels.

Lower coarse grain stocks are the result of decreased production as well as an increase in livestock feeding relative to 1991. Western Canadian cattle and hog feeding has increased with lower barley prices. Export sales have lowered corn stocks in spite of higher production.

The estimates of farm-held stocks of grain are based on a survey of 7,000 farm operators conducted by telephone during the period April 1 to 6, 1992. Farm stocks include marketable grain plus reserves for feed and seed. Data on commercial stocks are obtained largely from the Canadian Grain Commission. Farm stock data include dockage, while commercial stock data exclude dockage.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31, 1992, (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For additional information, contact the Crops Section, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities
1989-1990

Highlights

- In 1989-1990, university spending increased 9.5%, to $8.25 billion. This was the largest annual increase since 1981-82. University expenditure accounted for 1.2% of Canada's Gross Domestic Product.

- Sponsored research expenditure increased 9.4% over the previous year, reaching $1.26 billion or 15.2% of total expenditures. This ratio was little changed from that of the previous year.

- Excluding sponsored research, university operating expenditures per full-time equivalent (FTE) student increased 6.3% in 1989-1990.

- Revenues by direct source of funds increased 7.5%, to $8.3 billion, slowing somewhat from the sharp increase seen the year before (10.2%). Sponsored research contributions increased 6.9%.

Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities, 1989-90, Vol. 14, No. 2 (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Jean-Pierre Séguin (613-951-1668) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics
February 1992

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in February 1992 was 182 732 tonnes, down 4% from the 189 940 tonnes milled in February 1991.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 4% to 137 610 tonnes in February 1992 from 143 969 tonnes in February 1991.

Crushing

The canola crushings for February 1992 amounted to 153 998 tonnes, up 29% from the 119 227 tonnes crushed in February 1991. The resulting oil production increased 33% to 62 775 tonnes from 47 283 tonnes in February 1991. Meal production increased 29% to 93 177 tonnes from 72 183 tonnes in February 1991.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 9% to 82 958 tonnes in 1992, up from 76 204 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 13% to 15 226 tonnes in February 1992 from 13 524 tonnes in February 1991. Meal production increased 9% to 63 165 tonnes from 57 915 tonnes in February 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division.

■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 5.1 million tonnes, a decrease 4.4% from the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic increased 9.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 8.9% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 5.5% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

March 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 193 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March 1992, an 18.4% decrease compared to 2 686 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in March 1991.

For January to March 1992, year-to-date shipments amounted to 6 767 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 6 513 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a 3.9% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The March 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Livestock Report

April 1, 1992

The total number of pigs in Canada at April 1, 1992 was estimated at 10,394,500 head, virtually unchanged from the year-earlier count of 10,418,500. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,041,600 head, a 1% decrease from the year-earlier count of 1,047,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The April 1, 1992 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, $16.50/$66) will be available around May 6. See "How to order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division.

■

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Red Meats

1991

The apparent per capita consumption of beef (on a carcass weight basis) was 35.3 kg in 1991 compared to 36.1 kg in 1990. Pork increased slightly to 28.0 kg per capita. Veal decreased to 1.76 kg per capita. Mutton and lamb increased to .86 kg from .84 kg.

The apparent per capita consumption of beef (on a retail weight basis) was 25.8 kg in 1991 compared to 26.4 kg in 1990. Pork increased to 21.3 kg per capita.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1175-1179, 1182 and 1183.

For more information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

Traveller Accommodation Statistics

1987-1989

Data on accommodation service industries for 1987-1989 are now available.

Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1987-1989 (63-204, $22) will be released in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For information concerning this publication, please contact Sam Lee (613-951-0663), Accommodation and Food Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, December 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The Sugar Situation, March 1992.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Pack of Apple and Apple Products, 1990.
Catalogue number 32-241
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1992.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, March 1992.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Imports by Commodity, February 1992.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Education Statistics Bulletin: Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities, 1989-1990. Vol. 14, No. 2.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises, 1989.
Catalogue number 61-219P
(Canada: $48; United States: US$58; Other Countries: US$67).

Business Services, 1987-1989.
Catalogue number 63-232
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

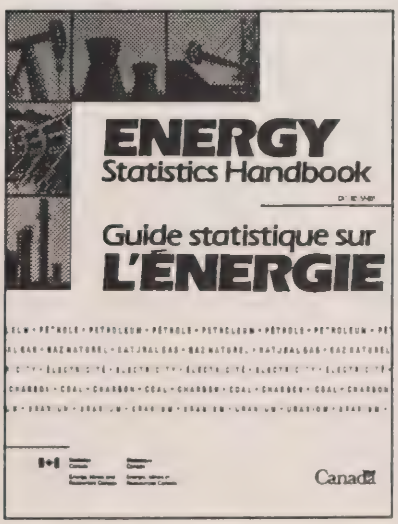
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 30, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

Continued on page 2



Energy Statistics Handbook
April 1992

The new *Energy Statistics Handbook*, a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, provides current monthly and historical annual energy data covering the last 12 years. This is the most comprehensive source of detailed information on the energy field available and a useful tool for those who analyze and follow the availability, production and use of energy in Canada.

Data are organized and presented in a logical, easy-to-use manner by energy type. The publication also has supportive sections on prices and conversion factors (such as how to change a volume of natural gas to its heat content or how to change cubic metres of crude oil to metric tons of coal equivalent). Economic indicators (money market, housing starts, gross domestic product, etc.) are included to enhance understanding of the links between macroeconomic indicators and energy statistics.

On ordering, subscribers receive a binder with dividers, definitions and sources, and 200 pages of tables. Eleven monthly updates of tables will follow, so users will always have the most recent data available.

The *Energy Statistics Handbook* (57-601, $300 for 12 monthly issues) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". **Single issues are not available.** For further information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
February 1992

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost inched ahead 0.1% in February following a 0.2% gain in January. Output in these two months averaged 0.1% below the fourth quarter of 1991. Services output advanced 0.2%, bolstered by narrowly-based advances in security and real estate markets. Goods production fell 0.2% to about the same level as in March 1991 and about 2.8% below its September 1991 peak.

Services-producing Industries

Following a 0.2% gain in January, services output rose a similar amount in February. Finance, insurance and real estate accounted for most of the gains. Increased output in communications and retail trade was offset by declines in transportation and storage, wholesale trade and community, business and personal services.

After gaining 0.5% in January and 0.7% in December, finance, insurance and real estate advanced a further 1.0% in February. A 2.4% advance in trust, other finance and real estate accounted for most of the gains, spurred by sharply higher activity by real estate agents and security brokers. A marginal increase in output by banks and credit unions offset reductions in royalties and insurance companies.

Communications output rose 0.7%, the third consecutive monthly advance. Long distance calling paced telecommunication carriers to a 1.0% gain. A 2.3% decline in activity by the broadcasting industries was partly offset by higher postal activity.

Retail trade advanced 0.2%, the fourth consecutive monthly gain. Service stations and department stores accounted for most of the narrowly-based gains as seven of 18 store types posted stronger sales. Retailers of motor vehicles and auto parts recorded the largest losses.

Following a 1.3% advance in January, transportation and storage output dropped 0.7%. Widespread losses were led by water transport, down 4.0%, and by truck transport, down 1.4%. Higher pipeline throughput and marginal advances in storage and rail services partly offset the losses.

After a flat December, wholesale trade declined 0.1% in January and a further 0.2% in February. Wholesalers of motor vehicles and food led the losses as six of 11 trade categories recorded lower sales. Wholesalers of grain and petroleum posted the largest gains.

Community, business and personal services dropped 0.1% to continue a downtrend that left output 4.1% below April 1991. Losses in amusement, computer and advertising services were partly offset by gains in personal services.

Goods-producing Industries

The 0.2% decline in goods production followed a marginal gain in January and a 1.6% drop in December. Cutbacks in construction were partly offset by gains in mining, manufacturing and utilities. Agriculture and forestry contributed to the losses, but fishing output rose marginally.

Following four consecutive monthly declines, construction dropped a further 1.4% to a level 5.1% below its September 1991 peak. Lower output of singles accounted for most of a 6.9% drop in residential construction, now 11.8% below its October 1991 peak. Lower activity on commercial projects paced non-residential construction to a 4.3% loss. Gains in engineering construction partly offset these declines.

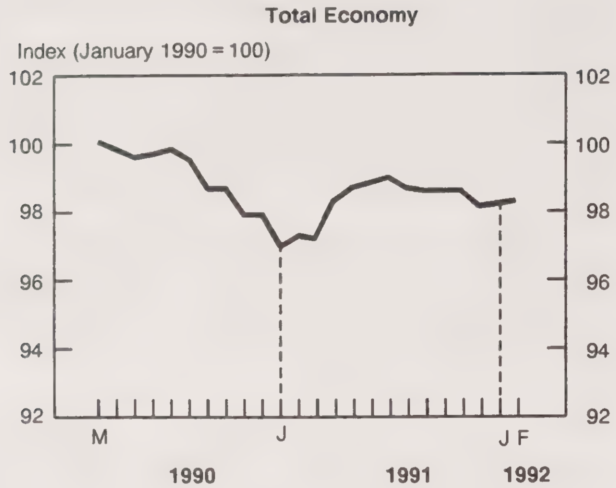
After dropping in the two previous months, mining rose 1.0%. Led by uranium and nickel concentrates, other metal mines advanced 7.4%. Higher production of potash, crude oil and natural gas contributed to the strength, but drilling activity fell 4.6%.

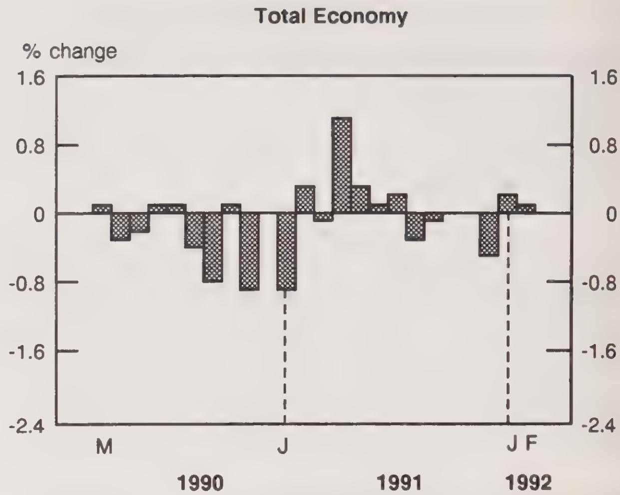
Manufacturing rose marginally following a 0.5% gain in January. Ten of 21 major industry groups recorded higher output compared to nine in January. Manufacturers of transportation equipment, wood and non-metallic mineral products accounted for most of the gains. Producers of primary metals, electrical and electronic products, and fabricated metal products posted the largest losses.

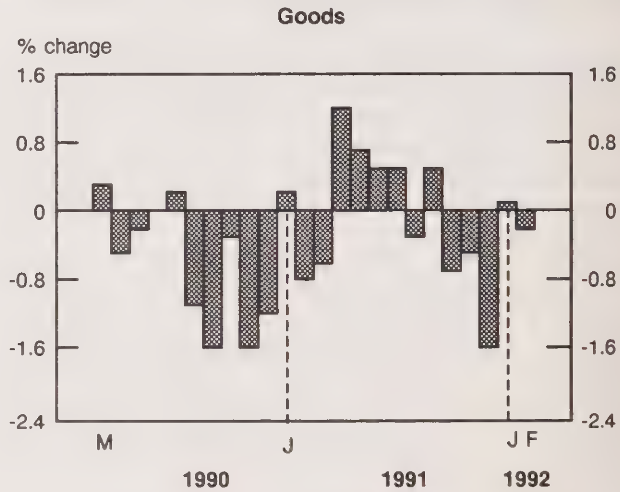
Following a 2.6% jump in January, transportation equipment rose a further 2.7%. Engine production led a 4.2% advance in motor vehicle parts, which accounted for about two-thirds of the gain in transportation equipment. Motor vehicle assemblies, up 2.3%, and aircraft production, up 1.8%, contributed to the strength.

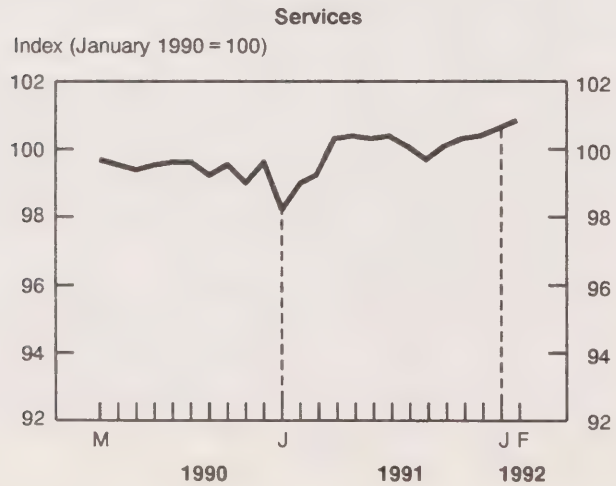
Gross Domestic Product

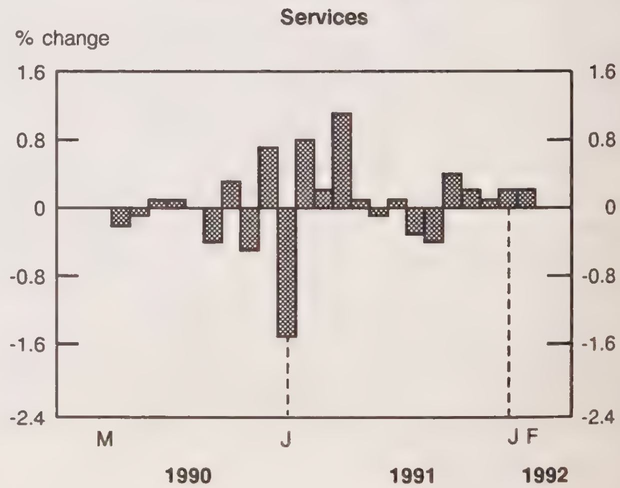
Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices











Wood industry output advanced 3.0% following a 4.7% gain in January. Sawmills accounted for about half the dollar gain, but veneer and plywood production jumped 13.8% to its highest level since May 1990. Led by clay, cement, concrete and glass, non-metallic mineral products advanced 1.9%. The increase in output of these construction materials reflected higher activity in U.S. housing markets and a buildup of construction material stocks in Canada.

Production of primary metal products slumped 2.4%, down 9.2% from its July 1991 peak. Iron and steel, down 4.5%, and smelting and refining, down 3.8%, accounted for most of the losses.

Producers of electrical products pared output 1.5% to a level 7.0% below its August 1991 peak. Electronic equipment, down 2.8%, and office, store and business machines, down 1.0%, accounted for most of the losses.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The February 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1991			1992	
	February	November	December	January	February
Total Economy	**497,258.3**	**503,719.0**	**501,288.7**	**502,124.8**	**502,668.3**
Business Sector:	**406,366.3**	**412,141.8**	**409,782.3**	**410,669.2**	**411,176.7**
Goods:	**165,915.2**	**168,080.0**	**165,458.7**	**165,567.6**	**165,312.0**
Agriculture	11,586.8	11,526.9	11,520.9	11,529.6	11,463.6
Fishing and Trapping	865.5	818.5	855.8	824.4	828.0
Logging Industry	2,491.2	2,568.0	2,506.8	2,587.2	2,563.2
Mining Industries	20,025.4	19,831.0	19,697.4	19,480.8	19,684.8
Manufacturing Industries	84,129.0	84,760.5	83,009.2	83,413.2	83,450.4
Construction Industries	31,195.6	32,070.1	31,459.7	31,273.2	30,828.0
Other Utility Industries	15,621.7	16,505.0	16,408.9	16,459.2	16,494.0
Services:	**240,451.1**	**244,061.8**	**244,323.6**	**245,101.6**	**245,864.7**
Transportation and Storage	21,548.1	21,707.8	21,556.4	21,828.0	21,684.0
Communication Industries	18,893.5	19,508.0	19,528.4	19,568.4	19,696.8
Wholesale Trade	24,998.0	27,166.8	27,170.4	27,136.8	27,075.6
Retail Trade	29,470.3	29,424.6	29,465.5	29,611.2	29,677.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	82,229.4	85,279.5	85,855.9	86,296.8	87,130.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	63,311.8	60,975.1	60,747.0	60,660.4	60,600.3
Non-business Sector:	**90,892.0**	**91,577.2**	**91,506.4**	**91,455.6**	**91,491.6**
Goods:	**948.3**	**931.5**	**909.9**	**918.0**	**902.4**
Services:	**89,943.7**	**90,645.7**	**90,596.5**	**90,537.6**	**90,589.2**
Government Service Industry	33,521.8	33,964.7	34,009.1	34,107.6	34,129.2
Community and Personal Services	53,075.4	53,459.3	53,402.9	53,284.8	53,274.0
Other Services	3,346.5	3,221.7	3,184.5	3,145.2	3,186.0
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	166,863.5	169,011.5	166,368.6	166,485.6	166,214.4
Services-producing Industries	330,394.8	334,707.5	334,920.1	335,639.2	336,453.9
Industrial Production	120,724.4	122,028.0	120,025.4	120,271.2	120,531.6
Non-durable Manufacturing	40,715.3	40,199.8	39,378.7	39,657.6	39,567.6
Durable Manufacturing	43,413.7	44,560.7	43,630.5	43,755.6	43,882.8

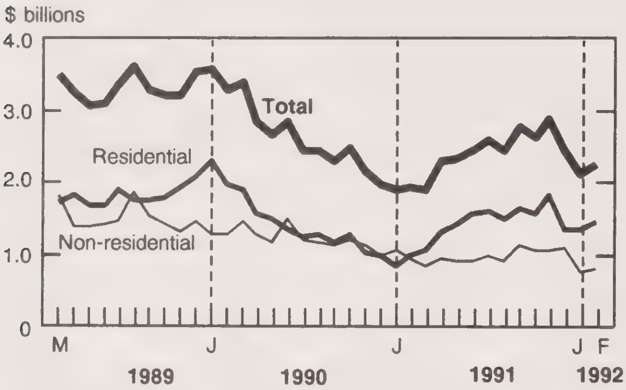
■

Building Permits
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
February 1992

Summary

After two consecutive months of declines, the preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada increased 6.2% in February to $2,243 million, up from $2,113 million in January. Both the residential and non-residential construction sectors contributed to this increase.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

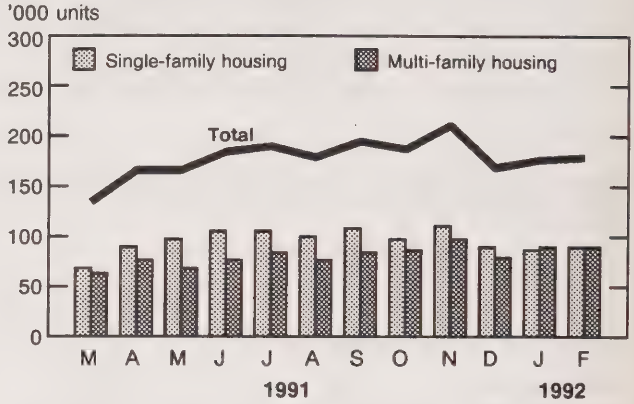


Note: Revised data for January, preliminary data for February.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits increased 6.0% in February to $1,444 million, up from $1,362 million in January.
- Both the multi-family (+7.7% to $500 million) and single-family (+5.2% to $944 million) dwelling sectors recorded increases in the value of building permits in February.
- All regions, except for the Atlantic provinces (-22.5%) and British Columbia (-11.0%), reported increases in the value of residential building permits in February. The largest increase was recorded in Ontario (+21.6%).
- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in February increased 2.2% to 179,000 units at an annual rate. The number of single-dwelling units increased 4.7% to 90,000 units, while the number of multiple-dwelling units remained at the same level of 89,000 units.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for January, preliminary data for February.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for March 1992

- The advance estimate for March indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada increased to $1,524 million, up 5.3% from the revised value for February ($1,447 million).
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in March increased 1.4% to 181,000 units at annual rates, up from 179,000 units reported in February.

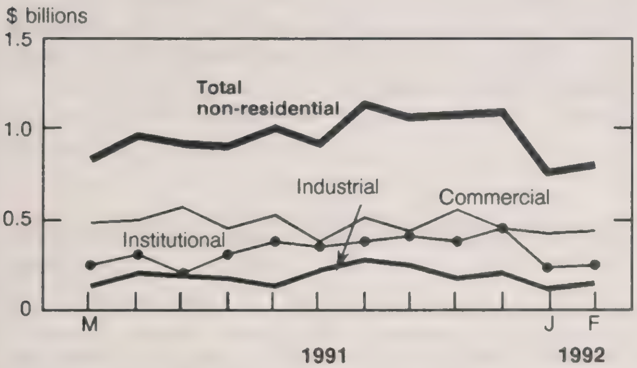
1 *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for March results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months, including February.*

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits increased 6.4% in February to $799 million, up from $751 million in January.

- All three components of the non-residential sector recorded increases in the value of building permits in February. The value of industrial projects jumped 27.4% to $139 million, while commercial (+3.0% to $432 million) and institutional (+2.7 to $228 million) projects posted smaller increases.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for January, preliminary data for February.

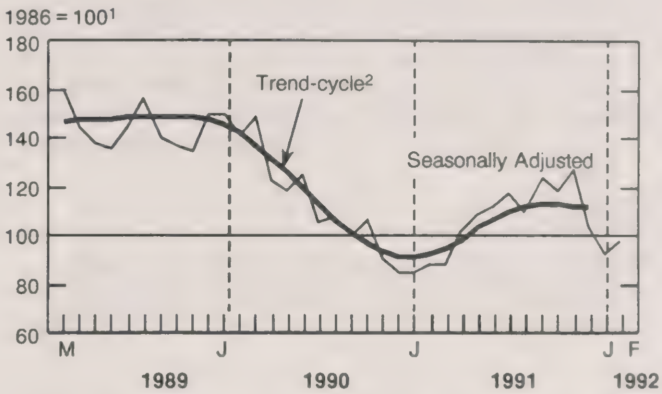
- The Prairies (+134.9%) and Ontario (+12.3%) were the only regions to report increases in the value of non-residential building permits in February.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) declined 0.8% in December 1991 to 110.8. Since May 1991, the short-term trend rate of increase has been falling continuously; it became negative at the end of the year.

- Decreases were recorded in both the residential trend index (-0.1% to 120.3) and the non-residential trend index (-1.8% to 98.0).

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The February 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the third week of May.

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

March 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.6 million cubic metres in March 1992, a 0.3% decrease from February 1992.
- This decrease was attributable to lower sales of heavy fuel oil (-6.2%), diesel fuel oil (-1.6%) and motor gasoline (-0.7%). Light fuel oil sales rose 3.6%.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products increased 7.5% from March 1991, to 6.5 million cubic metres. All four main products registered increases: light fuel oil 21.7%, heavy fuel oil 11.3%, motor gasoline 8.5% and diesel fuel oil 5.7%.
- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first three months of 1992 amounted to 19.4 million cubic metres, up 5.2% from the corresponding period in 1991. Within this total, heavy fuel oil increased 20.3%, light fuel oil 9.6% and motor gasoline 4.8%. Diesel fuel sales recorded a neglible decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The March 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

	Dec. 1991[r]	Jan. 1992[r]	Feb. 1992[r]	Mar. 1992[p]	Mar. 1992/ Feb. 1992
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 574.4**	**6 824.2**	**6 587.5**	**6 569.5**	**-0.3**
Motor Gasoline	2 770.3	2 818.9	2 782.1	2 762.4	-0.7
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 309.6	1 298.9	1 325.3	1 303.8	-1.6
Light Fuel Oil	502.7	513.2	519.4	538.3	3.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	689.4	793.8	731.5	686.1	-6.2
All Other Refined Products	1 302.4	1 399.4	1 229.2	1 278.9	4.0
			Total		
	Mar. 1991	Mar. 1992[p]	Jan.-Mar. 1991	Jan.-Mar. 1992[p]	Cumulative 1992/1991
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 002.6**	**6 451.0**	**18 436.1**	**19 403.4**	**5.2**
Motor Gasoline	2 427.3	2 632.7	7 260.0	7 608.2	4.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 101.3	1 163.9	3 354.9	3 354.8	- -
Light Fuel Oil	681.9	829.8	2 429.2	2 663.4	9.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	607.9	676.5	1 905.6	2 292.3	20.3
All Other Refined Products	1 184.2	1 148.1	3 486.4	3 484.8	-0.1

p Preliminary.
r Revised.
-- To small to be expressed.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics

February 1992

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in February 1992 increased to 45 997 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 9.1% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 337.5% to 4 604 GWh, while imports increased from 578 GWh to 1 252 GWh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 96 076 GWh, up 4.3% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 6 994 GWh, were up 184.1% and imports, at 1 861 GWh, were up 40.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The February 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $10/$100) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

First Quarter 1992

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $5.9 million for the first quarter of 1992, a 5.6% increase from the $5.6 million shipped during the first quarter of 1991.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products and data on the number of units shipped are now available.

The 1992 first quarter issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

March 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 798 456 metric bundles in March 1992, an 84.8% increase from the 1 514 267 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to March 1992 shipments were 6 287 400 metric bundles, up 55.6% from 4 041 350 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The March 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending April 25, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 25, 1992 totalled 273 363 tonnes, a 1.9% decrease from the preceding week's total of 278 661 tonnes but a 14.9% increase over the year-earlier level of 237 803 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1992 was 4 371 694 tonnes, a 2.7% increase from 4 254 685 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, February 1992.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Telephone Statistics, February 1992.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Energy Statistics Handbook, April 1992.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: May 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
4	**Canadian Composite Leading Indicator**	February 1992
5	**Business Conditions Survey: Canadian Manufacturing Industries**	April 1992
5	**Short-term Expectations Survey**	April 1992
6	**Help-wanted Index**	April 1992
7	**Estimates of Labour Income**	February 1992
8	**Labour Force Survey**	April 1992
8	**Farm Product Price Index**	March 1992
11	**New Housing Price Index**	March 1992
14	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	March 1992
15	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	March 1992
15	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	March 1992
15	**Department Store Sales - Advance Report**	April 1992
20	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	March 1992
21	**The Consumer Price Index**	April 1992
21	**Retail Trade**	March 1992
21	**Sales of Natural Gas**	March 1992
22	**Wholesale Trade**	March 1992
25	**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**	March 1992
26	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	March 1992
26	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	March 1992
27	**Industrial Product Price Index**	April 1992
27	**Raw Materials Price Index**	April 1992
27	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	March 1992
28	**Farm Cash Receipts**	January-March 1992
28	**Net Farm Income**	1991
28	**Farm Debt Outstanding**	December 31, 1991
28	**Farm Capital Value**	July 1, 1991
29	**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	March 1992
29	**Building Permits**	March 1992
29	**Financial Statistics of Enterprises**	First Quarter 1992
29	**International Travel Account**	First Quarter 1992
29	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	April 1992
29	**Major Release Dates**	June 1992

The June 1992 release schedule will be published on May 29, 1992. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 1, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

National Balance Sheet Accounts

1991 (Preliminary)

National Wealth

Total assets on the **national balance sheet** – the sum of all domestic sectors' balance sheets – amounted to $6 trillion at the end of 1991, about nine times GDP (see Table 1 and Chart 1); the increase was 6%, the same as for 1990. Financial assets grew more rapidly than tangible assets, as the ratio of the former to the latter (the financial interrelations ratio) continued its upward trend (see Chart 2).

National wealth, defined as the value of the economy's tangible assets, reached $2.4 trillion by the end of 1991 (see Chart 3). Of that amount, $0.3 trillion was accounted for by non-resident claims and the remainder, $2.1 trillion, represented Canada's net worth. Reproducible assets (buildings, roads, dams, machinery and equipment, etc.) totalled $2.0 trillion and land surrounding structures accounted for the remainder. National wealth as currently defined excludes natural resources such as subsoil assets, timber and public land.

National net worth, total assets less liabilities, grew 5% in 1991 to reach $2.1 trillion (see Chart 4). This amounted to $78,800 on a per capita basis. The increase in net worth was $98 billion and consisted of national saving of $20 billion and net revaluations of assets and liabilities of $78 billion.

Measured by total assets, the personal sector gained ground relative to the principal non-financial sectors of the economy in 1991. Non-financial corporations' 4% growth in total assets was the weakest of these sectors. The personal sector share of credit market debt was unchanged at 31%, while non-financial corporations' share declined 2% to 30%; total non-financial sector debt grew 7% in 1991 (see Chart 5).

Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth of the Major Sectors

Credit market debt of the **personal sector** reached $432 billion at the end of 1991, growing at a slower pace than in 1990 (see Chart 6). Net funds raised through consumer credit in the year resulted in a 2% increase in consumer indebtedness, compared to 5% for 1990 and 10% for 1989; the resulting $2 billion increase in the level of consumer debt was in line with the slowing in personal expenditure on durable goods.

A full four percentage point drop in one-year mortgage rates during 1991 did little to stimulate mortgage demand, as funds raised through this type of instrument stood just below the 1990 total. Nevertheless, household debt (consumer credit plus mortgage credit) continued to grow more rapidly than disposable income; the ratio of the former to the latter reached a record 83% of personal disposable income at the end of 1991 – 21% representing consumer debt and 62% being mortgage debt (see Charts 7 and 8).

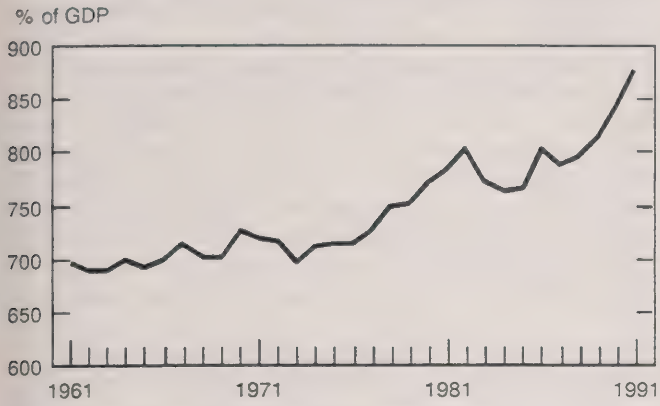
Total assets of the personal sector grew at a faster pace, as financial assets rose 7% in 1991 compared to 6% in 1990. Mutual fund shares and life insurance and pension fund claims accounted for most of this growth in financial assets. Changes in the sector's net investment (net lending) reflected a slowing in debt-financed expenditure.

Non-financial private corporations accounted for $345 billion of credit market debt by 1991 year-end, only a 2% increase over 1990 (see Chart 9). This was the smallest percentage increase since 1983, when corporations moved to reduce their debt as they emerged from the 1981-82 recession. The growth in the liabilities of this sector was consistent with sluggish capital expenditure and reduced profits in the year. A slight reduction in the debt to equity ratio took place in 1991, reversing the upward trend of the previous four years (see Chart 10).

Household Debt per Capita

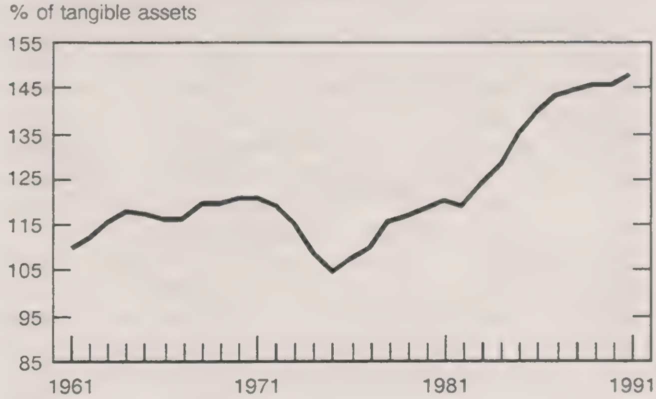
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
				(dollars)				
Consumer credit	2,100	2,300	2,600	2,900	3,200	3,500	3,600	3,700
Mortgages	5,400	5,800	6,600	7,500	8,400	9,400	10,000	10,600
Total	**7,400**	**8,200**	**9,100**	**10,400**	**11,600**	**13,000**	**13,700**	**14,300**

Chart 1
National Assets



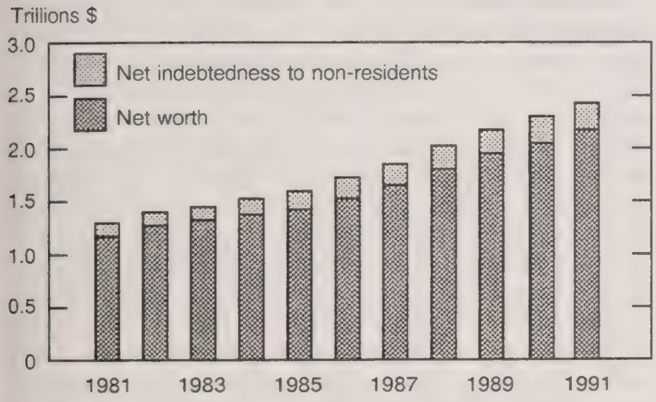
Note: Total assets on the national balance sheet

Chart 2
National Financial Assets



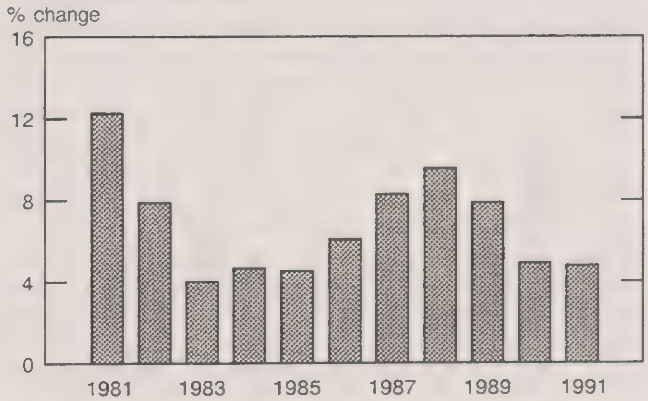
Note: National balance sheet

Chart 3
Components of National Wealth



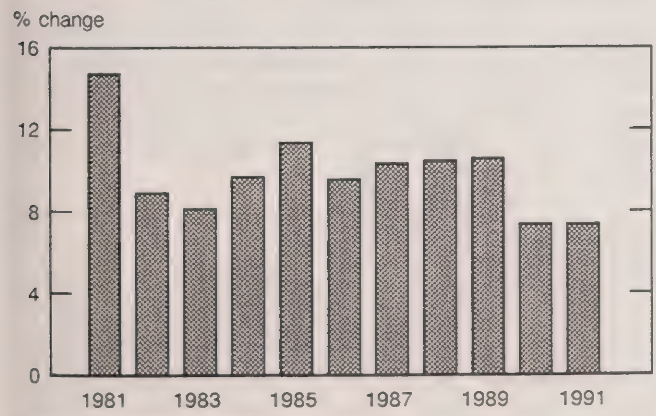
Note: National balance sheet

Chart 4
National Net Worth



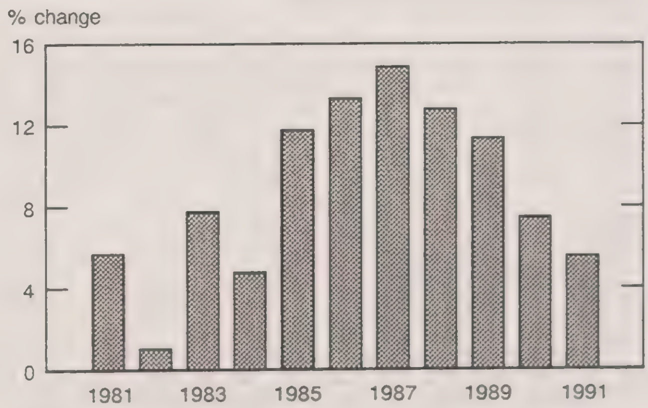
Note: National balance sheet

Chart 5
Non-financial Sector Debt



Note: Credit market debt

Chart 6
Personal Sector Debt



Note: Credit market debt

Chart 7
Personal Consumer Debt

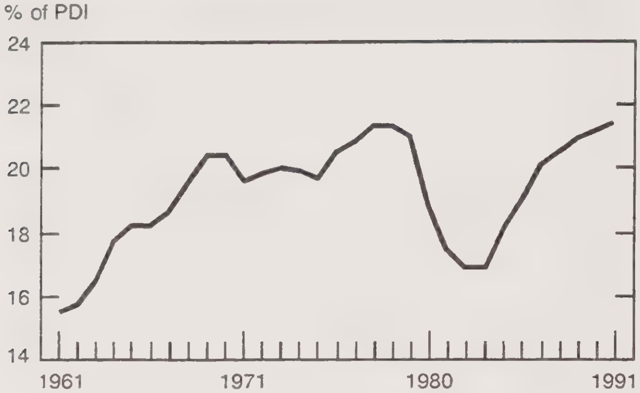


Chart 8
Personal Mortgage Debt

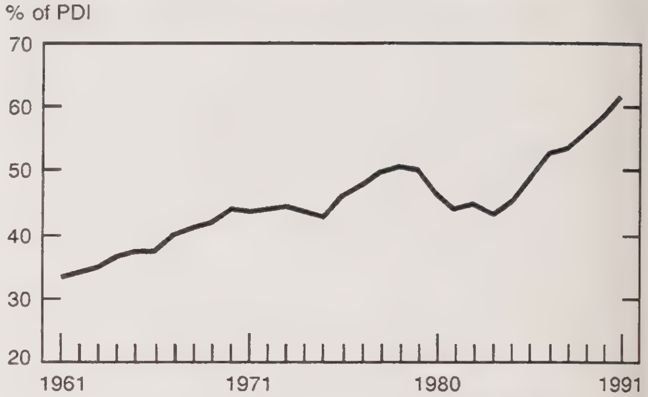
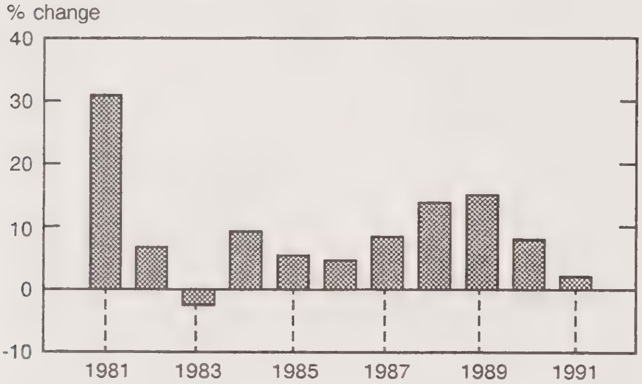
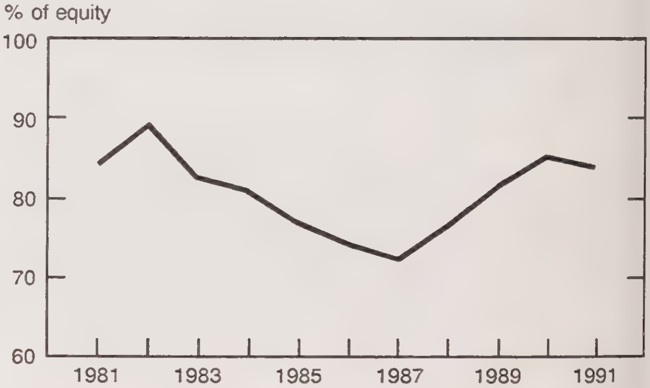


Chart 9
Debt of Corporations - Non-financial Private



Note: Credit market debt

Chart 10
Corporate Debt



Note: Non-financial private corporations

Chart 11
Corporate Short Term Paper

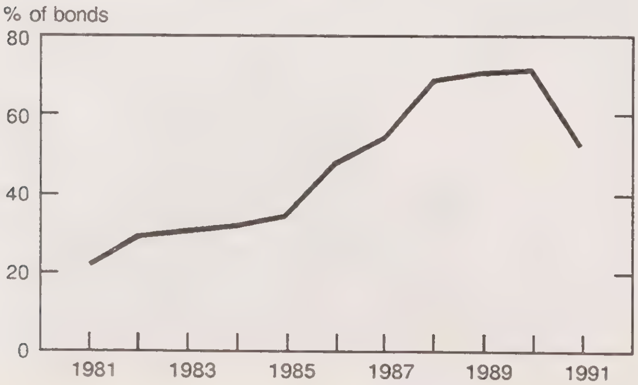
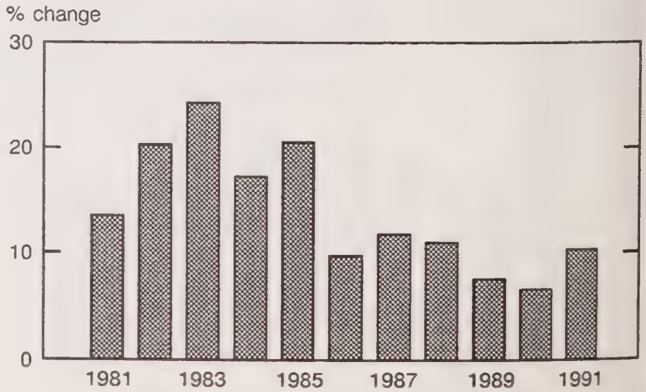


Chart 12
Federal Government Debt



The composition of corporate debt also changed over the year (see Chart 11). The level of short-term paper liabilities was reduced by $10 billion and bank loans grew at a slower pace than for 1990, while bonds outstanding rose at twice the rate of 1990.

The **federal government's** credit market debt rose to $346 billion by the end of 1991, a 10% increase compared to 7% for 1990 (see Chart 12). Marketable bonds increased 14%, while short-term paper rose just 8%; the majority of the gross new bond issues in 1991 had maturity dates in excess of 10 years. Debt continued to increase more rapidly than revenue in 1991, with interest on the public debt running in excess of 31% of current revenue.

Other levels of government – provincial and local governments and hospitals – accounted for $188 billion of credit market debt at 1991 year-end, growing by 16%. Bond liabilities rose 20%; but short-term paper fell, as long-term financing became relatively more attractive throughout the year. For provincial governments as a whole, the ratio of debt to revenue posted an increase in 1991, reflecting widening deficits in most provinces.

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by **financial institutions** (the financial intermediation ratio) rose marginally in 1991. In the aggregate, financial institutions increased financial assets at the same 7% rate as in 1990. The growth of mutual funds was considerably above this average, in excess of 40%. The assets of segregated funds of life insurance (largely longer-term, retirement-oriented investment assets) rose 14%, while trusteed pension plans and life insurance business also registered increases in the double-digit range. The growth of assets of chartered banks and near-banks was relatively weak, the result of the slow demand for loans, mortgages and consumer credit in the year.

Non-residents' investment in Canadian debt securities outstripped increases in foreign direct investment in Canada for 1991 as in 1990 (see Chart 13). Assets of non-residents vis-a-vis Canada totalled $540 billion by 1991 year-end. Of this amount, $82 billion was in the form of provincial government direct bonds plus provincial guaranteed bonds, as non-residents acquired $18 billion of such bonds in the year; this pushed the sector's share of provincial government plus enterprise long-term credit market debt up about 3% over the 40% level attained at the end of 1990. Non-residents also held a significant proportion of federal government securities at the end of 1991; the sector's share of federal short-term paper and bonds combined grew steadily over the last six years, and at 1991 year-end stood at more than double the 11% registered at 1985 year-end.

With Canada's external liabilities at $540 billion and Canada's external assets at $268 billion, Canada's net indebtedness (net investment position) with non-residents was $272 billion. Relative to GDP, the nation's net debt to the rest of the world has trended upwards since 1974 (see Chart 14).

Credit Market Summary

Credit market debt – consumer credit, mortgages, loans, short-term paper and bonds – of domestic non-financial sectors totalled $1.4 trillion by 1991 year-end (see Table 2). The ratio of such debt to GDP rose to 204% (see Charts 15 and 16). Weakness in economic activity had an impact on the credit markets, as the debt outstanding of domestic non-financial sectors grew 7% in both 1990 and 1991, contrasted with 11% in 1989. Lower growth in debt outstanding in 1991 was the result of a further drop in the demand for funds in the private sector, in spite of pronounced declines in interest rates during the year. Non-financial private corporations reduced borrowing to less than one-third of the 1990 level. Government sector demand for credit, however, rose in 1991.

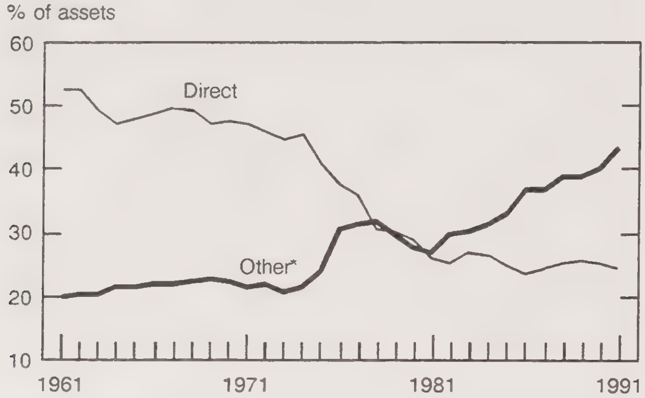
Growth Rates of Credit Market Debt (%)

	1989	1990	1991
Total non-financial:	**10.6**	**7.3**	**7.4**
Personal sector	11.3	7.5	5.6
Non-financial private corporations	15.0	8.0	2.0
Governments	9.0	6.6	12.2

Public Debt per Capita

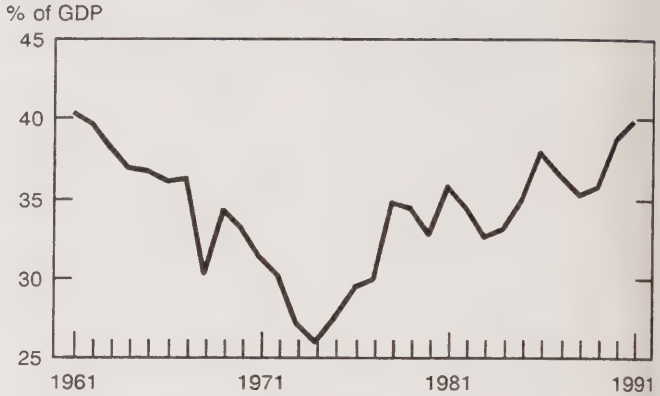
	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1990	1991
				(dollars)			
Federal government	3,800	5,600	7,900	9,500	11,100	11,700	12,700
Provincial government	1,700	2,400	3,100	3,800	4,400	4,600	5,400
Municipal government	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400
Total	**6,500**	**9,100**	**12,100**	**14,500**	**16,800**	**17,600**	**19,500**

Chart 13
Investment by Non-residents



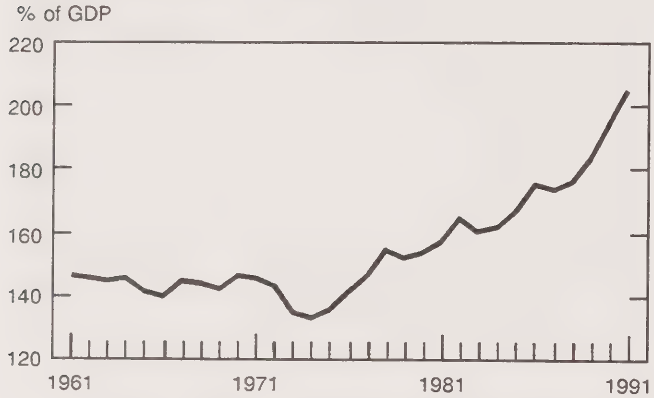
*Bonds and short-term paper

Chart 14
Balance of International Indebtedness



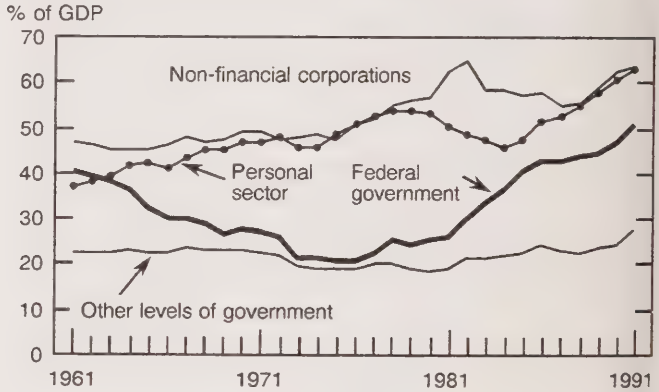
Note: International investment position

Chart 15
Non-financial Sector Debt



Note: Credit market debt

Chart 16
Non-financial Sector Debt by Major Sector



Note: Credit market debt

Limited growth in monetary aggregates and credit expansion coupled with lower inflation led to an easing of monetary conditions – declines in nominal interest rates throughout 1991. Short-term interest rates fell more sharply than long-term rates, producing a more normal-looking yield curve. Although net new financing was subdued, substantial amounts of existing debt were refinanced with significant movements from short-term to longer-term debt; long-term rates fell to a low which, except for a brief period in the first half of 1987, had not been seen since 1978.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-775, 777-794.

For further information about this release, contact Patrick O'Hagan (613-951-1798) or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-9043), National Accounts and Environment Division.

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Major Sectors, Year-end 1991
(Billions of Dollars)

	Persons and Un-incorp'd Business (1)	Non-Fin-ancial Corpo-rations (2)	Financ-cial Insti-tutions (3)	Govern-ments (4)	Rest of the World (5)	Total, all Sectors (1 to 5)	National Balance Sheet* (1 to 4)
Total Assets	2,358	1,428	1,601	604	540	6,531	5,991
Tangible Assets	1,108	951	60	298	–	2,416	2,416
Residential structures	534	91	5	1	–	632	632
Non-residential structures	37	410	35	225	–	708	708
Machinery and equipment	14	208	9	14	–	244	244
Consumer durables	260	–	–	–	–	260	260
Inventories	13	101	–	–	–	114	114
Land	250	141	10	57	–	458	458
Financial Assets	1,250	478	1,542	306	540	4,115	3,575
International reserves	–	–	3	16	–	20	20
Currency and deposits	451	61	53	9	62	636	574
Consumer credit	–	2	98	–	–	100	100
Trade receivables	–	107	6	3	11	127	116
Loans	–	9	202	14	36	260	225
Short-term paper	32	22	120	23	29	227	198
Mortgages	25	8	331	4	–	368	367
Bonds	68	7	235	84	204	598	393
Insurance and pensions	364	–	–	–	–	364	364
Claims	–	201	298	119	161	780	619
Shares	260	6	110	7	23	406	384
Foreign investments	6	1	36	1	–	43	43
Other financial assets	43	55	48	27	14	188	173
Liabilities, Net Worth	2,358	1,428	1,601	604	540	6,531	5,991
Liabilities	442	1,185	1,587	633	268	4,115	3,848
International reserves	–	–	–	–	20	20	–
Currency and deposits	–	–	600	2	33	636	603
Consumer credit	100	–	–	–	–	100	100
Trade payables	10	99	1	7	10	127	117
Loans	43	151	28	17	22	260	239
Short-term paper	–	49	14	163	–	227	227
Mortgages	288	78	1	–	–	368	368
Bonds	1	156	49	392	–	598	598
Insurance and pensions	–	–	363	1	–	364	364
Claims	–	185	103	26	119	433	314
Shares	–	413	340	–	–	753	753
Foreign investments	–	–	–	–	43	43	–
Other liabilities	–	55	86	26	21	188	167
Net Worth	1,916	243	14	-30	272	2,416	2,144

* *The National Balance Sheet (NBS) is the sum of the balance sheets of the domestic sectors.* The tangible assets on the NBS are the National Wealth. The difference between financial assets and liabilities on the NBS is net foreign assets/liabilities (which is also the net worth of the rest of the world sector with the sign reversed).

All data are in current dollars. The data are released in millions of dollars; as a result, figures may not balance in this table due to the rounding up to billions of dollars.

– *Nil.*

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Credit Market Summary Table*

(Millions of Dollars)

		1988	1989	1990	1991
1.	**Persons and Unincorporated Business**	341,778	380,446	409,143	431,987
	Consumer credit	84,392	92,966	97,721	99,687
	Bank loans	15,121	16,667	17,499	17,558
	Other loans	21,661	21,862	24,122	25,442
	Mortgages	219,552	247,996	268,954	288,452
	Bonds	1,052	955	847	848
2.	**Non-financial Private Corporations**	272,330	313,073	338,058	344,938
	Bank loans	80,958	88,650	96,377	98,519
	Other loans	31,520	40,822	43,804	44,939
	Short-term paper	43,910	50,227	52,706	42,632
	Mortgages	51,899	62,443	71,210	76,585
	Bonds	64,043	70,931	73,961	82,263
3.	**Non-financial Government Enterprises**	73,962	74,402	79,871	88,481
	Bank loans	5,809	4,612	6,304	4,139
	Other loans	4,364	3,932	3,634	3,300
	Short-term paper	1,721	1,942	3,399	6,467
	Mortgages	1,188	1,175	1,169	1,165
	Government of Canada bonds	–	–	–	–
	Provincial government bonds	56,506	58,043	61,421	69,555
	Municipal government bonds	246	265	235	235
	Other Canadian bonds	4,128	4,433	3,709	3,620
4.	**Federal Government**	272,245	293,269	313,195	345,777
	Bank loans	–	–	–	–
	Other loans	1,337	417	74	17
	Treasury bills	96,346	121,340	136,522	147,646
	Bonds	174,562	171,512	176,599	198,114
5.	**Other Levels of Government**	136,744	152,564	162,154	187,636
	Bank loans	2,092	2,223	2,382	2,490
	Other loans	14,820	14,550	14,195	14,461
	Short-term paper	11,630	14,537	16,516	15,498
	Mortgages	80	80	80	80
	Provincial government bonds	78,454	90,195	97,218	121,028
	Municipal government bonds	29,147	30,443	31,253	33,535
	Other Canadian bonds	551	536	510	544
6.	**Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-financial Sectors**	1,097,089	1,213,754	1,302,421	1,398,819
	Consumer credit	84,392	92,966	97,721	99,687
	Bank loans	103,980	112,152	122,562	122,706
	Other loans	73,702	81,583	85,829	88,159
	Treasury bills	96,346	121,340	136,522	147,646
	Short-term paper	57,261	66,706	72,621	64,597
	Mortgages	272,719	311,694	341,413	366,282
	Bonds	408,689	427,313	445,753	509,770

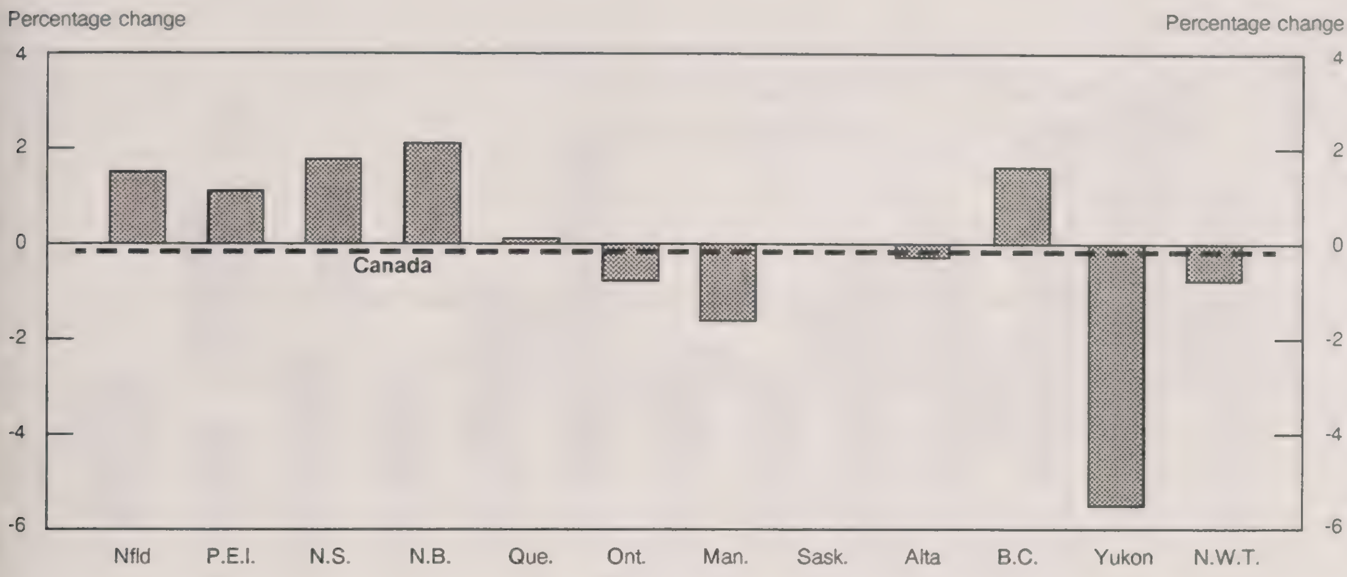
* *The Credit Market Summary Table compresses the detail in the sector balance sheets by aggregating sectors and by excuding non-market instruments.*

– *Nil.*

■

Chart 1

Growth of GDP at Factor Cost in 1991
(at current prices)



Provincial Economic Accounts

1991 (Preliminary)

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost (GDP) decreased a slight 0.1% in 1991 at the Canada level. All provinces and territories experienced lower growth than in 1990. The Atlantic provinces posted four of the five best performances in the country, particularly New Brunswick (2.1%) and Nova Scotia (1.8%). On the other hand, the Yukon's GDP decreased 5.5% in 1991 due to a substantial drop in corporation profits before taxes.

British Columbia (5.2%) and New Brunswick (4.9%) had the fastest growth in personal disposable income, reflecting relatively strong increases in labour income, 5.8% and 4.0%, respectively. However, Ontario's share of personal disposable income dropped for a second consecutive year. Personal income per person ranged from $16,553 in Newfoundland to $26,327 in the Northwest Territories.

Final domestic demand dropped 0.9% in real terms in 1991, as consumer expenditure and business investment in fixed capital both fell. The variation in final domestic demand growth across the country was largely accounted for by differential growth patterns for business investment, which in turn reflected developments in corporation profits and final sales. In particular, the Yukon, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and British Columbia, which each recorded a significant rise in business capital spending, also posted the strongest growth at 4.4%, 2.3%, 1.7% and 0.8%, respectively. Similarly, the declines in domestic demand recorded in the

Note to Users

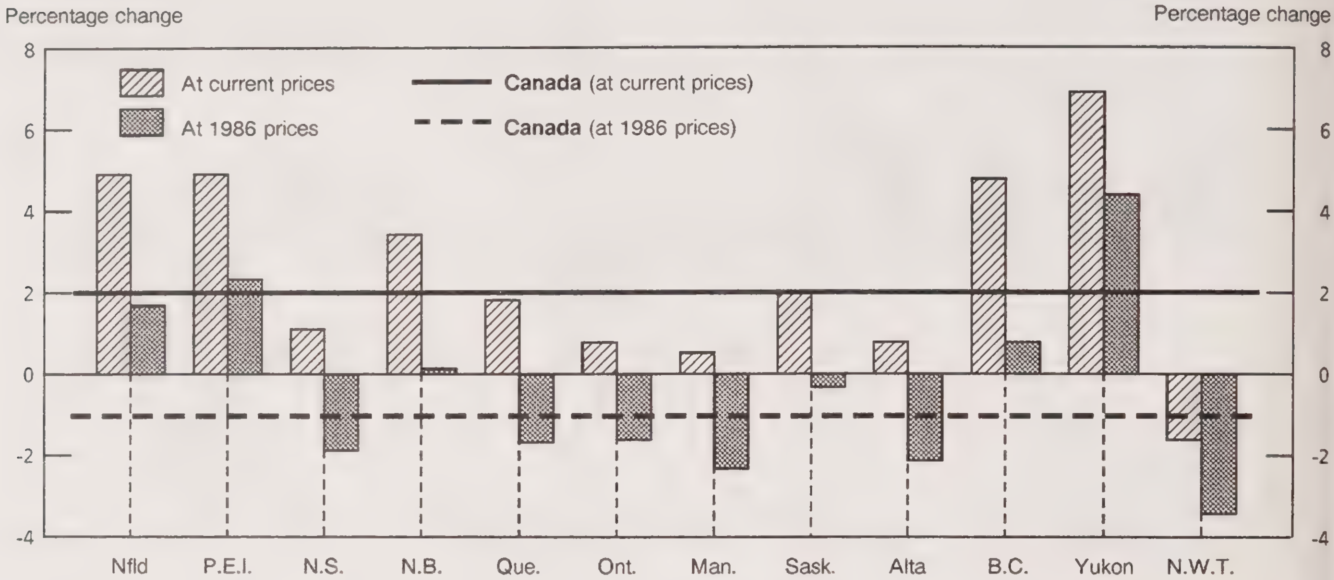
The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 1991 and the simultaneous elimination of the Federal Sales Tax (FST) had important effects in the Provincial Economic Accounts.

The FST was levied on manufacturers; in the Provincial Economic Accounts, revenues were allocated to the province in which they were collected. The GST, on the other hand, is levied effectively on final consumption. In most cases, manufacturers are entitled to full refunds of any GST paid on inputs. Accordingly, GST revenues are allocated, in the Provincial Economic Accounts, to the province or territory where the associated final purchases are made.

This difference in treatment for the two taxes implies a break in provincial GDP at market prices between 1990 and 1991. For this reason, comparisons of aggregate economic activity between 1991 and earlier years are more appropriately based on GDP at factor cost, which excludes indirect taxes less subsidies and is unaffected by the break.

Chart 2

Final Domestic Demand Growth in 1991



Northwest Territories (-3.4%), Manitoba (-2.3%) and Alberta (-2.1%) were associated with drops in business investment in fixed capital.

The rate of inflation as measured by the implicit price index for final domestic demand was 2.8% in 1991, down from 3.6% in 1990. The rate was highest in British Columbia (3.9%), New Brunswick (3.3%) and Quebec (3.5%); both British Columbia and New Brunswick experienced strong growth in nominal GDP, while in Quebec the increase reflected changes in coverage of the retail sales tax. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax in 1991 pushed up consumer prices in all regions of Canada. The highest rates of price increase were recorded for consumer semi- and non-durable goods, and for consumer services. Price increases were notably lower for durable goods, which benefited from the elimination of the old Federal Sales Tax.

Components of Demand

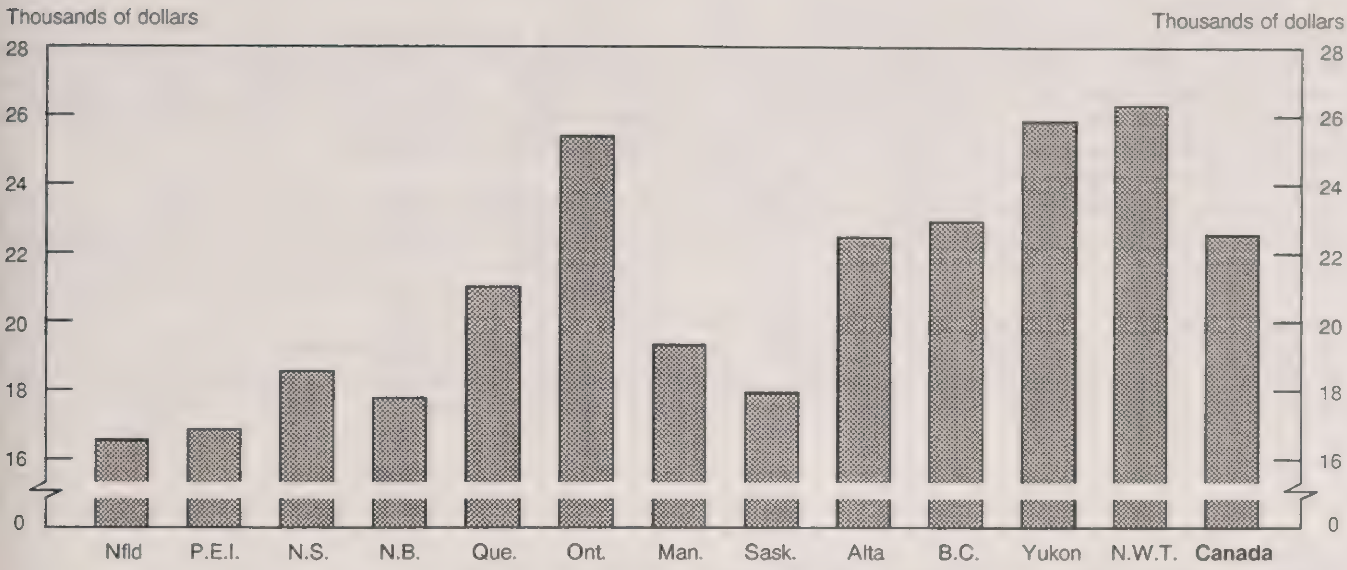
Real business fixed investment spending dropped for a second consecutive year (-4.0%), after having been a source of growth from 1984 to 1989. The decrease in corporation profits and in domestic demand were key explanatory factors. The three components of investment – residential construction, non-residential construction and machinery and equipment – all decreased at the national level. The Northwest Territories (-33.0%) and Manitoba (-7.3%) were the most severely affected, while the Yukon (37.8%) and Prince Edward Island (16.6%) had the highest increases.

Of the three major components of investment, residential construction registered the biggest drop at 8.5%, as housing starts declined from 181,630 to 156,197 units. Only British Columbia experienced an increase (0.6%), due to a jump in transfer costs. Manitoba and Ontario, where housing starts fell by 40.9% and 15.7%, respectively, recorded the biggest declines in residential investment.

Non-residential construction also slipped for a second year in 1991 (-3.1%). Investment levels fell sharply in the Northwest Territories (-51.6%), especially in the mining sector, and in Ontario (-11.2%). Conversely, the Yukon (128.8%), Newfoundland (56.1%) and New Brunswick (33.2%) recorded higher investment in public utilities and in the mining industry. Real investment spending on machinery and equipment dropped 1.1% at the national level and the strongest declines were recorded in the Yukon (-29.2%) and New Brunswick (-23.2%). Prince Edward Island (46.1%) and Saskatchewan (19.0%) were the only provinces to experience significant growth.

Chart 3

Personal Income per Person in 1991



Personal spending on consumer goods and services fell 1.1% in 1991, the first drop since 1982. All provinces experienced declines with the exception of British Columbia, where consumer outlays remained relatively stable. Consumer spending declined in the goods component and grew slightly in services. Spending on semi-durable goods recorded the biggest drop (-8.1%), notably for clothing and footwear. Price increases were very large in this category (8.4%), with Quebec having the largest growth at 12.7% following the extension of the sales tax to clothing, footwear and books. Spending on durable goods also fell sharply (-6.2%), particularly in Prince Edward Island (-10.2%) and Saskatchewan (-8.8%). Consumer spending on non-durable goods dropped 0.8%, with all provinces and territories experiencing declines except British Columbia (0.9%) and the Yukon (0.8%). The weak increase in services was due largely to spending on restaurants, hotels, transport and recreational services. Only the Yukon and Manitoba posted decreases.

As in 1990, government current expenditure on goods and services at 1986 prices rose more rapidly than the other major components of demand. The volume increase was 2.4%, down slightly from 3.1% in 1990. The change in government outlays ranged from -0.6% in Nova Scotia to 4.1% in Newfoundland, with most provinces close to the national average. Public sector capital spending remained essentially unchanged at the Canada level in 1991. Prince Edward Island (35.6%) and Nova Scotia (15.0%) recorded the strongest growth but Saskatchewan (-17.1%) and Quebec (-13.1%) recorded the weakest.

Components of Income

Labour income rose 2.5% in 1991, markedly slower than in previous years. The increases in Alberta (5.9%) and British Columbia (5.8%) exceeded the national average, reflecting rises in employment of 1.2% and 1.4%, respectively (see *Labour Force Survey*). Manitoba (1.0%), Prince Edward Island (1.2%), Ontario (1.3%), Quebec (2.0%) and Nova Scotia (2.1%) grew less than the national average.

Corporate profits before taxes dropped sharply at the national level, by approximately $15 billion for a second year in a row. The weak performance of the metallic minerals and metal products sector affected most provinces and territories, most notably the Yukon (-45.6%) and the Northwest Territories (-38.4%). Meanwhile, New Brunswick (-42.3%) and British Columbia (-35.0%) experienced a sharp decline in the wood and paper sector, which has been in difficulty since 1989. The energy sector contributed substantially to the 36.2% drop of corporate profits in Alberta.

The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose 18.4% in 1991, contributed substantially to the 36.2% drop of corporation profits in Alberta.

The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose 18.4% in 1991, after a 6.8% increase in 1990. The rise in accrued net income was partly accounted for by higher subsidies (on an accrual basis) in British Columbia (37.8%), Alberta (20.4%), Saskatchewan (21.9%) and Prince Edward Island (80.0%). Manitoba's net income decreased 8.0% due to a significant drop in crop value. Interest and miscellaneous investment income fell 5.4% in 1991, reflecting the plunge in interest rates.

Gross Domestic Product estimates for the provinces and territories are available on CANSIM: matrices 2610-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-4998, 6949 and 6950.

Estimates of final domestic demand at 1986 prices are available on CANSIM : matrices 2581-2595 and their associated implicit price indexes are on matrices 2596-2609.

Sources and disposition of personal income are available on CANSIM: matrices 5089-5097, 5099, 6965-6966 and 5025-5026, while selected economic indicators by province and territory are on matrices 6967-6979.

The 1991 issue of the *Provincial Economic Accounts, Preliminary Estimates* (13-213P, $26) will be released at the end of May. The data are also available immediately on printouts and microcomputer diskettes.

For further information, contact Catherine Bertrand (613-951-9152), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Table 1

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, Annual percentage change

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
					(percent)			
Newfoundland	8.2	7.3	6.6	8.8	7.9	6.5	4.1	1.5
Prince Edward Island	11.4	3.2	14.3	5.0	11.7	6.8	5.0	1.1
Nova Scotia	10.5	11.4	8.7	6.5	7.1	6.7	5.9	1.8
New Brunswick	11.8	6.9	10.4	7.5	8.1	6.9	5.0	2.1
Atlantic Canada	**10.4**	**8.6**	**9.0**	**7.3**	**7.8**	**6.7**	**5.1**	**1.8**
Quebec	9.8	6.7	7.6	10.0	9.7	5.5	3.2	0.1
Ontario	12.9	6.6	9.8	10.4	12.6	7.4	2.1	-0.8
Central Canada	**11.7**	**6.6**	**9.0**	**10.3**	**11.5**	**6.7**	**2.5**	**-0.5**
Manitoba	12.1	6.4	4.4	6.6	10.2	5.1	3.7	-1.6
Saskatchewan	10.2	6.0	0.8	0.7	3.5	3.2	4.8	0.0
Alberta	8.0	9.8	-13.6	3.5	2.9	5.3	7.4	-0.3
British Columbia	6.2	7.0	5.6	9.7	10.6	10.7	5.5	1.6
Yukon	17.7	6.2	20.4	32.3	10.8	6.7	4.6	-5.5
Northwest Territories	18.5	25.5	-2.5	7.5	5.8	8.0	2.8	-0.8
Western Canada	**8.2**	**8.2**	**-3.5**	**5.9**	**6.8**	**7.2**	**5.8**	**0.3**
Canada	**10.4**	**7.4**	**4.7**	**8.7**	**9.8**	**6.8**	**3.7**	**-0.1**

Table 2
Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
					(percent)			
Newfoundland	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
New Brunswick	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Atlantic Canada	**5.9**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**6.1**	**6.3**
Quebec	22.4	22.3	22.9	23.2	23.2	22.9	22.8	22.8
Ontario	37.6	37.4	39.2	39.8	40.8	41.0	40.4	40.1
Central Canada	**60.0**	**59.7**	**62.1**	**63.0**	**64.0**	**63.9**	**63.2**	**62.9**
Manitoba	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Saskatchewan	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Alberta	14.5	14.9	12.3	11.7	11.0	10.8	11.2	11.2
British Columbia	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	12.0	12.2	12.4
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Western Canada	**34.1**	**34.3**	**31.7**	**30.8**	**30.0**	**30.1**	**30.7**	**30.8**
Canada	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 3
Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices, Annual percentage change

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
					(percent)			
Newfoundland	3.4	1.8	2.4	0.3	5.3	1.4	-1.0	1.7
Prince Edward Island	7.1	3.3	3.8	3.1	6.7	1.2	1.5	2.3
Nova Scotia	3.4	4.5	1.9	1.5	3.7	2.7	0.5	-1.9
New Brunswick	4.1	5.8	3.0	2.8	5.4	4.1	0.2	0.1
Atlantic Canada	**3.8**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**1.7**	**4.7**	**2.7**	**0.1**	**-0.3**
Quebec	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.3	3.1	0.6	-1.7
Ontario	5.6	7.3	7.4	6.7	6.2	3.9	-1.4	-1.6
Central Canada	**5.6**	**6.6**	**6.4**	**6.1**	**5.5**	**3.6**	**-0.7**	**-1.6**
Manitoba	6.6	5.9	4.8	0.2	2.2	0.9	1.1	-2.3
Saskatchewan	1.4	3.7	0.9	3.3	0.3	-1.3	1.6	-0.3
Alberta	-3.5	6.2	-0.6	3.0	7.1	2.0	3.1	-2.1
British Columbia	0.5	4.6	2.4	4.8	6.7	7.3	3.3	0.8
Yukon	-2.7	2.0	14.8	4.3	5.0	-0.7	6.5	4.4
Northwest Territories	-7.1	-12.7	-15.5	-10.7	9.3	9.9	-10.9	-3.4
Western Canada	**-0.3**	**4.8**	**1.2**	**3.2**	**5.5**	**3.6**	**2.6**	**-0.7**
Canada	**3.4**	**5.7**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**5.5**	**3.7**	**0.6**	**-0.9**

Table 4
Personal Income per Person

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
					(dollars)			
Newfoundland	10,072	10,960	11,731	12,789	14,028	14,995	15,860	16,553
Prince Edward Island	10,840	11,222	12,535	13,126	14,519	15,377	16,292	16,847
Nova Scotia	11,941	13,276	14,088	15,016	15,982	17,015	18,154	18,573
New Brunswick	11,275	12,104	13,044	13,927	15,049	16,106	17,062	17,778
Atlantic Canada	**11,201**	**12,216**	**13,088**	**14,018**	**15,125**	**16,140**	**17,143**	**17,732**
Quebec	14,046	14,983	15,771	16,921	18,209	19,292	20,568	20,988
Ontario	16,422	17,354	18,612	20,180	22,104	23,768	25,151	25,386
Central Canada	**15,420**	**16,359**	**17,425**	**18,825**	**20,494**	**21,927**	**23,272**	**23,590**
Manitoba	13,866	14,539	15,224	16,133	17,189	18,200	19,251	19,276
Saskatchewan	12,900	13,794	15,017	15,028	15,831	16,920	17,774	17,941
Alberta	15,738	17,259	17,744	18,111	19,943	20,830	21,971	22,477
British Columbia	15,341	16,198	16,902	17,974	19,347	21,191	22,433	22,955
Yukon	16,913	16,833	19,167	21,250	23,320	24,538	25,846	25,815
Northwest Territories	15,960	19,808	19,865	20,346	22,654	24,491	25,556	26,327
Western Canada	**14,930**	**15,995**	**16,701**	**17,378**	**18,789**	**20,123**	**21,273**	**21,697**
Canada	**14,903**	**15,903**	**16,853**	**18,003**	**19,553**	**20,922**	**22,184**	**22,560**

■

Canada's Women: A Profile of Their Labour Market Experience
1988

Highlights

- In 1988, 6.5 million Canadian women aged 16 to 69 were in the labour force at some time during the year. While 71% of women were employed and/or unemployed at some time in 1988, about 87% of men in the same age group spent at least part of the year in the labour force.

- A total of 2.6 million women were employed in full-time jobs for the entire year. While 76% of women who were employed all year worked only in full-time jobs, just 58% of women who were employed part of the year held full-time paid-worker jobs.

- The average weekly earnings for all unionized paid-worker jobs held by women was $429 compared to $283 for non-unionized paid-worker jobs.

- In 1988, roughly 27% or 643,000 of the women working at part-time jobs wanted to work more hours each month and 47% or 300,000 of these wanted to work full-time.

- In 1988, about 76% of married women aged 16 to 69 with children under the age of 16 were in the labour force at some time during the year.

- In 1988, some 18% of all women who experienced one or more periods of unemployment spent more than half of the year unemployed.

Labour Market Activity Survey, Canada's Women: A Profile of their 1988 Labour Market Experience (71-205, $12), the latest publication from the Profile series to analyze data from the Labour Market Activity Survey, is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Stephan Roller (613-951-4625), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

March 1992

Production of process cheese in March 1992 totalled 6 727 850 kilograms, an 18.1% increase from the revised February 1992 figure but a 13.8% decrease from the revised March 1991 figure. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 16 783 973^{r} (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1991 amount of 19 945 933^{r}.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during March was 385 753 kilograms, a 0.5% decrease from February 1992 and a 20.7% decrease from March 1991. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 110 362 kilograms, compared to the 1 240 898 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The March 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

March 1992

Manufacturers shipped 17 067 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in March 1992, up 20.3% from the 14 190 thousand square metres shipped in March 1991 and up 6.8% from the 15 979 thousand square metres shipped in February 1992.

Year-to-date shipments were 49 962 thousand square metres, a 22.6% increase from the January to March 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The March 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

March 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 145 481 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in March 1992, a 2.9% increase from the 141 418 tonnes produced in March 1991.

January to March 1992 production totalled 426 884 tonnes, up 6.1% from the 402 248 tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for March 1992 and March 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The March 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

February 1992

Canadian production of coal totalled 6 063 kilotonnes in February 1992, up 2.9% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 12 674 kilotonnes, up 7.2%.

Exports in February rose 13.1% from February 1991 to 3 268 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year showed exports of 5 520 kilotonnes, 0.5% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 268 kilotonnes in February 1992, down 5.0% from February 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The February 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Newsprint Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled $7,526.6 million, down 8.0% from $8,184.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5484.

The data for this industry will be released in Paper and *Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1992.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Labour Market Activity Survey, Canada's Women: A Profile of Their 1988 Labour Market Experience.
Catalogue number 71-205
(Canada: $12; United States: US$14; Other Countries: US$17).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 4-8, 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
4	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1992
5	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1992
5	Short-term Expectations Survey	April 1992
6	Help-wanted Index	April 1992
7	Estimates of Labour Income	February 1992
8	Labour Force Survey	April 1992
8	Farm Product Price Index	March 1992

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

April 1992

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics	Third Quarter 1991 (Preliminary)	April 24, 1992
Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Red Meats	1991	April 29, 1992
Asphalt Roofing	March 1992	April 30, 1992
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	January 1992	April 14, 1992
Building Board Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	April 10, 1992
Building Permits	Annual Review 1991	April 15, 1992
	February 1992	April 30, 1992
Canada's International Investment Position	1991	April 2, 1992
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	February 1992	April 23, 1992
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	February 1992	April 22, 1992
Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1992	April 2, 1992
Canadian Economic Observer	April 1992	April 24, 1992
Census Catalogue - First Edition	1991	April 21, 1992
Census of Agriculture Products and Services	1991	April 7, 1992
Census Special Edition: Population and Dwelling Counts	1991 Census	April 28, 1992
Coal and Coke Statistics	January 1992	April 6, 1992
Community Colleges Enrolment	1990-91	April 13, 1992
Community Colleges Graduate Survey	1989-1990	April 13, 1992
Construction Type Plywood	February 1992	April 15, 1992

Index to Data Releases, April 1992

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	March 1992	April 21, 1992
Consumer Price Index	March 1992	April 16, 1992
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	March 1992	April 27, 1992
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1991	April 22, 1992
Dairy Review	February 1992	April 13, 1992
Deliveries of Major Grains	February 1992	April 10, 1992
Department Store Sales – Advance Release	March 1992	April 16, 1992
Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1992	April 22, 1992
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1992	April 10, 1992
Domestic and International Shipping	January to June 1991 (Preliminary)	April 6, 1992
Electric Lamps	March 1992	April 21, 1992
	First Quarter 1992	April 22, 1992
Electric Power Statistics	February 1992	April 30, 1992
Electric Storage Batteries	February 1992	April 8, 1992
Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes	1990 (Final)	April 23, 1992
	1991 (Preliminary)	April 23, 1992
Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1992	April 27, 1992
Energy Statistics Handbook	April 1992	April 30, 1992
Estimates of Labour Income	January 1992	April 7, 1992
Export and Import Price Indexes	February 1992	April 16, 1992
Farm Product Price Index	February 1992	April 10, 1992
Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grain	March 31, 1992	April 29, 1992
Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises	1989	April 3, 1992
Financial Statistics on Canadian Universities	1989-1990	April 29, 1992
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Footwear Statistics	February 1992	April 6, 1992
Guide to Labour Force Survey Data		,April 6, 1992
Help-wanted Index	March 1992	April 8, 1992
Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada	1990	April 1, 1992
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Industrial Product Price Index	March 1992	April 29, 1992
Interprovincial Trade Flows of Goods	1984-88	April 29, 1992

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Labour Force Survey	March 1992	April 10, 1992
Leisure and Personal Services	1987-1989	April 27, 1992
Livestock Report	April 1, 1992	April 29, 1992
Local Government Long-term Debt	March 1992	April 22, 1992
Marriage and Conjugal Life in Canada		April 23, 1992
Milling and Crushing Statistics	February 1992	April 29, 1992
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	March 1992	April 27, 1992
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1992	April 14, 1992
Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey	Fourth Quarter 1991	April 2, 1992
New Housing Price Index	February 1992	April 9, 1992
New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1992	April 9, 1992
Oil Pipeline Transport	January 1992	April 2, 1992
Oils and Fats	February 1992	April 21, 1992
Pack of Apples and Apple Products	1990	April 23, 1992
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	February 1992	April 9, 1992
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	February 1992	April 10, 1992
Population and Dwelling Counts	1991 Census	April 28, 1992
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	February 1992	April 16, 1992
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	January 1992	April 22, 1992
	February 1992	April 2, 1992
Production of Eggs	February 1992	April 13, 1992
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	February 1992	April 22, 1992
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	February 1992	April 24, 1992
Public Finance Historical Data – Financial Management System	1965/66-1991/92	April 1, 1992
Public Sector Employment and Remuneration	Fourth Quarter 1991	April 13, 1992
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	February 1992	April 7, 1992
Railway Carloadings	February 1992	April 1, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending March 21, 1992	April 1, 1992
	10-Day Period Ending March 31, 1992	April 14, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1992	April 23, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1992	April 29, 1992
Raw Materials Price Index	March 1992	April 29, 1992
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1992	April 30, 1992
Retail Trade	February 1992	April 21, 1992
Rigid Insulating Board	March 1992	April 29, 1992

Index to Data Releases, April 1992

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Sales of Natural Gas	February 1992	April 16, 1992
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1992	April 30, 1992
Selected Financial Indexes	March 1992	April 21, 1992
Shipments of Rolled Steel	February 1992	April 13, 1992
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products	First Quarter 1992	April 30, 1992
Short-term Expectations Survey		April 7, 1992
Soft Drinks	March 1992	April 15, 1992
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	February 1992	April 3, 1992
Steel Pipe and Tubing	February 1992	April 7, 1992
Steel Primary Forms	February 1992	April 8, 1992
	Week Ending March 28, 1992	April 2, 1992
	Week Ending April 4, 1992	April 9, 1992
	Week Ending April 11, 1992	April 16, 1992
	Week Ending April 18, 1992	April 24, 1992
	Week Ending April 25, 1992	April 30, 1992
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	February 1992	April 8, 1992
Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses	1991	April 27, 1992
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	April 1, 1992	April 27, 1992
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	April 1, 1992	April 16, 1992
Sugar Sales	March 1992	April 7, 1992
Telephone Statistics	February 1992	April 21, 1992
Tobacco Products	March 1992	April 21, 1992
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1992	April 10, 1992
Travel-log: A Profile of Canadian Travellers	Spring 1992	April 14, 1992
Traveller Accommodation Statistics	1987-1989	April 29, 1992
Trucking in Canada	1989	April 2, 1992
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1992	April 29, 1992
Wholesale Trade	February 1992	April 22, 1992

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 4, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

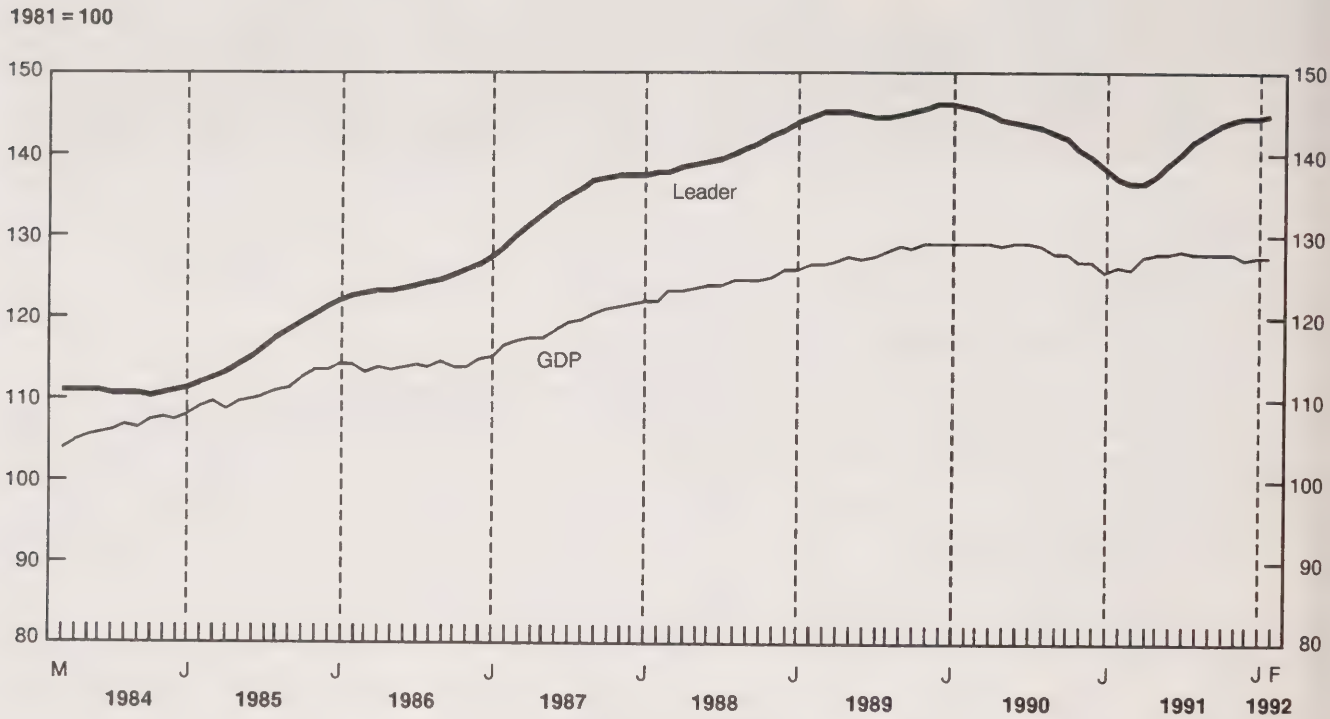
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

February 1992

The leading indicator edged up 0.1% in February following no change in January and slow increases in the fall. The number of declining components remained at four, as manufacturing demand remained weak. The indicators of final demand firmed, however, led by the U.S. leading indicator.

The components related to household demand improved slightly. Spending on durable goods rose 0.1% after four straight declines. Car sales remained sluggish, while sales of other durable goods picked up. Furniture and appliance sales also strengthened in tandem with rising house sales. Higher house sales also helped slow the rate of decline of the housing index from 1.7% in January to 0.7% in February. Demand for personal services remained poor, however, at a time of weak labour market conditions and incomes.

New orders for durable goods posted a third consecutive drop in February (-1.1%), a reflection of the slack in final demand. Shipments fell and inventories rose, leading to the first drop in the ratio of shipments to stocks since April 1991. The weakness in manufacturing accompanied another drop in employment in business services. The average workweek rose slightly in February.

The financial market indicators continued to progress in February. The stock market index was up 0.5%, while the money supply expanded 0.6%, its best gain since October 1988. The money supply had started to rise slowly in mid-1991.

The U.S. leading indicator accelerated to a 0.3% gain in February, after slowing in recent months. Household demand led the gain, fuelled by rising incomes, and this has already been reflected in Canada's exports to the U.S.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191

For more information on the economy, the April issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	December	January	February	January	February
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**144.5**	**144.7**
Unsmoothed	0.2	-0.6	1.6	143.3	145.6
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.4	0.2	0.4	995.6[4]	999.7[4]
Other durable goods sales	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	3,540[4]	3,544[4]
Housing index[1]	-0.8	-1.7	-0.7	125.0	124.1
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	-0.5	-1.8	-1.1	9,123[4]	9,021[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – finished goods[2]	0.01	0.00	-0.01	1.48	1.47
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.0	0.3	38.0	38.1
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	1,799	1,791
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.1	0.2	0.3	194.5	195.0
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-0.1	0.3	0.5	3,511	3,527
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	0.3	0.4	0.6	24,212[4]	24,368[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

First Quarter 1992

The composite price index (1986 = 100) for non-residential building construction in Canada (excluding the Goods and Services Tax) remained unchanged at 121.1 in the first quarter of 1992. This was the third consecutive quarter with an index figure of 121.1.

The first quarter 1992 marked the first period for which a comparison with the price index of one year earlier was not influenced by either the repeal of the Federal Sales Tax or the imposition of the Goods and Services Tax, and this was reflected in the small 0.6% decrease. By comparison, the year-over-year changes in the previous four quarters were as follows: first quarter 1991, -2.9%; second quarter, -4.8%; third quarter, -3.8%; and fourth quarter, -3.4%.

Once again, Toronto (at an index level of 124.3) was the only city to register a decrease from the previous quarter. Figures for the other cities were: Halifax 109.0, 0.0%; Montreal 114.4, 0.4%; Ottawa 125.1, 0.3%; Calgary 121.1, 0.2%; Edmonton 123.7, 0.2%; and Vancouver 116.1, 0.2%.

At the city level, changes in the price indexes from the same quarter one year ago were as follows: Montreal 0.1%, Edmonton and Ottawa -0.1%, Calgary and Vancouver -0.5%, Halifax -0.7% and Toronto -1.0%.

Note: Price indexes for the seven cities represent the metropolitan area in each case.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

First Quarter 1992
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montréal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1991								
First Quarter	109.8	114.3	125.2	125.5	122.7	123.8	116.7	**121.8**
Second Quarter	109.6	113.8	124.3	125.4	121.9	123.4	115.4	**121.4**
Third Quarter	108.9	113.9	124.4	124.9	121.8	123.2	115.1	**121.1**
Fourth Quarter	109.0	114.0	124.7	124.6	121.8	123.5	115.9	**121.1**
1992								
First Quarter	109.0	114.4	125.1	124.3	122.1	123.7	116.1	**121.1**
	Percentage Change							
Q.2 1991/Q.1 1991	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-1.1	**-0.3**
Q.3 1991/Q.2 1991	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	**-0.3**
Q.4 1991/Q.3 1991	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	**0.0**
Q.1 1992/Q.4 1991	0.0	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	**0.0**
Q.1 1992/Q.1 1991	-0.7	0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	**-0.6**

Note: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax is included (as before). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a 14.0% decrease from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 11.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 12.9% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 4.0% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

March 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.4 million tonnes in March 1992, an 8.9% increase from the March 1991 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a 6.3% increase from the 1991 period. Receipts from United States connections also showed a 1.9% increase.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The March 1992 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the second week of May.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

March 1992

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for March 1992 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 60 720 tonnes in March 1992, a 16.6% increase from the 52 094[r] (revised) tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The March 1992 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Poultry Meats

1991

The apparent per capita consumption of stewing hens and chickens was 24.7 kilograms in 1991 compared to 24.6 kilograms in 1990. Turkey consumption remained unchanged at 4.7 kilograms per capita.

Per capita consumption of eggs was 15.76 dozen in 1991, compared to 15.88 dozen in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1136, 1137, 1139-1141 and 1144.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoit Lévesque (613)951-2549, Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, February 1992.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Rigid Insulating Board, March 1992.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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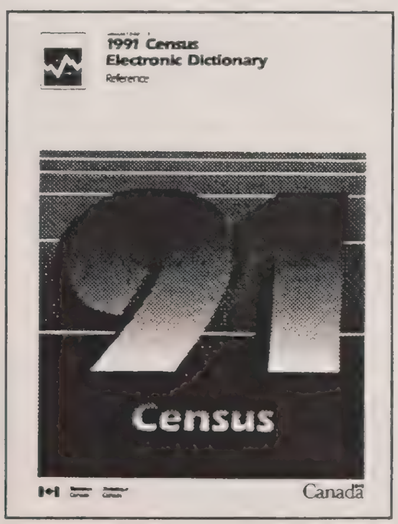
Tuesday, May 5, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**



1991 Census Electronic Dictionary

The *1991 Census Electronic Dictionary* is now available. Like the print version, the Electronic Dictionary provides detailed information on all concepts, variables and geographic elements of the 1991 Census. The Dictionary also provides information about the historical comparability of these concepts, variables and geographic elements.

The *1991 Census Electronic Dictionary* is offered on IBM personal computer compatible diskettes that operate from DOS. All concepts and definitions are searchable by keywords, and the software allows users to print and save selected definitions in user-specified files. This product is one of many 1991 Census electronic products, each accompanied by a software user guide.

The *1991 Census Electronic Dictionary* (92-301D-E, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

April 1992

Seasonally Adjusted

Canadian manufacturers' balance of opinion concerning the backlog of unfilled orders improved substantially between the January and April 1992 surveys. The balance of opinion regarding the expected volume of production over the next three months and for orders received also improved. Most of the increases were in the transportation equipment industries. The balance for levels of finished products inventory remained unchanged at -31.

Highlights

- The balance of opinion concerning the expected volume of production over the next three months improved by eight points from a level of -12 in January to -4 in April 1992. Nineteen of the 22 major industry groups posted improvements with transportation equipment industries showing the greatest increase.
  The balance of -4 in April is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 29% who indicated a "lower than normal" volume of expected production from the optimistic 25% who reported a "higher than normal" volume of expected production.

- The April 1992 balance of opinion for the **backlog of unfilled orders** registered a 26-point improvement to -25. This improvement surpasses the greatest single quarter increase of 21 points that had been posted between the first quarter (-49) and second quarter (-28) of 1983. The increase was mainly in the transportation equipment industry.
  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

- The balance of opinion concerning **orders received** posted a six point improvement over the last quarter. It went from -20 in January to -14 in April 1992. The increase was caused mostly by the following industries: transportation equipment, primary metals and refined petroleum and coal products industries.

- The April 1992 balance of opinion concerning the level of **finished products inventories** remained the same as in the previous quarter at a level of -31.

Note to users

The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

Please note that survey weights and sampled units have been benchmarked to the 1987 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) and data back to 1987 have been revised accordingly. In general, trends for the revised data have remained the same as those prior to the benchmarking to the 1987 ASM.

Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the Annual Survey of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

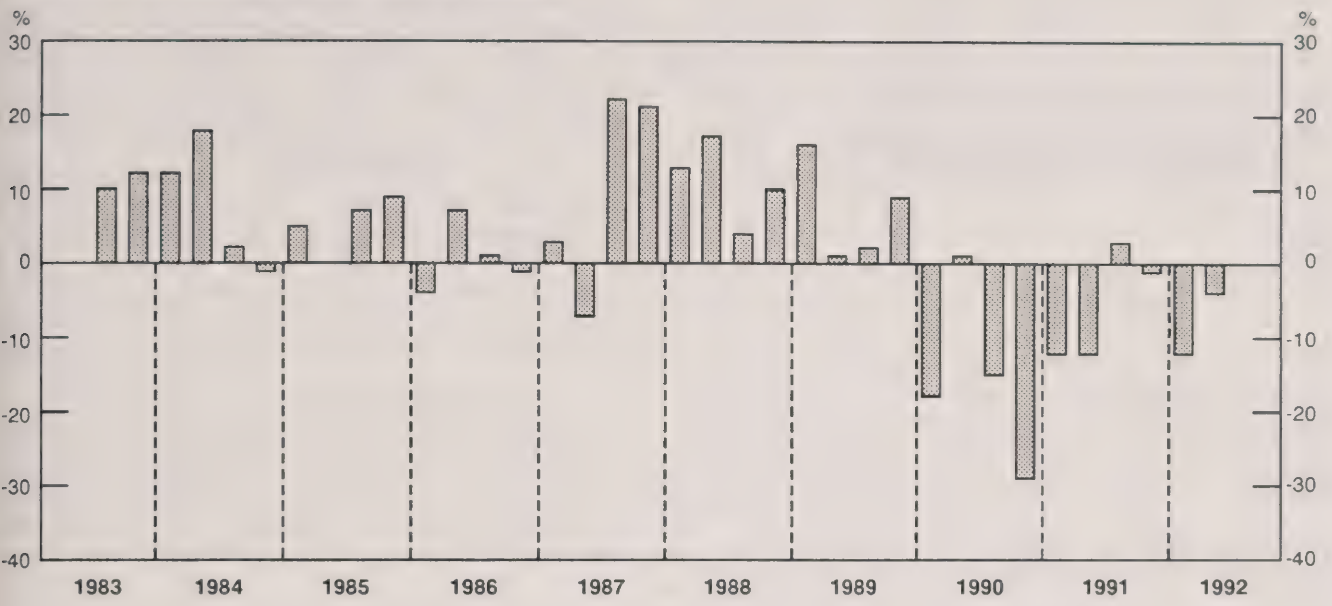
Unadjusted

- About 80% of Canadian manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the April 1992 survey. The main source of production difficulties is still "working capital shortage," remaining at 8% this quarter. "Skilled labour shortage" continues to be less of a problem at 2%; it had reached a level of 13% in the April and July 1989 surveys. Currently, 3% of manufacturers indicate that a shortage of raw materials is their main source of production difficulty.

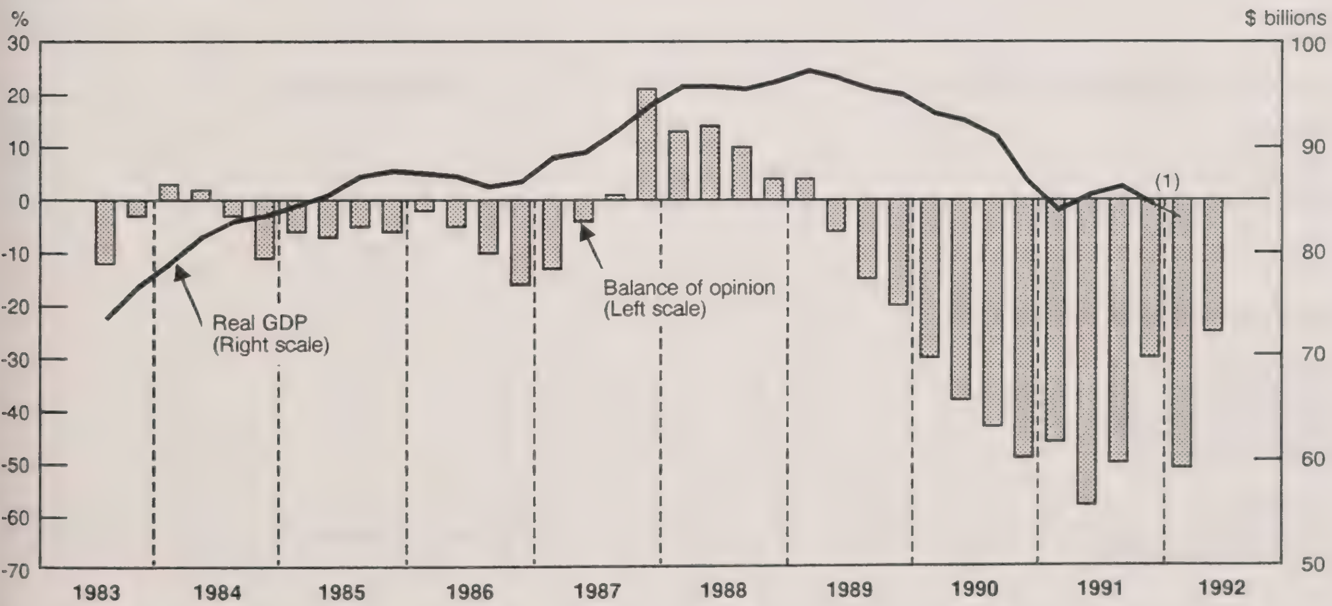
Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information please contact: Claude Robillard (613-951-3507) Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. ☐

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production
Next Three Months vs Last Three Months



Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders
and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries
Seasonally adjusted



(1) ——— January and February 1992

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

April 1992

	All Manufacturing Industries				
	April 1991	July 1991	October 1991	January 1992	April 1992
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	40	51	45	48	46
Higher	24	26	27	20	25
Lower	36	23	28	32	29
Balance	-12	3	-1	-12	-4
			raw		
Balance	7	-13	4	-23	18
Orders received are:			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	44	60	50	50	66
Rising	8	13	21	15	10
Declining	48	27	29	35	24
Balance	-40	-14	-8	-20	-14
			raw		
Balance	-36	-13	-8	-26	-9
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:			seasonally adjusted		
About normal	36	42	36	43	45
Higher than normal	3	4	17	3	15
Lower than normal	61	54	47	54	40
Balance	-58	-50	-30	-51	-25
			raw		
Balance	-61	-49	-26	-52	-29
Finished product inventory on hand is:			seasonally adjusted		
About right	56	69	62	63	63
Too low	3	3	10	3	3
Too high[1]	41	28	28	34	34
Balance	-38	-25	-18	-31	-31
			raw		
Balance	-38	-25	-17	-32	-31
Sources of production difficulties:			raw		
Working capital shortage	9	8	11	8	8
Skilled labour shortage	4	4	3	2	2
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	2	3	3	2	3
Other difficulties	9	9	8	5	6
No difficulties	75	75	75	82	80

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for April 1992, of merchandise exports and imports for March 1992, and of the change in gross domestic product for February 1992.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for April was forecast at 1.7%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.5% and 2.1%, respectively. The mean forecast for March was overestimated by 0.1%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for April was 11.0% (minimum 10.7%, maximum 11.3%). For March, the mean forecast underestimated the outcome by 0.5%.

March merchandise exports were forecast to be $12.3 billion, with a minimum and maximum of $11.8 billion and $12.9 billion, respectively. For February, the mean forecast underestimated the outcome by $0.2 billion. The forecast of imports for the same period was $11.3 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $11.0 billion and $11.7 billion, respectively. Last month, the mean forecast matched the actual level ($11.2 billion).

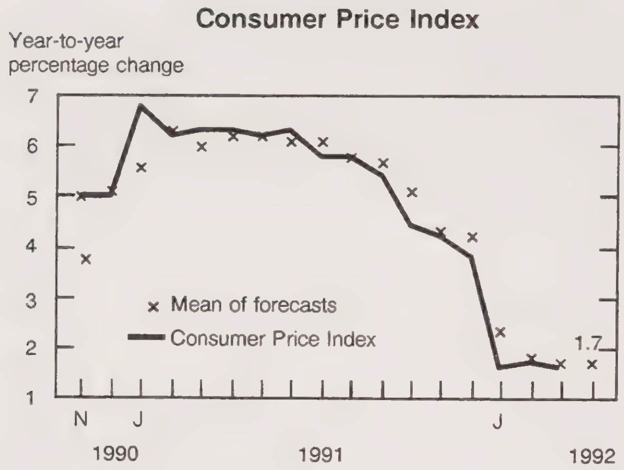
Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.1% between January and February 1992, with minimum and maximum changes of -0.3% and 0.4%. Statistics Canada announced on April 30th that the actual change in GDP for February was the same as predicted.

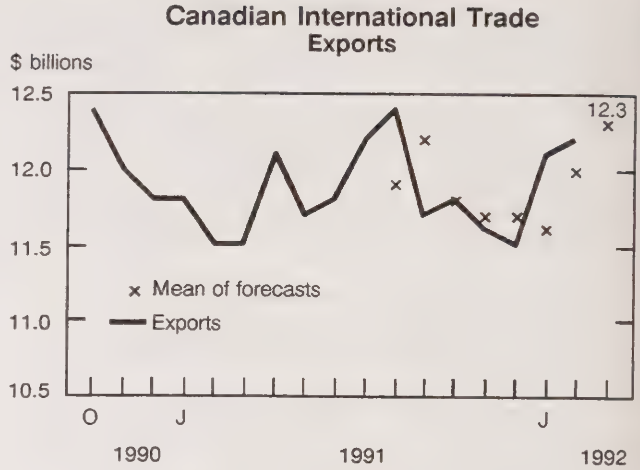
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

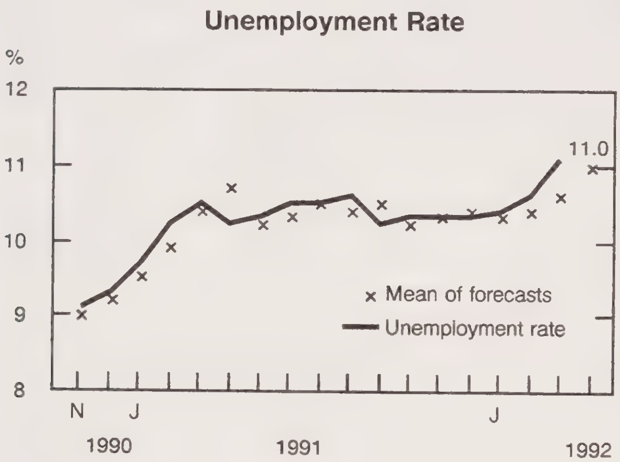
Note to users

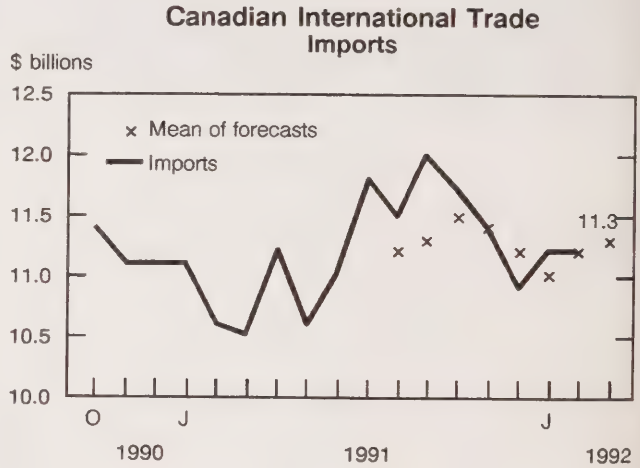
Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 24 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. The experience to date suggests that the results of this survey are found useful by the public at large. This month, participants were asked for their monthly forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, merchandise exports and imports, and the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.

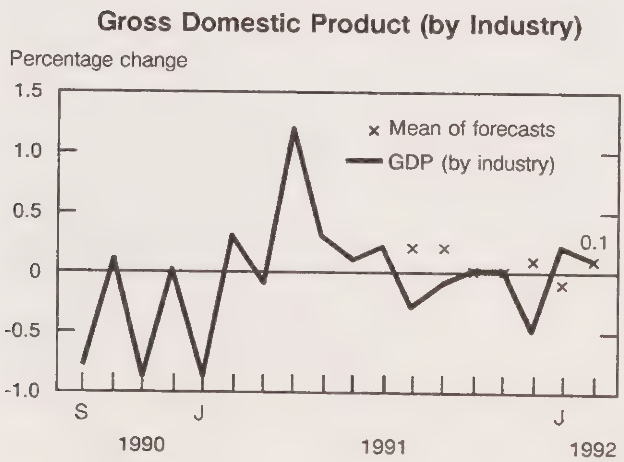
FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL











DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Cement
March 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 439 884 tonnes of cement in March 1992, a decrease of 2.0% from the 449 681 tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 34.1% from the 328 051 tonnes shipped in February 1992.

January to March 1992 shipments totalled 1 064 700^r (revised) tonnes, down 5.7% from the 1 129 022 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The March 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended March 1992.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19; United States: US$5.75/US$23; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27).

1991 Census Electronic Dictionary
Catalogue number 92-301D-E
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 6, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

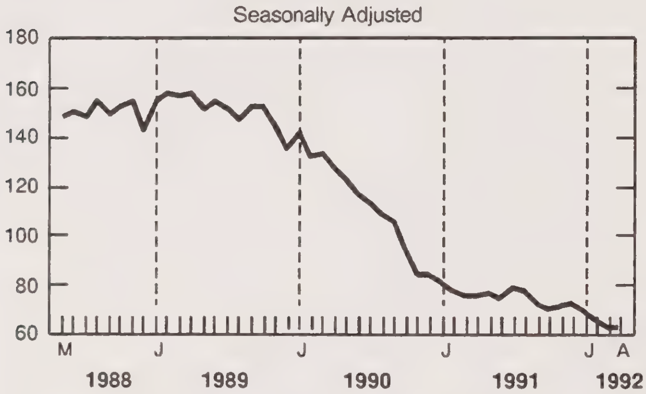
MAJOR RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index
April 1992

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) remained unchanged at 62 for April 1992, after declining for three consecutive months from 72 in December 1991. The index peaked at 157 in February 1989, and then started a decline that accelerated in 1990. The downward trend slowed in 1991. There was little movement in both the index and the unemployment rate in the last part of 1991. The declines in the Help-wanted Index since the beginning of 1992 were reflected by increases in the unemployment rate during the same period.

Note to Users

An uncatalogued publication entitled Help-wanted Index 1981-1991 ($30) has just been released. It provides historical data, features highlights describing recent trends of the index, displays charts relating the index to other labour market indicators, and explains the construction of the index. To order the report or to obtain further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039).

Changes by Region

- Between March and April 1992, the Help-wanted Index increased 5% in Quebec (from 74 to 78) and 2% in Ontario (from 55 to 56). However, the index decreased 10% in the Prairie provinces (to 44 from 49), 4% in British Columbia (to 64 from 67) and 2% in the Atlantic provinces (to 85 from 87).

- Compared with April 1991, the Help-wanted Index was lower in all regions, falling 21% in the Prairie provinces, the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia, 18% in Ontario and 10% in Quebec.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Help-wanted indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request. The trend-cycle estimates can also be obtained directly from CANSIM.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1991						
April	**75**	108	87	68	56	81
May	**76**	118	90	67	53	78
June	**74**	102	84	70	53	82
July	**78**	108	86	74	52	84
August	**77**	115	83	74	54	81
September	**72**	107	84	67	47	79
October	**70**	105	83	66	49	73
November	**71**	99	88	63	51	73
December	**72**	104	87	67	49	75
1992						
January	**69**	110	88	60	46	68
February	**65**	90	74	61	46	74
March	**62**	87	74	55	49	67
April	**62**	85	78	56	44	64

■

Energy Supply and Demand in Canada

Third Quarter 1991

Highlights

- During the third quarter of 1991, Canadian production of primary energy reached 2 774 petajoules (PJs)[1], up 2% from the corresponding quarter of 1990. Production of most primary energy forms increased from third quarter 1990 levels, with hydro and nuclear generation up 6%, natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) 3% and coal 5%. Crude oil production declined less than 1% from the same quarter of 1990. Of the contributors to the third quarter's production, natural gas and NGLs accounted for 39%, crude oil 34%, coal 15% and electricity 12%.

- Canada's positive trade balance in primary energy products for the third quarter of 1991 was higher than for the same period in 1990, increasing 80 PJs to 1 128 PJs. Within this trade balance, exports increased 8% and imports increased 5%. Exports of all primary energy forms increased: hydro and nuclear generation by 34%, natural gas and NGLs 11%, crude oil 7% and coal 1%. Imports of coal declined from levels recorded in the third quarter of 1990, but imports of crude oil increased by 34%.

- The amount of energy available for Canadian domestic consumption declined by 24 PJs from the corresponding quarter of 1990, to 1 727 PJs. Per capita domestic consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 64 gigajoules[2], the lowest level for a third quarter since 1987.

- Energy use in all sectors was lower than in the same quarter of 1990, except for manufacturing and commercial. The increased energy use in the manufacturing sector was due to the increased use of electricity in the pulp and paper and the smelting and refining industries. The decline in energy use in the transportation sector was led by an 8% decline in the use of diesel fuel and by a 3% drop in the use of motor gasoline.

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[1] *Petajoules are a heat-equivalent unit of measure used to enable the comparison of different fuels. One PJ is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for one year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week.*

[2] *Seventy-two gigajoules is roughly equivalent to the energy required to run the average car for one year.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detail information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock Report, April 1992.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: $16.50/$66; United States: US$19.75/US$79; Other Countries: US$23/US$92).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, March 1992.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, March 1992.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, March 1992.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, March 1992.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, March 1992.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1992.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, March 1992.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Wholesale Trade, February 1992.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, February 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Survey on Ageing and Independence
1991

Highlights

Demographics

- Close to one-third of Canada's population, some 7.8 million people, were 45 years of age or older in 1991, with 19% (5.0 million) in the 45-64 age group and 11% (2.8 million) aged 65 or over.

- Women comprised the largest percentage of seniors at 57%. As illustrated by the sex ratio (males per 100 females), the predominance of women among seniors increased with age. In 1991, there were 85 men per 100 women in the age group 65-69 compared to 57 men per 100 women aged 80 or over.

- Approximately 136,000 male seniors and 722,000 female seniors were widowed. Among senior men, recent widowers (less than two years) accounted for 23%, while those who had been widowed over 20 years accounted for about 9% of that population. Among the women, recent widows made up 11% of the senior widowed, while those who had been widowed over 20 years accounted for 21%.

Percentage distribution of widowed Canadians 65 years of age or over by length of time that they had been widowed

	Population* ('000)	Less than 2 years	3-5 years	6-10 years	11-20 years	More than 20 years
Males	136	23%	18%	24%	22%	9%(Q)
Females	722	11%	14%	23%	29%	21%

** Includes "not stated" number of years widowed.*

Living Arrangements and Housing Characteristics

- Living arrangements affect the well-being and independence of older Canadians. Of persons aged 45-64, close to one in 10 people lived in one-person households. This ratio increased to three in 10 for people 65 or over.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *In September 1991, Statistics Canada conducted a national survey designed to measure a broad range of characteristics that contribute to the quality of life and independence of today's and tomorrow's seniors. This first national survey on Ageing and Independence was sponsored by Health and Welfare Canada, the Seniors Secretariat, Fitness and Amateur Sport, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Veterans Affairs Canada, Secretary of State, and Communications Canada.*
>
> *The Survey on Ageing and Independence was administered to a representative sample of approximately 20,000 individuals selected from respondents to the monthly Labour Force Survey. The sample included an equal representation of both tomorrow's seniors (i.e., those 45-64 years of age) and today's seniors (65 years old or over). The survey instruments were designed with the assistance of a group of researchers who are interested in ageing issues and who are collectively known as "CARNET" (the Canadian Aging Research NETwork).*
>
> *The survey followed a conceptual model based on the premise that independent living in later life is influenced by three major factors: physical and mental well-being, social life, and income. These factors are shaped in turn by life-course experiences such as education and work history. Other characteristics such as age, gender, marital status and area of residence also influence life circumstances.*
>
> *For all tables presented in this release, the source is the Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.*

Percentage distribution of Canadians 45 years of age or over by size of household

	45-64		65 or over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Population ('000)	2,474	2,510	1,187	1,577
Household Size				
1 person	4%	7%	7%	24%
2 persons	18%	21%	29%	26%
3 persons	12%	11%	5%	4%
4 persons	9%	7%	(1)	(1)
5 persons or more	6%	5%	(1)	2%(Q)

(Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.
(1) The sampling variability associated with this estimate is too high for the estimate to be released.

Social Life and Activities

- Approximately two-thirds of the survey population reported reading as a frequent activity. Walking, watching television, and having friends or relatives over were the next most commonly reported activities for both today's and tomorrow's seniors. Close to one in two Canadians aged 45 or over indicated doing these activities often.

Frequent activities* of Canadians 45 years of age or over

	45-64	65 or over
Population ('000)	4,984	2,764
Activity		
Read papers, magazines or books	67%	64%
Go for a walk	51%	49%
Watch television	42%	50%
Have family or friends over	48%	47%
Go to visit friends or relatives	38%	34%
Go to clubs, church or a community centre	31%	39%

* *Activities that respondents reported doing often during a typical month.*

Frequent activities* of Canadians 65 years of age or over

	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 or over
Population ('000)	1,011	770	513	470
Activity				
Read papers, magazines or books	66%	64%	63%	57%
Go for a walk	54%	52%	45%	35%
Watch television	51%	49%	52%	50%
Have family or friends over	52%	49%	40%	38%
Go to visit friends or relatives	37%	38%	32%	24%
Go to clubs, church or a community centre	39%	41%	42%	36%

**Activities that respondents reported doing often during a typical month.*

- These activities remained the most frequent for those aged 80 or over, along with going to clubs, church or a community centre.

Health

- The majority of Canadians aged 45 or over perceived their health to be "good" or "excellent", but these positive reportings declined with age. Among those aged 80 or over, 57% reported their health as "good" or "excellent" compared to 84% of those aged 45-49.

Life Experiences

- A significant number of Canadians aged 45 or over reported having experienced major life events, such as the death or serious illness of someone close, during the 12 months prior to the survey. For instance, 20% of those 45-64 indicated a death in the family had occurred in the 12 months prior to the survey compared to 24% for the 80 years or over age group.

- The occurrence of major life events, such as the death or serious illness of someone close, can be a major source of tension. Nearly half of Canadians aged 45 or over experienced a lot of stress due to one or more of such events having occurred in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Presence of stress related to major life events experienced by Canadians 45 years of age or over during the 12 months prior to the survey

	Population who reported major life events ('000)	Percent who reported a lot of stress associated with major life events
45-64	2,482	54%
65 or over	1,574	47%
65-69	551	45%
70-74	450	47%
75-79	296	50%
80 or over	277	49%

- The most common methods by which people 45 years or over coped with stress from the previously-mentioned major life events were, in descending order, "just trying to accept it", "keeping busy", "praying or meditating" and "getting help from friends or relatives".

Methods of coping with stress* of Canadians 45 years of age or over

	45-64	65 or over
Population ('000)	1,328	744
Coping Method		
Just trying to accept it	90%	90%
Keeping busy	86%	81%
Praying or meditating	57%	63%
Getting help from friends or relatives	58%	53%

* *Multiple responses were accepted.*

Retirement, Preparations and Expectations

Questions referring to preparations for retirement were asked of people who had already retired and who were planning for retirement.

- The average age of retirement of retired Canadians aged 45 or over was close to 62 years. Those who had not yet retired stated, on average, that they expected to retire at this same age.

- One in two seniors who retired from full-time work reported having made no active preparation for this event. Forty-one percent of Canadians aged 45-64 also indicated no active preparation for retirement. In contrast, close to one in five Canadians aged 45 or over took six years or more to prepare for retirement.

Number of years of active preparation of Canadians who have retired

	45-64	65 or over
Population* ('000)	471	1,423
No preparation	41%	50%
1-2 years of preparation	25%	20%
3-5 years of preparation	14%	10%
6 or more years of preparation	20%	18%

* *Includes "not stated" to this question.*

- Over 70% of today's seniors believed that their income and investments will be able to satisfy their needs either adequately or very well in the future. Among tomorrow's seniors, 67% believed in the adequacy of their future income, but 21% foresaw income difficulties.

Perception of future income adequacy of Canadians 45 years of age or over

	Population* ('000)	Very well or adequately	Not very well or totally inadequately
45-64	4,984	67%	21%
65 or over	2,764	72%	16%
65-69	1,011	70%	19%
70-74	770	72%	17%
75-79	513	71%	15%
80 or over	470	76%	10%

* *Includes those who reported "not knowing" the adequacy of their future income and the "not stated" responses to this question.*

A micro-data file is available and enables detailed analysis of characteristics and issues related to independent living. A more complete reporting of findings of the survey is scheduled for publication in the Fall of 1992.

For additional information on the survey or the highlights, contact Gilles Montigny (613-951-9731) or Nancy Darcovich (613-951-4585), Household Surveys Division. ■

Estimates of Labour Income

February 1992

Highlights

The February 1992 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $31.5 billion, a 2.9% increase from February 1991.

Seasonally Adjusted – Wages and Salaries

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries rose 0.3% in February 1992, following a -0.1% change in January.

- Increases in wages and salaries were recorded in provincial administration (2.1%), construction (1.6%), education and related services (1.3%), local administration (1.3%), forestry (1.3%) and trade (0.8%).

- Mines, quarries and oil wells registered a 2.1% drop in wages and salaries in February, following a 1.6% decline in January.

- Wages and salaries rose in most provinces in February, with the strongest growth occurring in Nova Scotia (1.6%), Prince Edward Island (1.2%) and Manitoba (1.0%). The exceptions were the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad and Newfoundland, all virtually unchanged from January 1992.

Unadjusted

- The year-over-year growth in wages and salaries of 2.3% in February 1992 was similar to the change in January 1992 (2.0%) and to the 1991 overall growth (2.2%).

- Accelerations in the year-to-year growth rates in February occurred in manufacturing and trade, but decelerations were noted in forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells, transportation, communications and other utilities and in federal and local administration.

- New Brunswick (2.6%), Saskatchewan (2.9%), Alberta (3.4%), British Columbia (5.1%) and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (3.5%) continued in February to record larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries than the national growth rate (2.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1992 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Cynthia Haggar-Guenette (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087). □

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components – wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	February 1992p	January 1992r	December 1991f	February 1991
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	127.6	129.2	188.6	126.1
Forestry	183.4	182.4	174.7	188.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	671.6	691.9	679.3	669.4
Manufacturing industries	4,997.4	4,971.6	5,025.8	4,955.1
Construction industry	1,484.3	1,471.5	1,569.1	1,558.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,786.2	2,787.3	2,791.6	2,718.9
Trade	3,952.9	3,993.1	4,107.9	3,893.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,599.9	2,602.0	2,624.1	2,514.0
Commercial and personal services	3,924.1	3,923.0	3,988.0	3,794.3
Education and related services	2,668.1	2,601.2	2,578.8	2,519.8
Health and welfare services	2,452.6	2,439.5	2,444.8	2,371.5
Federal administration and other government offices	959.2	947.6	978.6	927.0
Provincial administration	668.2	655.8	659.9	649.1
Local administration	646.4	647.3	660.3	613.1
Total wages and salaries	**28,122.0**	**28,043.4**	**28,471.5**	**27,498.6**
Supplementary labour income	3,361.7	3,411.0	3,336.7	3,084.1
Labour income	**31,483.6**	**31,454.4**	**31,808.3**	**30,582.7**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	229.5	228.2	230.8	226.8
Forestry	202.8	200.2	192.4	208.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	676.3	690.5	701.6	674.0
Manufacturing industries	5,095.7	5,096.6	5,124.1	5,053.3
Construction industry	1,805.5	1,777.8	1,745.0	1,894.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,831.3	2,837.3	2,849.7	2,763.0
Trade	4,066.8	4,033.1	4,031.4	4,005.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,659.4	2,645.4	2,663.0	2,571.6
Commercial and personal services	4,067.5	4,044.0	4,063.1	3,933.2
Education and related services	2,563.2	2,531.2	2,542.0	2,420.3
Health and welfare services	2,476.2	2,467.9	2,458.7	2,394.6
Federal administration and other government offices	982.2	980.3	991.8	949.3
Provincial administration	689.0	675.1	665.4	669.5
Local administration	665.8	657.4	646.4	631.4
Total wages and salaries	**29,003.3**	**28,905.2**	**28,943.2**	**28,421.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,467.0	3,515.8	3,390.2	3,187.7
Labour income	**32,470.3**	**32,421.1**	**32,333.5**	**31,609.2**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

Construction in Canada

1992

Intended capital expenditures on new construction in Canada are expected to reach $83.9 billion in 1992, a 3.5% increase compared to the preliminary estimate of $81.1 billion in 1991. However, this increase follows a 6.9% decrease between the 1990 actual expenditures and the 1991 preliminary total, the first decline observed since 1983.

Highlights

Building Construction

- Total expenditures on new building construction are expected to rise by 5.3% ($2.9 billion) in 1992, to reach $56.1 billion, the first annual increase of this component since 1989. The anticipated advance in 1992 is mainly attributable to increases in residential building ($4.3 billion, 13.1%) and institutional building ($0.5 billion, 12.2%). These increases are partly offset by expected declines in commercial building (-$1.4 billion, -11.4%) and industrial building (-$0.6 billion, -25.2%).

- The increase in new residential construction is expected mainly in single detached homes ($2.9 billion, 27.5%), in apartments and row housing ($0.7 billion, 15.4%) and in other residential construction ($0.7 billion, 4.2%).

- The expected decrease in commercial building is attributable to a large extent to construction declines in office buildings (-$0.7 billion, -10.4%) and in retail and wholesale stores (-$0.4 billion, -15.8%).

Engineering Construction

- Expenditures on new engineering construction in 1992 are expected to stay unchanged from 1991 at $27.9 billion, after four years of growth. The expected decrease in gas and oil facilities (-$0.7 billion, -7.6%) will offset the anticipated construction increases in electric power ($0.2 billion, 3.3%), waterworks and sewage systems ($0.2 billion, 9.0%) and road, highway and airport runways ($0.2 billion, 3.6%).

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *These estimates by type of structure for construction supplement the construction data in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1992 (61-205). Totals in that publication may differ from the totals published in this release due to rounding.*

- The construction decline anticipated in gas and oil facilities will be due largely to decreases in oil and gas wells (-$0.6 billion, -12.2%) and in oil refinery processing units (-$0.2 billion, -26.2%).

Provincial and Territorial Data

Building Construction

- Expenditures on new building construction in 1992 are expected to increase the most in Ontario ($2.0 billion, 9.2%) and British Columbia ($1.3 billion, 16.8%), mainly due to the anticipated growth in residential construction in these provinces (21.8% and 20.1%, respectively). The largest decline is projected in Quebec (-$1.0 billion, -7.5%), where all major types of building construction are expected to fall significantly, with the exception of institutional building.

Engineering Construction

- Expenditures on new engineering construction are expected to increase the most in Ontario ($0.6 billion, 8.9%), Quebec ($0.4 billion, 7.1%) and Newfoundland ($0.3 billion, 32.6%). In Quebec and Newfoundland, the growth will be driven by increases in only one major type of engineering construction (electric power construction and gas and oil facilities, respectively). In Ontario, the growth will be spread more evenly among major types of engineering construction. The largest decreases are anticipated in Alberta (-$0.5 billion, -7.7%) and British Columbia (-$0.3 billion, -10.4%), largely attributable to construction declines in gas and oil facilities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2849, 2850, 2855-2857, 3721-3774.

Construction in Canada, 1990-1992 (64-201, $39) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Masse (613-951-2590), Capital Expenditures Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

New Construction Work Purchased in Canada, By Province and By Type of Structure
1990-1992[1]

	1990			1991			1992		
	Building	Engineering	Total	Building	Engineering	Total	Building	Engineering	Total
	(millions of dollars)								
Newfoundland	876.8	574.1	1,450.9	863.1	814.3	1,677.4	909.8	1,080.5	1,990.3
Prince Edward Island	200.9	68.1	269.0	207.7	79.9	287.6	213.6	99.1	312.7
Nova Scotia	1,487.6	626.2	2,113.8	1,235.8	831.9	2,067.7	1,225.0	650.4	1,905.4
New Brunswick	1,104.9	620.1	1,725.0	963.6	941.5	1,905.1	985.4	907.6	1,893.0
Quebec	14,033.3	5,389.1	19,422.4	12,725.3	5,479.8	18,205.1	11,765.3	5,869.8	17,635.1
Ontario	26,075.0	6,721.2	32,796.2	22,187.5	6,925.5	29,113.0	24,229.3	7,544.9	31,774.2
Manitoba	1,409.9	1,084.6	2,494.5	1,180.3	1,111.5	2,291.8	1,272.2	1,119.7	2,391.9
Saskatchewan	1,371.8	1,613.3	2,985.1	1,174.3	1,717.1	2,891.4	1,170.5	1,537.5	2,708.0
Alberta	5,333.1	6,671.6	12,004.7	4,435.2	6,381.6	10,816.8	4,736.6	5,889.2	10,625.8
British Columbia	8,306.8	2,959.8	11,266.6	7,929.0	3,299.8	11,228.8	9,267.1	2,956.3	12,223.4
Yukon	102.6	79.6	182.2	119.8	133.6	253.4	107.1	77.0	184.1
Northwest Territories	198.8	251.5	450.3	171.7	158.7	330.4	149.6	127.1	276.7
Canada	**60,501.4**	**26,659.3**	**87,160.7**	**53,193.3**	**27,875.2**	**81,068.5**	**56,061.6**	**27,859.8**	**83,920.8**

	1991/1990			1992/1991		
	Building	Engineering	Total	Building	Engineering	Total
	(percentage change)					
Newfoundland	-1.5	41.8	15.6	5.4	32.6	18.7
Prince Edward Island	-3.3	17.3	6.9	2.8	24.0	8.7
Nova Scotia	-16.9	32.8	-2.2	1.5	-21.8	-7.8
New Brunswick	-12.7	51.8	10.4	2.2	-3.5	-0.6
Quebec	-9.3	1.6	-6.3	-7.5	7.1	-3.1
Ontario	-14.9	3.0	-11.2	9.2	8.9	9.1
Manitoba	-16.2	2.4	-8.1	7.7	0.7	4.4
Saskatchewan	-14.3	6.4	-3.1	-0.3	-10.4	-6.3
Alberta	-16.8	-4.3	-9.9	6.7	-7.7	-1.8
British Columbia	-4.5	11.4	-0.3	16.8	-10.4	8.9
Yukon	16.7	67.7	39.1	-10.6	-42.3	-27.3
Northwest Territories	-13.6	-36.9	-26.6	-12.8	-19.9	-16.3
Canada	**-12.0**	**4.5**	**-6.9**	**5.3**	**0.0**	**3.5**

[1] *Actual expenditures 1990, preliminary actual 1991, intentions 1992.*
Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

■

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset
1990

Highlights

Canada and Provinces

- Capital expenditures on **transportation equipment** decreased 3.2% (-$0.3 billion) from 1989 to 1990, down to $9.1 billion. Significant declines were reported for ships and boats (-$0.2 billion), mainly in Newfoundland; for trucks and vans (-$0.1 billion), largely in Quebec and Ontario; and for buses (-$0.1 billion), to a large extent in Ontario. These decreases were partly offset by an increase for aircraft, helicopters, engines and parts ($0.2 billion), mainly in Ontario.

- Capital expenditures on **general machinery and equipment** decreased 6.1% (-$2.0 billion) in 1990, down to $30.2 billion. The most important declines were observed for processing equipment (-$0.9 billion), largely in New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia; for office furniture and machines (-$0.8 billion), mainly in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; and for capitalized tooling and other tools (-$0.5 billion), to a large extent in Ontario. In contrast, expenditures increased by $0.4 billion on communication and related systems (mainly in Ontario and Alberta) and by $0.3 billion on pollution abatement and control equipment (largely in British Columbia).

Sectors

Manufacturing

- In the manufacturing sector, capital expenditures on machinery and equipment decreased 7.5% (-$1.3 billion) in 1990 to $15.7 billion. This followed a 17.6% increase from 1988 to 1989. The decrease in 1990 was mainly attributable to reduced spending on processing equipment (-$0.9 billion, -7.7%) and on capitalized tooling and other tools (-$0.5 billion, -53.3%). In contrast, expenditures on pollution abatement and control equipment increased 62.5%, reaching $0.7 billion in 1990.

Note to Users

The private and public investment survey collects data for 30 different types of machinery and equipment for most sectors of the Canadian economy.

These data are now available for 1990 for 55 industries, which represent 85% of the all-industry total of $49.1 billion, as published in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1992 (see The Daily, February 27, 1992). Comparable data are also available for 1985-1989.

Advance Estimates for 1991-92

Estimates of capital expenditures on machinery and equipment by type of asset at the Canada level only are now computed for the years 1991 and 1992. *See page 12 of today's Daily.*

- Expenditures on computer-assisted equipment reached $2.3 billion in 1990, representing 21.5% of total capital expenditures on processing equipment. In 1989, this proportion was slightly lower at 20.1%.

Utilities

- Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment rose 9.1% ($0.5 billion) from 1989 to 1990 in the utilities sector, mainly due to a 10.6% ($0.3 billion) increase for communication and related equipment and a 51.1% ($0.3 billion) increase for aircraft, helicopters, engines and parts.

Trade, Finance, Commercial

- Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment decreased 8.3% (-$1.2 billion) in 1990 in the trade, finance and commercial sector. By comparison, spending had increased 15.6% from 1988 to 1989. Reduced expenditures were particularly significant in 1990 for office furniture (-$0.8 billion, -38.6%), computer hardware and word processors (-$0.3 billion, -7.9%) and non-office furniture (-$0.2 billion, -14.2%).

Institutions and Governments

- Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment in the institutions and government departments sector increased a modest 0.6% in 1990 to reach $4.0 billion. The advance in communication and related equipment ($0.2 billion, 42.3%) offset the declines observed for several assets including scientific, professional and medical devices (-$0.1 billion, -14.1%).

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset, 1990 (uncatalogued, $40 per year, $175 for 5 years) is now available.

For more detailed information on this release or for additional data, please contact Robert Masse (613-951-2590) or Rachelle Pilon (613-951-9333), Capital Expenditures Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment[1]
1990 Actual Expenditures

Sectors	Published Total Capital Expenditures Machinery and Equipment	Detail by Asset: Included for 1990	Detail by Asset: To be Obtained in Later Phases
		(millions of dollars)	
Agriculture	1,777	1,777	
Fishing	118		118
Forestry	135	135	
Mining	957	696	261
Construction industry	1,707		1,707
Manufacturing	15,693	15,693	
Utilities	11,208	6,357	
Pipelines			303
Electric Power			4,549
Trade, Finance, Commercial	13,189	13,189	
Institutions	1,415	1,105	
Schools (Municipal and Provincial)			309
Government Departments	2,851	2,851	
Total	**49,050**	**41,803**	**7,247**
Percentage of Published Total	100%	85%	15%

[1] *Totals by sector or industry as published in Private and Public Investment in Canada (catalogue 61-205).*

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment in Canada, By Type of Asset

1990

	Agriculture, Forestry and Most of Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Trade, Finance and Commercial	Institutions, Govt. Departments	Total
			(millions of dollars)			
Transportation Equipment						
Automobiles and Major Replacement Parts	213.7	35.6	66.2	4,600.1	204.1	**5,119.7**
Buses and Major Replacement Parts	x	x	230.5	11.3	1.2	**243.5**
Trucks, Vans and Major Replacement Parts	368.6	90.3	403.7	1,020.7	194.9	**2,078.2**
All-terrain Vehicles and Major Replacement Parts	x	0.1	17.1	18.5	x	**39.6**
Rail/Subway/Rapid Transit Rolling Stock and Parts	2.6	19.9	282.3	46.3	–	**351.1**
Ships and Boats and Major Replacement Parts	x	x	152.7	5.6	101.1	**270.5**
Aircraft, Helicopters, Engines and Parts	x	0.1	862.1	25.5	x	**897.8**
Other Transportation Equipment	1.6	6.1	25.5	4.2	13.1	**50.5**
Sub-total	593.0	161.4	2,040.1	5,732.2	524.1	**9,050.8**
General Machinery and Equipment						
Office Furniture, Furnishings, Office Machines	2.7	211.5	94.8	1,210.3	382.2	**1,901.5**
Computer Hardware and Word Processors	17.3	494.6	301.3	3,063.3	993.2	**4,869.7**
Non-office Furniture, Furnishings and Fixtures	0.4	32.0	102.2	1,297.0	239.6	**1,671.2**
Scientific, Professional and Medical Devices	6.4	99.7	43.0	122.0	686.7	**957.8**
Heating, Electrical, Plumbing, Air Conditioning	12.9	120.6	70.9	44.0	39.2	**287.6**
Pollution Abatement and Control Equipment	9.2	745.0	7.1	1.9	49.1	**812.3**
Safety and Security Equipment	2.8	20.6	1.7	13.5	36.6	**75.2**
Sanitation Equipment	–	x	x	0.4	12.4	**15.5**
Motors, Generators, Transformers, Pumps	27.7	246.2	76.2	137.5	33.2	**520.8**
Heavy Construction Equipment	231.5	36.5	8.2	409.1	99.7	**785.0**
Tractors, Farm Equipment	1,342.7	10.3	3.7	39.5	14.9	**1,411.1**
Capitalized Tooling and Other Tools	9.4	432.4	36.1	55.9	16.9	**550.7**
Drilling and Blasting Equipment	33.6	x	x	–	–	**34.9**
Industrial Containers	0.6	5.6	x	2.6	x	**12.7**
Underground Load, Haulage and Dump Equipment	32.6	–	–	–	–	**32.6**
Mine Hoists, Cages, Ropes and Skips	10.8	–	–	–	–	**10.8**
Material Handling and Conveying Equipment	38.8	152.1	90.1	336.7	11.7	**629.4**
Processing Equipment	208.8	10,517.5	x	190.7	x	**10,928.4**
Communication and Related Equipment	2.9	35.9	3,312.0	110.8	536.9	**3,998.5**
Other Machinery and Equipment (n.e.s.)	23.2	183.3	16.5	222.9	272.5	**718.4**
Sub-total	2,014.3	13,347.6	4,171.7	7,258.3	3,432.7	**30,224.6**
Capital Items Charged to Operating Expense	–	2,183.9	145.4	199.1	–	**2,528.4**
Total	**2,607.3**	**15,692.9**	**6,357.2**	**13,189.6**	**3,956.8**	**41,803.8**

x Confidential, to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.
– Nil or zero.

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment in Canada, By Type of Asset
1991-1992[1]

	Advance Estimates	
	1991 Preliminary	1992 Forecast
	(millions of dollars)	
Transportation Equipment		
Automobiles and Major Replacement Parts	4,630.3	4,748.9
Buses and Major Replacement Parts	242.6	248.9
Trucks, Vans and Major Replacement Parts	1,936.2	1,958.8
All-terrain Vehicles and Major Replacement Parts	28.6	29.3
Rail/Subway/Rapid Transit Rolling Stock and Parts	408.3	418.7
Ships and Boats and Major Replacement Parts	282.4	289.6
Aircraft, Helicopters, Engines and Parts	1,065.9	1,093.2
Other Transportation Equipment	66.6	68.3
Sub-total	8,660.9	8,882.7
General Machinery and Equipment		
Office Furniture, Furnishings, Office Machines	2,218.3	2,275.2
Computer Hardware and Word Processors	4,189.1	4,296.4
Non-office Furniture, Furnishings and Fixtures	1,603.0	1,644.0
Scientific, Professional and Medical Devices	964.6	989.3
Heating, Electrical, Plumbing, Air Conditioning	279.5	286.6
Pollution Abatement and Control Equipment	478.8	491.0
Safety and Security Equipment	77.2	79.2
Sanitation Equipment	27.8	28.5
Motors, Generators, Transformers, Pumps	478.5	490.7
Heavy Construction Equipment	776.4	796.3
Tractors, Farm Equipment	940.0	964.1
Capitalized Tooling and Other Tools	718.4	736.8
Drilling and Blasting Equipment	39.6	40.6
Industrial Containers	24.1	24.8
Underground Load, Haulage and Dump Equipment	42.8	43.9
Mine Hoists, Cages, Ropes and Skips	13.8	14.1
Material Handling and Conveying Equipment	509.4	522.4
Processing Equipment	10,188.1	10,449.0
Communication and Related Equipment	3,369.8	3,456.1
Other Machinery and Equipment (n.e.s.)	604.3	619.8
Sub-total	27,543.5	28,249.0
Capital Items Charged to Operating Expense	2,307.1	2,366.2
Total	38,511.5	39,497.9

[1] *Advanced estimates based on the average asset distribution of the 1988-1990 actual data.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 2, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 2, 1992 totalled 257 780 tonnes, a 5.7% decrease from the preceding week's total of 273 363 tonnes but a 5.9% increase over the year-earlier level of 243 367 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1992 was 4 629 474 tonnes, a 2.9% increase from 4 498 052 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Power Statistics, February 1992.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Labour Force Information, April 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. Friday, May 8, 1992.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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Friday, May 8, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

April 1992

Overview

In April 1992, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey fell for the sixth consecutive month (-57,000). The participation rate dropped to 65.2 (-0.4), as the level of activity in the labour market declined sharply by 71,000, continuing the downward trend that began early in 1990. The number of people looking for a job showed little change and the unemployment rate was 11.0 (-0.1).

Employment and Employment/Population Ratio

For the week ending April 18, 1992, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment fell 57,000 to 12,176,000. Declines were concentrated among men (-50,000) and full-time employment (-44,000). Overall, the employment/population ratio fell to 58.0 (-0.4).

- Full-time employment fell for the sixth month in a row, bringing the losses since October 1991 to 188,000.
- In April, the service-producing sector accounted for most of the employment declines. Employment fell 34,000 (-3.9%) in public administration and 37,000 (-0.9%) in community, business and personal services. A gain in employment of 24,000 was noted in wholesale and retail trade (+1.1%).
- Manufacturing grew by 34,000, offsetting losses in March and halting the steady decline since September 1991. There was no overall change in employment in the goods-producing sector, due to offsetting losses in agriculture, other primary, and construction.
- Employment dropped 23,000 in Quebec (-0.8%) and 17,000 in Ontario (-0.4%). Declines were also noted in Prince Edward Island (-1.9%), New Brunswick (-1.4%), Saskatchewan (-0.9%) and Manitoba (-0.8%).

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *1. A new Guide to Labour Force Survey Data is now available. This publication discusses relevant concepts and terminology and explores the survey questionnaire on an item-by-item basis. It also briefly covers methodology and collection procedures and provides a summary of the available data.*
>
> *A useful addition to this improved publication is a new labour force survey dictionary that provides detailed definitions of survey terms and variables.*
>
> *The Guide to Labour Force Survey Data (71-528, $45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications" or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.*
>
> *2. Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.*
>
> *For further information call:*
>
> *Doug Drew (613) 951-4720*
> *Vincent Ferrao (613) 951-4750*
> *Jean-Marc Lévesque (613) 951-2301*
> *Deborah Sunter (613) 951-4740*
> *Mike Sheridan (613) 951-9480*
>
> *General Inquiries (613) 951-9448*

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In April 1992, labour force participation declined in every province and the overall rate fell 0.4 to 65.2. The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined slightly by 14,000 to 1,511,000.

- The decline in the participation rate was concentrated among men, falling to 66.9 (-1.0) for those aged 15 to 24 and to 75.0 (-0.6) for those aged 25 and over.
- The unemployment rate remained unchanged for both men (11.9) and women (10.0).
- There were declines in unemployment in Alberta (-9,000) and Newfoundland (-4,000), with no significant change in the other provinces.

- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	April	Month-to-Month Change
Newfoundland	19.0	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	17.9	+0.8
Nova Scotia	12.9	-0.4
New Brunswick	13.1	-0.1
Quebec	12.5	0.0
Ontario	10.6	+0.1
Manitoba	9.6	-0.3
Saskatchewan	7.9	0.0
Alberta	9.0	-0.6
British Columbia	10.0	-0.3

Changes since April 1991
(Unadjusted Estimates)

- Since April 1991, employment has fallen by 180,000 (-1.5%). Most of the decline was in full-time employment, down 167,000 (-1.7%).

- Employment fell 85,000 among youths (-4.3%) and 92,000 (-1.6%) among adult men. In contrast, adult women experienced little change in employment.

- Employment was down 180,000 in the goods-producing sector, with declines in all major industries. There was a net loss of 57,000 in the service-producing sector as year-over-year declines in community, business and personal services (-100,000) more than offset small gains in other service industries.

- The unemployment rate rose 0.9 to 11.5. The participation rate fell 1.3 to 64.3 and the employment/population ratio dropped 1.7 to 56.9.

Other Highlights

Persons not in the Labour Force: Changes since April, 1990

Over the last two years, the participation rate has fallen and the number of persons not in the labour force has grown 8.7% (+601,000). The Labour Force Survey provides information on these persons by their recent work experience and by reason for leaving their last job (this information can be found in the monthly publication 71-001, table 34).

Between April 1990 and April 1992, there were three main contributors to the increase in the number of persons not in the labour force:

- Persons who worked within the last five years who had lost their last job accounted for 44% of the increase (+263,000). Almost half of this group were aged 25 to 44.

- Over 30% of the increase was accounted for by those who had never worked (+189,000). The increase in this group was concentrated among youth (+111,000) and adult women (+62,000).

- Those who last worked more than five years ago accounted for 26% of the increase in the number of persons not in the labour force (+154,000). All of the growth was among those aged 45 and over.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

The April 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of May. For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force (,000)	13,687	13,758	13,740
Employment (,000)	12,176	12,233	12,338
Unemployment (,000)	1,511	1,525	1,402
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.0	11.1	10.2
Participation Rate (%)	65.2	65.6	66.4
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.0	58.4	59.7
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force (,000)	13,491	13,595	13,562
Employment (,000)	11,939	11,899	12,119
Unemployment (,000)	1,552	1,695	1,443
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.5	12.5	10.6
Participation Rate (%)	64.3	64.9	65.6
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	56.9	56.8	58.6

■

Farm Product Price Index

March 1992

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada rose to 94.4 in March, a 1.1% increase from the revised February level of 93.4. The crops index increased 0.7% in March to 85.2, as increases in the cereals and oilseeds indexes more than balanced a decrease in the potatoes index. The livestock index rose to 100.1, a 1.3% increase. The overall index has been at levels not seen since 1980, due mainly to lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley that became effective August 1, the beginning of the 1991-92 crop year.

The percentage changes in the index between February and March 1992, by province, were as follows:

Newfoundland	-1.3%
Prince Edward Island	-0.8%
Nova Scotia	+ 1.0%
New Brunswick	+ 1.2%
Quebec	+ 0.7%
Ontario	+ 1.2%
Manitoba	+ 0.5%
Saskatchewan	+ 1.7%
Alberta	+ 1.6%
British Columbia	+ 0.1%
Canada	**+ 1.1%**

Crops

The crops index increased 0.7% in March to 85.2, as increases in the cereals and oilseeds indexes more than offset a decrease in the potatoes index. Despite this, the index remained 13.5% below the level of a year earlier.

- The cereals index rose 0.4% to 70.0 in March, due to increases in Ontario and off-board wheat, oats, and corn prices. The index for March remained 23.7% below the 91.8 level of one year earlier.

- The oilseeds index rose to 101.6, a 5.0% increase. Prices rose for soybeans, flaxseed and canola. The index for March 1991 stood at 106.0.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index increased 1.3% to 100.1 in March. Cattle and calves and poultry increased, while hogs, eggs and dairy products remained almost unchanged.

- The cattle and calves index rose 2.5% to 105.3, as U.S. packers continued to cut margins to gain market share.

- The hogs index increased 0.4% to 68.2. However, this was still 20.4% below the 85.7 of one year earlier. Slaughter in the United States continued to exceed expectations, keeping prices low.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The March issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on May 19. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Steven Danford (613-951-3155), Farm Income and Price Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Apartment Construction Price Index

First quarter 1992

The composite price index (1986=100) for new apartment construction in Canada moved up marginally by 0.1% to 115.8 in the first quarter of 1992.

The first quarter 1992 marked the first period for which a comparison with the price index of one year ago was not influenced by either the repeal of the Federal Sales Tax or the imposition of the Goods and Services Tax, and this was reflected in the small 0.5% decrease. By comparison, the year-to-year changes for the previous four quarters were as follows: first quarter 1991, -2.3%; second quarter, -4.1%; third quarter, -3.6% and fourth quarter, -2.9%.

After widespread quarterly price declines in 1991 in virtually all the cities surveyed, the price indexes were showing positive movement in the first quarter of 1992 in all cities except Toronto, which showed no change.

Edmonton (0.2%) and Vancouver (0.1%) were the only survey cities to post first quarter increases from one year earlier. The yearly declines in the other survey cities were Calgary (-0.1%), Halifax (-0.2%), Montreal (-0.2%), Ottawa (-0.6%) and Toronto (-1.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more details on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Apartment Construction Prices Indexes

First Quarter 1992
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1991								
First Quarter	109.1	113.4	124.8	120.3	118.6	116.2	117.3	**116.4**
Second Quarter	109.0	113.0	124.1	120.4	118.7	116.6	117.1	**116.2**
Third Quarter	108.7	113.0	123.8	119.1	118.4	116.3	116.4	**115.5**
Fourth Quarter	108.6	112.9	123.8	119.0	118.1	116.0	117.1	**115.6**
1992								
First Quarter	108.9	113.2	124.0	119.0	118.5	116.5	117.4	**115.8**
	Percentage Change							
Q.2 1991/Q.1 1991	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.2	**-0.1**
Q.3 1991/Q.2 1991	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	**-0.6**
Q.4 1991/Q.3 1991	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	**0.0**
Q.1 1992/Q.4 1991	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	**0.1**
Q.1 1992/Q.1 1991	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	**-0.5**

Note: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services Tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax is included (as before). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey

Fourth Quarter 1991

The fourth quarter 1991 results for the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more, are now available.

Highlights

- During the fourth quarter, 1,438 carriers who earn $1 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of $1,984.0 million. This was a 6.4% decrease from the third quarter of 1991, when the total operating revenues were $2,120.7 million. Average revenue per carrier in the fourth quarter was $1,379.7 million, a $122,300 decrease from the average revenue of $1,502.0 million in the fourth quarter of 1990.

- During the fourth quarter, domestic movements accounted for 81.8% of total operating revenues and international movements accounted for 18.2%. Movements into Canada accounted for 9.2% of total operating revenues and movements out of Canada accounted for 9.0%.

- Total operating expenses in the fourth quarter were $1,959.2 million, down 3.7% from the third quarter 1991 level of $2,034.1 million. The major operating expenses were: salaries and wages (33.3% of the total), fuel (7.8%), payments to owner-operators that included their fuel (24.4%) and other purchased transportation expenses (6.0%).

- The ratio of total operating expenses to total operating revenues was 0.988 in the fourth quarter. This was an improvement over the 0.995 reported in the fourth quarter of 1990 but a deterioration from the 0.959 reported in the third quarter of 1991.

- The distance travelled by company drivers in the fourth quarter of 1991 was 703.9 million kilometres, while owner-operators drove 621.0 million kilometres. Revenues per kilometre were $1.50 in the fourth quarter, unchanged from the third quarter of 1991.

For further information, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Transportation Division. ■

Public Finance Historical Data

1965/66-1991/92

Note to Users

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed and comparable governmental data, as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with figures published in government financial statements.

The historical 1965-1991 data on government revenue and expenditure, released on April 1, 1992 in publication 68-512, are now available on CANSIM.

The new CANSIM series, outlined below, contain revenue and expenditure data for each level of government for the years 1965/66 to 1991/92. Also on CANSIM are consolidated revenue and expenditure data for the federal, provincial and local governments for the fiscal years 1965/66 to 1990/91, inclusive.

FMS Revenue and Expenditure	CANSIM Matrix Numbers	
	New	Old
Federal Government Finance	2780	2777, 2778
Provincial Government Finance	2781 to 2793	2751 to 2763
Local Government Finance	2794 to 2806	2764 to 2776
Consolidated Provincial/ Local Finance	2807 to 2819	3146 to 3158
Consolidated Federal/ Provincial/Local Finance	2820	3159 and 3160

To obtain further information on this release, contact Iva Mohapel (613-951-1819).

For further information or to make general inquiries about products or services available from Public Institutions Division, contact Patti Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Sugar Sales

April l992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 87 625 tonnes for all types of sugar in April 1992, comprising 77 525 tonnes in domestic sales and 10 100 tonnes in export sales. The 1992 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 324 830 tonnes: 282 472 tonnes in domestic sales and 42 358 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 78 383 tonnes in April 1991, of which 72 088^r (revised) tonnes were domestic sales and 6 295^r tonnes were export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 289 344 tonnes: 265 642^r tonnes in domestic sales and 23 702^r tonnes in export sales.

The April 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

March 1992

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 2 815 507 cubic metres in March 1992, a 20.1% decrease from 3 522 673^r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 496 159 cubic metres, up 8.1% from 5 086 536^r cubic metres in March 1991. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 827 724 cubic metres, a 0.6% decrease from 8 880 758^r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 15.5% to 17 543 828 cubic metres, down from 20 760 644^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 10 468 610 cubic metres, a 14.0% decrease from 12 179 589^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 7.4% to 15 120 993^r cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 14 075 390^r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 25 960 185^r cubic metres, was down 0.5% from 26 099 336^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The March 1992 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

March 1992

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 81,107 kitchen appliances in March 1992, an 8.9% increase from the 74,470 appliances produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 208,937 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1991 amounted to 169,476 units.

Data on home comfort products for March 1992 are confidential.

The March 1992 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Pent (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

March 1992

Steel pipe and tubing production for March 1992 totalled 128 578 tonnes, a 17.0% decrease from the 154 929^r (revised) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 374 169 tonnes, down 15.5% from the 442 657^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The March 1992 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Mushroom Production in Canada

1992

Preliminary estimates for the 1992 production and value of mushrooms are now available.

Mushroom production in Canada during 1992 was 58,435 tons, a 1% decrease from the previous year's production. Value of the 1992 mushroom crop was $149,556,627.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1407.

The May 1992 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72) will be available in late May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Linda Brazeau (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production

May 1992

The most recent updates to data on the production and value of fruits and on the area, production and value of vegetables in Canada are now available. This includes 1990 estimates for processed fruit and 1991 estimates for processed vegetables.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5620, 5623-5624, 5627.

The May issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/72) will be available in late May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Linda Brazeau (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

Paperboard Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paperboard industry (SIC 2713) totalled $1,527.7 million, down 7.3% from $1,647.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5485.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, February 1992.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, 1991-III.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127; United States: US$38/US$152; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178).

Retail Trade, February 1992.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, February 1992.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 11-15

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
11	**New Housing Price Index**	March 1992
14	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	March 1992
15	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	March 1992
15	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	March 1992
15	**Department Store Sales – Advance Report**	April 1992

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

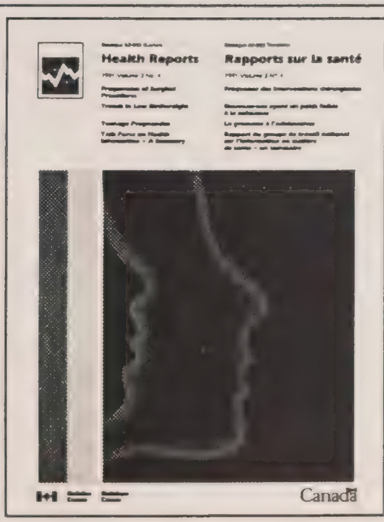
Statistics Canada

Monday, May 11, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Health Reports

Fourth Quarter 1991

The fourth quarter *Health Reports* features analytical articles that examine trends in low birth weight, teenage pregnancies and in healthier lifestyles for Canadians. This issue also presents a summary report of the substantive and organization recommendations of the National Task Force on Health Information. The more technical user will find a methodological article pertaining to the analysis of surgical procedures frequencies for Canada.

Highlights

- The teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 dropped 17.4% from 53.4 in 1974 to 44.1 in 1989.
- The incidence of low birth weight decreased from 6.6% of single live births in 1971 to 4.6% in 1989.
- Annual hospital data, divorces, health indicators, nursing doctoral statistics, and Statistics Canada's program of health statistics are also contained in this issue.

The fourth quarter 1991 Health Reports, Vol 3, No. 4 (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

MAJOR RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

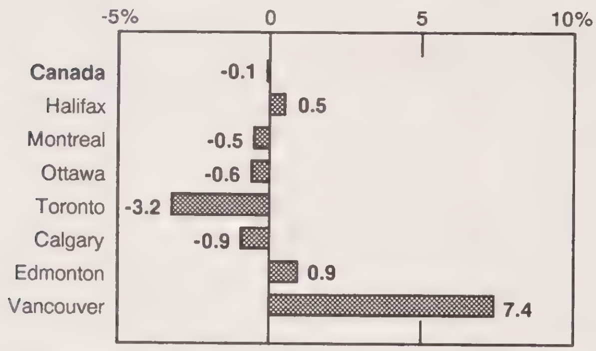
March 1992

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 133.8 in March, up 0.2% from the February 1992 level. The estimated House Only index increased 0.1% and the Land Only index increased 0.4%.

The largest monthly increases were registered in Edmonton (1.5%) and Victoria (1.3%); the largest monthly decrease was recorded in Kitchener-Waterloo (-0.5%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 0.1% lower than the year-earlier level. This small movement mainly reflects the offsetting impacts of decreases, such as in Toronto (-3.2%), compared to increases in cities such as Vancouver (7.4%) and Victoria (4.6%).

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, March 1992



Note to Users

The NHPI reflects selling price changes from the contractor's perspective rather than the purchaser's. The analytical index more closely follows a purchase price concept, although it has not been adjusted for all possible costs.

Analytical Index

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the GST and relevant new housing rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST on purchasers of these houses. In March 1992, this index was 139.4, up 0.1% from the revised Canada total level of 139.2 for February 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	March 1992	February 1992	March 1991	% change March 1992/ February 1992	% change March 1992/ March 1991
Canada Total	**133.8**	**133.5**	**134.0**	**0.2**	**-0.1**
Canada (House only)	**124.5**	**124.4**	**124.6**	**0.1**	**-0.1**
Canada (Land only)	**161.2**	**160.6**	**159.9**	**0.4**	**0.8**
St. John's	126.8	126.5	126.8	0.2	–
Halifax	109.7	109.6	109.1	0.1	0.5
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	114.8	114.5	0.5	0.8
Quebec City	134.8	134.9	135.4	-0.1	-0.4
Montreal	134.8	134.5	135.5	0.2	-0.5
Ottawa-Hull	122.8	123.0	123.6	-0.2	-0.6
Toronto	141.7	141.7	146.4	–	-3.2
Hamilton	132.9	133.2	138.1	-0.2	-3.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	132.5	132.1	136.4	0.3	-2.9
Kitchener-Waterloo	126.4	127.0	128.7	-0.5	-1.8
London	146.5	146.0	145.0	0.3	1.0
Windsor	128.3	128.3	127.9	–	0.3
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.2	133.2	134.6	–	-1.0
Winnipeg	108.0	107.6	108.9	0.4	-0.8
Regina	113.0	112.9	112.0	0.1	0.9
Saskatoon	106.9	106.7	106.4	0.2	0.5
Calgary	132.6	132.2	133.8	0.3	-0.9
Edmonton	141.3	139.2	140.0	1.5	0.9
Vancouver	131.3	130.7	122.2	0.5	7.4
Victoria	124.8	123.2	119.3	1.3	4.6

– *Nil or zero.*

■

Health Reports
Fourth Quarter 1991

Highlights

Trends in Low Birth Weight in Canada, 1971-1989

Birth weight is a key predictor of the chances of infant survival and is an indicator of the health status of the community.

- The incidence of low birth weight (less than 2500g) decreased from 6.6% of single live births in 1971 to 4.6% in 1989.
- The percentage of infants having a very low birth weight (less than 1500g) decreased only slightly from 0.8% in 1971 to 0.7% in 1989.
- The decline in the incidence of low birth weight was more pronounced among female than among male babies. In 1971, about 7.4% of female single live births had a low birth weight compared to 5.9% of males. This decreased further in 1989, down to 4.9% for females and 4.3% for males.
- The incidence of pre-term births with a low birth weight increased markedly from 47% in 1971 to 60% in 1989.
- A reduction in the proportion of births to teenage mothers and increased monitoring of high-risk pregnancies are among the factors cited as reasons for the decline in the prevalence of low birth weight.

Teenage Pregnancies in Canada, 1975-1989

- The numbers of pregnancies occurring among teenage females aged 15 to 19 decreased from 1975 to 1987. This decrease was followed by an increase in the numbers of teenage pregnancies in 1988 and 1989. Overall in 1975, there were 19,000 fewer teenage pregnancies than in 1989.
- The pregnancy rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 decreased from 53.4 in 1975 to 44.1 in 1989.
- Of the approximately 39,000 teenage pregnancies in 1989, some 58% resulted in live births, 36% in induced abortions, and 6% in other types of termination (including still births and spontaneous abortion). In 1975, some 66% of teenage pregnancies resulted in live births, 25% in induced abortions, and 9% had other outcomes.
- From 1975 to 1989, teenagers aged 18 to 19 consistently had a higher percentage of live birth outcomes than those aged 15 to 17. About 61% of teenage pregnancies resulted in live births for mothers aged 18 to 19 in 1989, decreasing from 71% in 1975.
- In 1975, about 56% of teenage pregnancies among females aged 15 to 17 resulted in live births. From 1979 to 1989, the percentage of live births that occurred among teenagers aged 15 to 17 fluctuated between 50% and 52%.
- Delayed marriages, delayed family formation, and increased knowledge and effective use of contraceptives have been cited as reasons for the declining numbers of teenage pregnancies.

An Analysis of Frequencies of Surgical Procedures in Canada

- This methodologically-oriented article presents certain statistical and graphical techniques for analyzing surgical procedure rates, while adjusting for differing population sizes.
- Preliminary analysis using these techniques showed that Canadian surgical procedure rates vary significantly according to geographical region, age, sex and the socio-economic status of the region's residents. The substantive findings will be reported at a later date.

National Task Force on Health Information

The National Task Force on Health Information was created in 1990 to make strategic planning recommendations concerning health information. The task force found that Canadian health information needs in several areas are inadequately met or not met at all, with important exceptions.

A health information system that covers individuals, their environment and the effects of conscious actions that are taken to affect individuals is needed.

Among its recommendations the Task Force suggested the formation of an Institute for Health Information to ensure the management of consensus on concepts and guidelines. It also would be a clearinghouse for results of health science research.

The fourth quarter 1991 *Health Reports*, Vol 3, No. 4 (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

March 1992

Preliminary monthly operational data for March 1992 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased 9.9% from a year earlier but international passenger-kilometres increased 15.3% over March 1991 figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for March 1992 will be available in the June issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

March 1992

In March 1992, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 124.9 million fare passengers, an 8.5% increase from the previous month but a 5.4% decrease from March 1991. Operating revenues totalled $117.8 million, up 8.4% from February 1992 and up 4.0% from March 1991.

In March, 22 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.1 million fare passengers, up 9.9% from the previous month but down 16.9% from March 1991. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $19.4 million, a 10.8% increase over February 1992 but a 13.1% decrease from March 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The March 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the third week of May.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

March 1992

Steel primary forms production for March 1992 totalled 1 229 675 tonnes, a 4.7% increase from 1 174 044 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 3 398 802 tonnes in March, up 0.6% from 3 378 063 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The March 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

March 1992

Information on the sales of storage batteries in March is now available.

The March 1992 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, February 1992.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Health Reports, 1991. Vol. 3, No. 4.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26/$104; United States: US$31.25/US$125; Other Countries: US$36.50/US$146).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 12, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Low Income Review Update

Continuing Statistics Canada's implementation of decisions resulting from a comprehensive review of low income cut-offs, additional data have been prepared to help understand the nature of low income. First, low income data are now available on an after-tax basis. Second, information on the extent to which family income falls short of the low income cut-offs is also available.

This new information is available in the report *Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada*, 1990 (13-210, $25), which is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Income After Tax, Distribution by Size in Canada,

1990

After-tax family income in 1990 was $41,434, down an estimated 2.2% from 1989 after adjustment for inflation as measured by increases in the consumer price index. This was the first notable reduction in after-tax family income since the recession of the early 1980s, when reductions of the same magnitude were experienced for three consecutive years.

Highlights

- Cash transfer payments, at $5,542, represented 10.7% of pre-tax family income in 1990, up from 9.9% in 1989. In the five years previous to 1989, transfer payments declined as a proportion of family income, down from 10.7% in 1984.

- Income taxes took almost 20% of family income in 1990, continuing an upward trend that was evident throughout the 1980s. In 1980, income tax payments were about 15% of family income.

- The lowest 20% of families on the income scale received only 2.7% of income before the receipt of transfers and the payment of taxes but received 6.4% of income after receiving transfers and 7.6% of income after paying income taxes. On the other hand, the top 20% of families received 42.8% of income before transfers, 39.3% after transfers, and 36.7% after taxes.

- Transfers and taxes reduce family income differences among provinces. Before transfers and taxes, the ratio of income in the lowest income province was 60% of the highest income province ($31,178 in Newfoundland and $51,851 in Ontario). After transfers and taxes, the ratio was 74% ($33,683 in Prince Edward Island and $45,494 in Ontario).

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, a supplement to the April 1991 Labour Force Survey (approximately 45,000 households). The sample excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves.

Pre-tax family income statistics for 1990 from this survey were released last fall in *Income Distribution by Size in Canada* (13-207, $40). Microdata tapes containing information on the 1990 incomes of economic families and of individuals aged 15 years and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released later. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. The tapes can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1990 (13-210, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard
March 1992

Canadian firms produced 163 204 cubic metres of waferboard in March 1992, a 56.9% increase from the 104 019 cubic metres produced in March 1991. Particleboard production reached 96 482 cubic metres, up 13.8% from 84 818 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for March 1992 was 8 125 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a 3.0% increase from the 7 888 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in March 1991.

Cumulative production of waferboard during 1992 totalled 446 114 cubic metres, up 50.5% from the 296 333 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production for January to March 1992 was 263 352 cubic metres, up 14.0% from the 230 924 cubic metres produced from January to March 1991. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 22 774 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 5.8% from the 21 518 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The March 1992 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics
March 1992

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,945,365 pairs of footwear in March 1992, a 10.4% decrease from the 2,170,245^r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to March 1992 totalled 5,309,829 pairs of footwear, down 10.9% from the 5,957,623^r pairs produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The March 1992 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
January and February 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts for January 1992 are estimated at $1,324 million, up 4.0% over the revised January 1991 estimate of $1,271 million. Total receipts for February 1992 are estimated at $1,352 million, up 3.6% over the revised February 1991 estimate of $1,303 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Total industry estimates for 1989-1991 have been revised and are now available on CANSIM matrix 52. They will be published in a special release due for publication in May.

The January and February 1992 issues of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1990.
Catalogue number 13-210
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30;
Other Countries: US$35).

Building Permits, Annual Summary 1991.
Catalogue number 64-203
(Canada: $56; United States: US$67;
Other Countries: US$78).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, February 1992.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States:
US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

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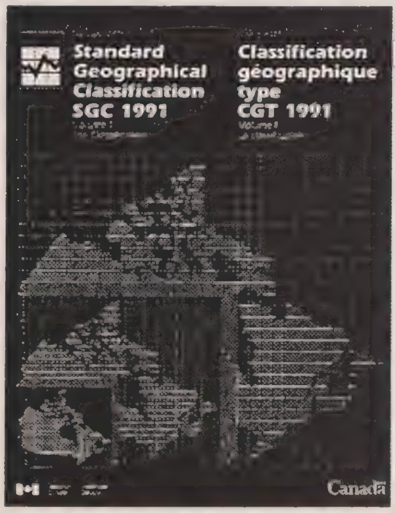
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 13, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Standard Geographical Classification

1991

The Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) is a system of names and codes representing areas of Canada. It consists of a three-tiered hierarchy – province, county and municipality. The SGC is used to identify information for particular geographical areas and to tabulate statistics.

The 1991 SGC, which replaces the 1986 version as the official geographical classification of Statistics Canada, is organized into three volumes:

- Volume I, The Classification, is designed as a reference and coding manual. The Classification Volume contains tables of SGC units with their names and codes and an alphabetical index of place names. It also covers related areas based upon the SGC.
- Volume II, Reference Maps, shows the boundaries, names and codes of SGC areas.
- Volume III, Changes 1986 to 1991, contains lists of changes which have affected boundaries, names and codes of municipalities.

Standard Geographical Classification SGC 1991, Volume I: The Classification (12-571, $75), Standard Geographical Classification SGC 1991, Volume II: Reference Maps (12-572, $75) and Standard Geographical Classification SGC 1991, Volume III: Changes - 1986 to 1991 (12-573, $66) are now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Frank Pope (613-951-3461), Standards Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics
March 1992

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in March 1992 was 173 533 tonnes, down 1% from the 175 265 tonnes milled in March 1991.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 0.5% to 132 734 tonnes in March 1992 from 132 109 tonnes in March 1991.

Crushing

The canola crushings for March 1992 amounted to 144 580 tonnes, up 17% from the 123 823 tonnes crushed in March 1991. The resulting oil production increased 21% to 60 067 tonnes from 49 517 tonnes in March 1991. Meal production increased 15% to 86 876 tonnes from 75 691 tonnes in March 1991.

Soybean crushings decreased 14% to 69 430 tonnes in March 1992, down from 80 880 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 6% to 13 036 tonnes in March 1992, down from 13 888 tonnes in March 1991. Meal production decreased 15% to 53 092 tonnes from 62 349 tonnes in March 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The March 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Dairy Review
March 1992

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 200 tonnes in March 1992, a 5.1% increase from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 10 200 tonnes, a 3.0% increase over March 1991.

An estimated 563 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in February 1992, a 3.9% increase from February 1991. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first two months of 1992 to 1 168 000 kilolitres, a 3.1% increase from the January-February 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The March 1992 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on May 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs
March 1992

Canadian egg production in March 1992 was 40.2 million dozen, a 0.6% decrease from March 1991. The average number of layers decreased 1.2% between March 1991 and 1992, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,289 from 2,276.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), please contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Standard Geographical Classification SGC 1991, Volume I: The Classification.
Catalogue number 12-571
(Canada: $75; United States: US$90; Other Countries: US$105).

Standard Geographical Classification SGC 1991, Volume II: Reference Maps.
Catalogue number 12-572
(Canada: $75; United States: US$90; Other Countries: US$105).

Standard Geographical Classification SGC 1991, Volume III: Changes - 1986 to 1991.
Catalogue number 12-573
(Canada: $66; United States: US$79; Other Countries: US$92).

Exports by Commodity, February 1992.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 14, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

March 1992

Department stores sales including concessions totalled $851 million in March 1992. After allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 4% from March 1991. Concessions sales totalled $53 million, 6% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during March 1992 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Annual Percentage Change

Province	Sales ($ millions)	Year-over-year Percentage Change
Newfoundland	10.7	-14.6
Prince Edward Island	3.2	-11.6
Nova Scotia	26.7	-12.8
New Brunswick	18.1	-7.2
Quebec	155.1	-12.8
Ontario	345.0	-5.5
Manitoba	36.2	-6.6
Saskatchewan	25.1	-7.3
Alberta	100.1	-5.7
British Columbia	130.8	-3.7
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	36.6	-7.5
Edmonton	43.3	-5.9
Halifax-Dartmouth	14.0	-11.1
Hamilton	24.4	-6.6
Montreal	82.9	-12.0
Ottawa-Hull	38.7	-11.1
Quebec City	21.8	-11.5
Toronto	136.3	-3.7
Vancouver	70.4	-8.3
Winnipeg	32.4	-4.6

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The March 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

Note to Users

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and a seasonally adjusted estimate at the Canada level will be released in The Daily on May 26.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) or Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

First Quarter 1992

Preliminary monthly Level I financial data for January, February and March 1992 are now available.

Canadian Level I air carriers in the first quarter of 1992 reported an operating loss of $159 million, an 18% improvement compared to the $193 million operating loss reported for the first quarter of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the first quarter of 1992 will be published in the June issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Oils and Fats

March 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in March 1992 totalled 56 869 tonnes, a 0.6% decrease from the 57 187^r (revised) tonnes produced in February 1992. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 175 351^r tonnes, a 0.9% increase from the corresponding 1991 figure of 173 866^r tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 184 tonnes in March 1992, down from the 9 196 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 26 115 tonnes in March 1992 compared to the cumulative sales of 30 661 tonnes in March 1991.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 408 tonnes in March 1992 from 5 907[r] tonnes in February 1992. The cumulative sales to date in 1992 were 16 489[r] tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 20 486 tonnes in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The March 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 9, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 9, 1992 totalled 247 780 tonnes, a 3.9% decrease from the preceding week's total of 257 780 tonnes and down 4.9% from the year-earlier level of 260 563 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 4 877 254 tonnes, a 2.5% increase from 4 758 615 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Business Services

Data on value added in selected business service industries for the period 1987-89 are now available.

Service Industries Bulletin: Value Added in Business Services, Vol. 4, No. 1 (63-015, $7.20/$43) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning this release, please contact Nancy Preston (613-951-0379), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Lumber Exporters Survey

1991

Results from the recent survey of lumber exporters are now available.

For further information, please contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9797), International Trade Division. ■

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, March 1992.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, March 1992.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, March 1992.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, March 1992.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, March 1992.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, March 1992.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Service Industries Bulletin: Value Added in Business Services, 1987-1989, Vol. 4, No. 1.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52; Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

Building Permits, February 1992.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of May 19-22

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

March 1992

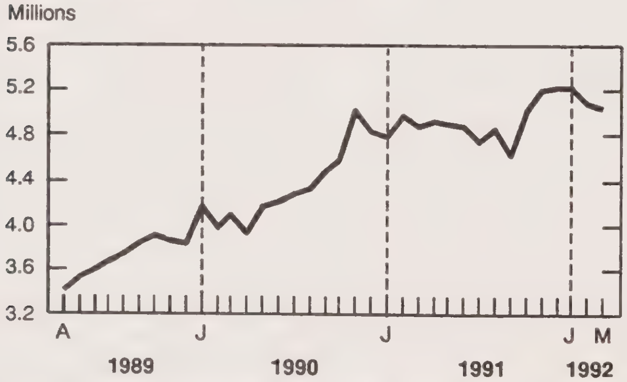
Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada decreased in March. Meanwhile, the number of outbound Canadian travellers also dropped, as a decrease in trips to the United States outweighed increased travel to other countries.

Highlights

- In March, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 0.8% from February, to a seasonally adjusted 5.0 million. This followed the 2.5% decline registered in February. At the same time, the long-term uptrend in outbound automobile trips of one or more nights continued, increasing 0.4% to 1.3 million.

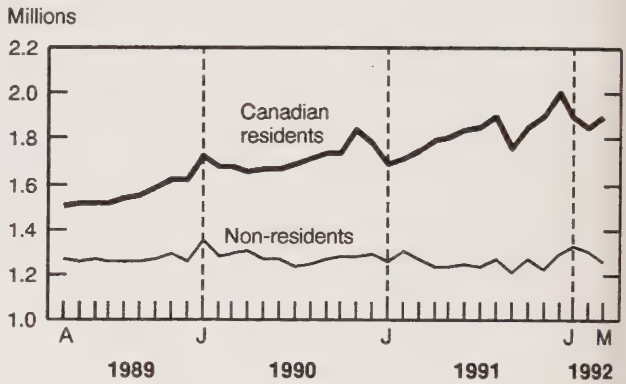
Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile
Seasonally adjusted



- Travel of one or more nights to the United States by Canadian residents (by all modes of travel) increased 2.6% in March, to a seasonally adjusted 1.6 million trips. Meanwhile, the uptrend in travel to all other countries continued, increasing 2.4% to 258,000 trips.

- Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States dropped 3.5% in March to a seasonally adjusted 1.0 million. Comparable trips by residents of all other countries also decreased, down 6.5% to 238,000.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries
Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile totalled 4.8 million, a 0.4% decrease from March 1991. This was the first year-over-year decrease since September 1986. Automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 1.2% to 1.1 million.

- Trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to the United States (by all modes of travel) in March 1992 totalled 1.7 million, up 1.9% from March 1991. Similar trips to all other countries also increased, up 11.7% to 346,000, but did not surpass the March 1990 figure.

- Trips of one or more nights by United States residents to Canada totalled 526,000, down 11.4% from March 1991, largely due to a 14.8% decline in automobile travel. Easter in March in 1991 as opposed to April in 1992 accounted in part for this decrease. Meanwhile, comparable trips by residents of all other countries dropped 9.4% to 126,000.

□

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The March 1992 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

March 1992

	December 1991r	January 1992r	February 1992r	March 1992p
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,032	1,073	1,044	1,007
Other Countries[2]	251	243	255	238
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,756	1,645	1,600	1,642
Other Countries	248	248	251	258
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,786	2,774	2,809	2,695
Other Countries	271	266	282	265
Residents of Canada:				
United States	7,029	6,955	6,881	6,764
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	5,213	5,216	5,083	5,045
One or More Nights	1,347	1,272	1,252	1,257

	March 1992p	%Change 1992/1991	January-March 1992p	% Change 1992/1991
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	526	-11.4	1,458	0.9
Other Countries[2]	126	-9.4	349	-1.4
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,694	1.9	4,000	7.7
Other Countries	346	11.7	981	12.1
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States[1]	4,927	-0.3	13,825	6.2
Auto Re-entries	4,835	-0.4	13,535	6.2

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

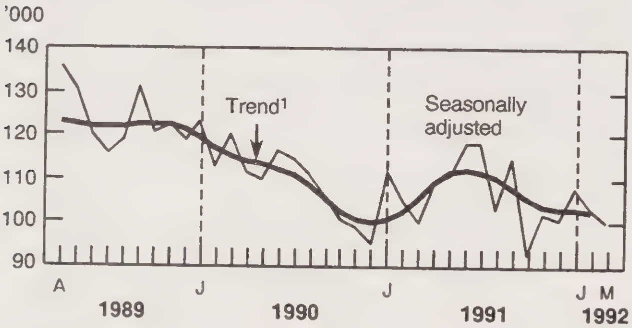
New Motor Vehicle Sales
March 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Series

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 99,000 units in March 1992, a 3.1% decrease from the revised February figure. This decrease was due to weaker sales of both passenger cars (-3.2%) and trucks (-3.1%).
- The 3.1% decline in March new motor vehicle sales followed a 4.7% decrease in February.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1989-1992



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for March 1992 were 110,000 units, up 0.4% from March 1991. Truck sales increased 8.6%, but passenger car sales declined 3.5.%.
- The March decrease in passenger car sales was mainly attributed to a 9.4% decrease in cars manufactured in North America. This decrease was offset by a 9.7% increase in sales of cars manufactured in Japan.
- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market fell to 59% in March 1992, down from 62% a year earlier, whereas the Japanese share rose from 30% to 34% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The March 1992 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-9693) or Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada
March 1992

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	December 1991[r]	January 1992[r]	February 1992[r]	March 1992[p]
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**100,262** **-1.3**	**107,729** **+7.4**	**102,688** **-4.7**	**99,462** **-3.1**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	41,888 -4.8	47,590 +13.6	43,495 -8.6	39,106 -10.1
Overseas	24,431 +2.4	24,520 +0.4	23,411 -4.5	25,669 +9.6
Total	**66,319** **-2.3**	**72,110** **+8.7**	**66,906** **-7.2**	**64,775** **-3.2**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**33,943** **+0.5**	**35,619** **+4.9**	**35,782** **+0.5**	**34,687** **-3.1**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	March 1992	Change 1992/1991	January-March 1992	Change 1992/1991
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**110,159**	**+0.4**	**271,891**	**-1.0**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	41,897	-9.4	111,106	-10.7
Japan	24,288	+9.7	53,014	+5.4
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,268	-7.5	12,467	-9.5
Total	**71,453**	**-3.5**	**176,587**	**-6.3**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	33,450	+10.9	82,645	+13.1
Overseas	5,256	-4.2	12,659	-4.2
Total	**38,706**	**+8.6**	**95,304**	**+10.4**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales – Advance Release
April 1992

Advance department stores sales including concessions for April were $1,018 million. Sales for the major department stores were $537 million and sales for the junior category were $480 million.

For further information, on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552) or Diane Lake (613-951-9842), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products
April 1992

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.51 billion cigarettes in April 1992, a 4.9% decrease from the 3.69^{r} (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991. Production from January to April 1992 totalled 14.76 billion cigarettes, down 9.6% from 16.33^{r} billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1991.

Domestic sales in April 1992 totalled 2.95 billion cigarettes, a 19.2% decrease from the 3.65 billion cigarettes sold in April 1991. Year-to-date sales for 1992 totalled 11.31 billion cigarettes, down 11.1% from the 1991 cumulative amount of 12.72 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The April 1992 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Nine-day Period Ending April 30, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 5.8 million tonnes, a 17.4% decrease from the same period of the previous year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 6.5% from the same period a year earlier. The number of cars loaded decreased 10.0% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 2.1% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Footwear Statistics, March 1992.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 19-22, 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
20	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	March 1992
21	The Consumer Price Index	April 1992
21	Retail Trade	March 1992
21	Sales of Natural Gas	March 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	March 1992

Lacking May 18, 1992

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 19, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASE

Crude Oil and Natural Gas
January 1992

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in January amounted to 8.5 million cubic metres, a 2.1% increase from January 1991.

- Imports of crude oil increased 24.1% from January 1991 to 2.5 million cubic metres. Exports of 4.2 million cubic metres were a 6.2% increase over January 1991.

- Deliveries to refineries were 7.0 million cubic metres, an 8.4% increase from January 1991.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 10.0 billion cubic metres, declined 0.9% from January 1991, the first decrease in the last 18 months. Exports of natural gas, at 4.4 billion cubic metres, increased 4.3% over January 1991. Domestic sales including direct sales, at 6.8 billion cubic metres, were down 6.3% from January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The January 1992 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	January 1992	% Change from January 1991
	(thousands of cubic metres)	
Crude oil and equivalent		
Production	8 525.1	2.1
Exports	4 196.3	6.2
Imports	2 521.6	24.1
Refinery receipts	6 963.7	8.4
	(millions of cubic metres)	
Natural Gas		
Marketable production	9 956.4	-0.9
Exports	4 410.9	4.3
Canadian sales	6 801.5	-6.3

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Capital and Repair Expenditures – Manufacturing Sub-Industries

Intentions 1992

A decline in capital expenditures is expected in the manufacturing sector in 1992. The anticipated 4.2% decrease from $17.0 billion in 1991 to $16.2 billion in 1992 will be mainly due to declines in primary metals, petroleum and coal products, and in paper and allied industries. These decreases are expected to be partly offset by increases in the transportation equipment and chemical and chemical products industries.

The construction and machinery and equipment components of total capital expenditure are expected to move in opposite directions in 1992: construction expenditures are expected to decline by $0.9 billion to $2.6 billion, but machinery and equipment expenditures are expected to increase by $0.2 billion to $13.7 billion.

Capital and Repair Expenditures – Manufacturing Sub-Industries, Intentions 1992 (61-214, $17) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Robert Masse (613-951-2590), Capital Expenditure Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division or fax (613-951-0196). ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

February 1992

- In February 1992, total passenger-kilometres recorded by the major Canadian airlines increased for the first time since May 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Total passengers enplaned and deplaned during 1991 decreased 10% from the previous year.

- Preliminary fourth quarter 1991 data show that total enplaned and deplaned cargo decreased 5% from the same quarter of the previous year and that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services decreased to 884,000, down 2% from the corresponding 1990 figure.

- Preliminary data reported by Level I air carriers indicate that 66% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first three quarters of 1991, up from 63% in 1990. In terms of passenger-kilometres, the proportion of discount travel was 71%, up from 68% in 1990.

- During the third quarter of 1991, the average fare paid by air passengers on all city-pairs in the domestic southern sector decreased 7% from the previous year to $179.

- In May 1991, total movements at the 59 Transport Canada towered airports decreased 10% from May 1990.

Preliminary information on the operational statistics for major Canadian airlines, airport activity, international charter passengers, fare basis statistics and aircraft movements will be presented in the Vol. 24, No. 5 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) that will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

March 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,200.6 million in March 1992, up 9.4% from March 1991.

Operating expenses were $908.8 million, an 11.9% increase from March 1991. Net operating revenue was $291.8 million, a 2.2% increase from March 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The March 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of May 25. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
March 1992

Rolled steel shipments for March 1992 totalled 1 020 527 tonnes, an 18.9% increase from the preceding month's total of 857 962 tonnes and a 28.5% increase from the year-earlier level of 794 179 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 2 781 222 tonnes, a 14.2% increase compared to 2 435 329 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The March 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products
May 1, 1992

Preliminary figures on cold storage of frozen poultry products at May 1, 1992 and revised figures for April 1, 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), please contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
March I992

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for March 1992 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks
April 1992

Data on production of soft drinks for April 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags
First Quarter 1992

Data for the first quarter of 1992 on the plastic film and bags industry are now available.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Capital and Repair Expenditures – Manufacturing Sub-Industries, Intentions 1992.
Catalogue number 61-214
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade
March 1992

After a fairly flat February, Canada's trade figures for March were much more encouraging, with exports reaching a record level and imports posting the second highest total ever.

Exports increased $364 million to $12.8 billion. The increase was dominated by the more stable export component (up $375 million) with exports of machinery and equipment excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment up $220 million and industrial goods and materials up $156 million. There were small declines in exports of forestry products and miscellaneous consumer goods.

Among the more volatile commodities, exports of energy products ($36 million) and aircraft and other transportation equipment increased ($21 million). In contrast, automotive products exports fell by $11 million and wheat exports dropped by $83 million. Exports to the United States reached $9.8 billion, their highest level ever.

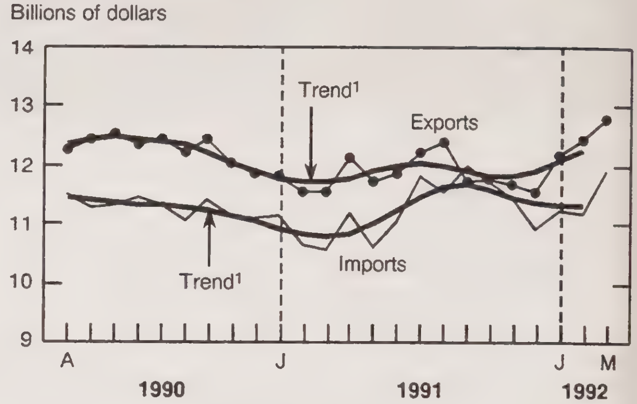
Imports rose $719 million to reach $11.9 billion. As with exports, most of the increase was generated by those commodities which tend to show fairly steady month-to-month changes. Increases were registered for industrial goods ($430 million), machinery and equipment excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment ($234 million), agricultural and fishing products ($55 million), miscellaneous consumer goods ($48 million), and forestry products ($4 million).

Among the more volatile commodities, imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment increased by $74 million, and automotive products imports were up $17 million; imports of energy products fell by $58 million. Increases were recorded for imports from all major trading partners except the United Kingdom. Imports from the United States rose to $8.2 billion, their highest level since last September.

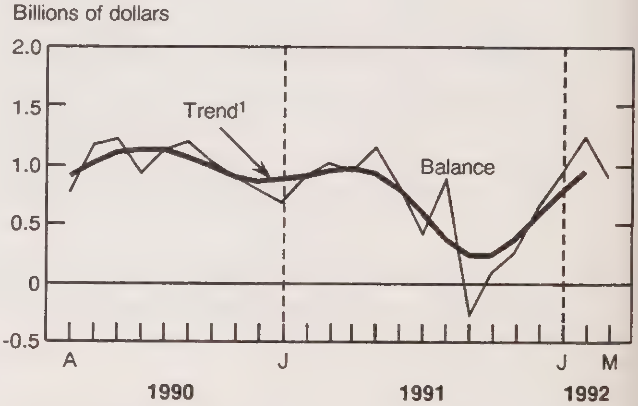
As a result of the larger increase in imports compared to exports, the merchandise trade surplus declined from the revised February balance of $1.2 billion to $888 million in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, the March 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of June, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Macroeconomic Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

March 1992

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to March 1992 for the five commodity sections and the 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to March 1992 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The March 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

March 1992

Canadian firms produced 169 482 cubic metres of construction type plywood during March 1992, a 27.9% increase from the 132 540 cubic metres produced during March 1991.

January to March 1992 production totalled 463 551 cubic metres, a 29.3% increase from the 358 527 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The March 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

March 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 029 300 cubic metres of lumber and ties in March 1992, a 15.4% increase from the 2 624 700 cubic metres produced in March 1991.

January to March 1992 production was 8 427 500 cubic metres, a 12.5% increase from the 7 493 800 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The March 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, March 1992.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Consumer Price Index, April 1992.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/ $112; US$13/$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, May 21, 1992.

Farm Product Price Index, March 1992.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, March 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The Labour Force, April 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 21, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Economic Observer, May 1992

The May issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

This issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in April, and a feature article on mergers and acquisitions and foreign control. (See page 2 of today's *Daily* for a note concerning changes to the CALURA, Corporations publication.) A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 14

CALURA – Note on the Corporations Publication

Statistics Canada is in the process of changing the data sources and methodology it uses to publish the *Annual Report to Parliament under the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part I - Corporations*. This report publishes financial information – on an industrial, geographical and provincial basis – about firms under Canadian or foreign control that are operating in the Canadian economy . It also provides measures and analysis of corporate concentration and of mergers and acquisitions and their impact on the level of foreign control in the economy.

Under the new method, the publication will use data from the quarterly financial survey to publish on a preliminary basis within the calendar year following the end of the reference year. The survey data will then be supplemented with data from taxation records in order to obtain revised and, ultimately, final estimates of the level of foreign control, corporate concentration, etc.

In addition to the improvements in timeliness that will arise from this new method, three other improvements will be worth noting:

- More extensive financial information (mainly income statement, balance sheet, sources and uses of funds) will be available for all size-groups of firms. Previously, only income statements and balance sheet information was available for the largest firms.

- This information will be aggregated to the CALURA "Global Enterprise" level (a group of corporations under common control), rather than published at the corporate level as was previously done. This will enable more comprehensive analysis of financial performance on the basis of foreign control.

- The data will be "calendarized." That is, the data will represent activity during a calendar year to a very large extent. Previously, the use of fiscal years meant the data for different firms represented different periods within a time span of more than two years.

The first release using this new method will cover reference years 1989, 1990 and 1991 on a preliminary data basis. It is expected that this initial publication will be available approximately 15 months after the end of the reference year. The most recently released CALURA Corporations publication was for reference year 1988. In the meantime, the paper "Mergers and Acquisitions and Foreign Control" is presented in *Canadian Economic Observer* to update information on mergers and acquisitions in 1991 and their estimated impact on foreign control.

In general, the CALURA publication will continue to cover the foreign control and concentration aspects as well as further develop analyses relating to provincial distributions, mergers and acquisitions, and other special topics as they arise. This work will be enhanced by the improved financial data and the greater timeliness of the analysis.

For more information, please contact Janice McMechan, CALURA (613-951-6904).

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
April 1992

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada rose 1.7% between April 1991 and April 1992 to 127.6. This latest change was in line with the year-over-year increases recorded in the first three months of 1992. A stretch of 12-month increases as low as these was last observed about 30 years ago.

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items index edged up 0.1% in April following a rise of 0.3% in March. In the latest month, several offsetting movements were registered. Four of the major components showed increases varying from 0.2% for Transportation to 1.2% for Health and Personal Care. The remaining three components, Recreation, Reading and Education, Clothing and Housing fell 0.5%, 0.4% and 0.1%, respectively. The largest upward impact on the latest change in the All-items CPI was due to a 0.4% increase in the Food index. The most important downward pressure resulted from the 0.1% decline in the Housing index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose 0.2% in April after increases of 0.1% in January, 0.2% in February and 0.4% in March.

The compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (January to April), was 2.9%. This followed increases of 1.3%, 0.9% and 2.5% in January, February and March, respectively, and shows a mildly increasing trend.

Food

The Food index rose 0.4% in April, the same rate as in March. In the latest period, the Food Purchased from Stores index advanced 0.5%, while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants advanced 0.1%.

A considerable proportion of the 0.5% increase in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was due to higher prices for fresh vegetables and fresh meat. Higher seasonal prices were noted for nearly all types of fresh vegetables with the largest impact resulting from price increases for tomatoes, lettuce, celery and storage-type vegetables such as onions, cabbage and carrots. Prices of beef, veal, pork and chicken rose. Other price increases were observed for soft drinks, bakery products, eggs and fats and oils. Part of these upward increases was offset by lower prices for turkey (attributable to Easter "specials") cured meat, fresh milk, coffee, sugar and some types of fresh fruit, notably bananas and oranges. Price wars in grocery stores, which took place in the last three months mostly in Ontario and Quebec, extended to another chain store in Montreal.

As in March, the Food index fell 0.7% during the 12-month period from April 1991 to April 1992. Declines of 1.0% and 0.8% were registered in January and February, respectively. In the latest 12-month period, the index for Food Purchased from Stores declined 1.9%, but the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose 2.0%.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index remained unchanged in April following a 0.3% rise in March. The latest result reflected a large number of offsetting price movements. The largest upward impact resulted from a 1.2% advance in the Health and Personal Care index, while the greatest downward effect was found in the 0.1% decline in the Housing index.

Much of the 1.2% advance in the Health and Personal Care index was attributable to a 5.6% rise in dental care charges after the introduction in most of the provinces of the 1992 Suggested Fee Guides for dental surgeons. In addition, higher prices were reported for selected personal care supplies such as toilet goods and disposable diapers as well as for non-prescribed medicines.

The Transportation index rose 0.2% as a result of a 0.3% increase in the Private Transportation component and a 0.5% drop in the Public Transportation index. Some proportion of the rise in Private Transportation was due to higher prices for selected imported vehicles. As well, gasoline prices rose 0.7% after two consecutive declines. Automobile insurance premiums increased in Nova Scotia and Ontario, and widespread advances in tune-up charges were reported. At the same time, prices of tires, batteries, oil changes and expenses related to automobile body maintenance fell. The Public Transportation index decreased as air fares declined 1.7%, mostly due to lower "seat-sale" prices and excursion fares to London and lower seasonal prices

to the Caribbean. This decline was moderated slightly by a rise in highway bus fares in Ontario and western Canada.

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index increased 0.5% in April. Most of this increase was explained by a 1.6% advance in prices of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Beer prices rose 2.2% because of supplier increases in Newfoundland, Ontario and the Yukon and because of a tax rise in British Columbia. Wine prices and liquor prices rose 1.4% and 1.2% in response to higher markups in Newfoundland, tax increases in British Columbia, higher prices on imported products in Quebec, and supplier price increases for liquor in Manitoba. Some part of the overall increase in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index was offset by a 0.3% decline in cigarette prices resulting from increased competition and a drop in taxes on cigarettes in New Brunswick.

The Housing index declined 0.1% as lower charges for owned accommodation, piped gas and furniture outweighed the impact of higher charges for rented accommodation, electricity, child care, pet food, detergent and soap and household textiles. The Owned Accommodation index fell 0.2%, mostly due to continuing declines in mortgage interest costs and a sharp (2.2%) drop in home maintenance and repair charges. This price decline was offset slightly by a 0.1% rise in new house prices following four successive months of price falls. The price of piped gas decreased as some distributing companies shifted to lower summer rates. The decline in furniture prices was attributable mainly to increased competition at the retail level accompanied by promotional activity.

Declines were registered in both the Recreation, Reading and Education index (-0.5%) and the Clothing index (-0.4%). For the first index, declines in the prices of home entertainment equipment and cablevision charges were observed. Cablevision charges fell as specialty channels previously available only through Pay TV were introduced as part of the basic service. The 0.4% drop in the Clothing index reflected declines of 0.5% noted in both the Women's Wear and the Men's Wear indexes. Prices declined for most categories of Women's Wear except for foundation garments and footwear. This reflected the predominance of sales and promotional prices over scattered price increases. Price increases represented a return to regular price levels from previously posted sales prices.

Over the 12-month period, April 1991 to April 1992, the All-items excluding Food index climbed 2.1%, extending the trend of relatively stable price increases which fluctuated between 2.1% and 2.2% since January.

Energy

Between March and April, the Energy index edged up 0.1%, following declines of 2.6% and 0.6% in February and March. The latest change was explained by an increase of 0.7% in gasoline prices and a drop of 2.7% in the price of piped gas. Over the 12-month period, April 1991 to April 1992, the Energy index rose 1.5% after six months of continuous declines.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change April 1992 from	
	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991	March 1992	April 1991
All-items	**127.6**	**127.5**	**125.5**	**0.1**	**1.7**
Food	120.9	120.4	121.8	0.4	-0.7
Housing	125.8	125.9	123.8	-0.1	1.6
Clothing	130.1	130.6	129.2	-0.4	0.7
Transportation	120.7	120.5	117.7	0.2	2.5
Health and personal care	131.0	129.4	128.5	1.2	1.9
Recreation, reading and education	131.1	131.7	129.3	-0.5	1.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	168.2	167.4	157.2	0.5	7.0
All-items excluding food	129.1	129.1	126.4	0.0	2.1
All-items excluding food and energy	130.0	130.0	127.2	0.0	2.2
Goods	123.7	123.6	122.4	0.1	1.1
Services	132.3	132.2	129.4	0.1	2.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.4	78.4	79.7		
All-items (1981 = 100)	168.9				

All-items excluding Food and Energy

In April, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index remained unchanged following an average monthly rise of 0.3% in the first three months of 1992. Over the 12-month period ending in April 1992, the index rose 2.2%, about the same increase as noted in March.

Goods and Services

Both the Goods as well as the Services index moved up 0.1% in April. In March, the Goods index advanced 0.5% and the Services index increased 0.2%. All the increase in the Goods index in April resulted from a 0.4% rise in the Non-durable component, as the Durable and Semi-durable components fell 0.3% and 0.2%, respectively. Between April 1991 and April 1992, the Goods index edged up 1.1%, slightly above the 0.9% reported in March. Over the same period, the Services index climbed 2.2%, compared to a 2.5% increase in March.

City Highlights

Between March and April, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published fluctuated between a decline of 0.6% observed in Saint John and Whitehorse to an increase of 0.6% in Winnipeg. In Saint John, sharp declines were observed in the Transportation and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages indexes. In Whitehorse, major declines were reported in the Food and Housing indexes. The largest rise, noted in Winnipeg, resulted from significant increases in the Housing, Transportation and Health and Personal Care indexes.

Between April 1991 and April 1992, changes in city CPIs ranged from a decline of 0.5% in Saskatoon to a rise of 2.8% in Vancouver.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, By City

St. John's

The 0.2% rise in the All-items index was largely attributable to price increases for alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, food and personal care supplies. Within the Food index, price increases were recorded for chicken, dairy products, bakery products, fresh vegetables and beef. Moderating these advances were price declines for home entertainment equipment and gasoline, decreased household operating expenses and a drop in owned accommodation charges. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher prices for food, clothing and alcoholic beverages were the major contributing factors in the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Within the Food index, price increases were recorded for poultry, cereal products, fish, fresh vegetables, and cured and prepared meats. Increased charges for dental care were observed as well. A decline in the Housing index, reflecting decreased charges for fuel oil, electricity and owned accommodation, had a notable dampening effect. Lower prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment also had a moderating impact. The Transportation index fell slightly, as declines in gasoline prices, vehicle maintenance charges and air fares more than offset higher prices for automotive vehicles. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Halifax

Increased housing charges, most notably for electricity, owned accommodation, household furnishings and water, were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from the Food index, as price increases for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, restaurant meals, beef, pork and sugar were recorded. Other notable increases were observed in automotive vehicle prices, in vehicle insurance premiums and in dental care charges. Lower prices for women's wear, home entertainment equipment and personal care supplies dampened the overall upward movement. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

Saint John

The All-items index fell 0.6%. Much of the decline was associated with lower prices for cigarettes and gasoline, and, to a lesser extent, with decreased prices for women's wear and home entertainment equipment. Partially offsetting these declines were advances in charges for rented accommodation, basic telephone service and furniture. The Food index was up slightly, as higher prices for fresh produce and soft drinks were recorded. Increased charges for dental care were noted as well. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Quebec City

The 0.2% rise in the All-items index was largely associated with higher prices for gasoline, alcoholic beverages, dental care and recreational equipment. Moderating these advances were lower charges for personal care supplies, owned accommodation, household furnishings and equipment and household operation. The Food index fell slightly, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, beef, poultry, sugar, soft drinks and dairy products. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Montreal

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as declines in four of the major component indexes offset advances in the remaining three. The greatest downward pressure came from the Housing index where decreased charges for household furnishings and equipment, homeowner maintenance and repairs and household operating expenses were recorded. The Food index also fell, reflecting lower prices for restaurant meals, prepared meats, fresh fruit, dairy products, fish, soft drinks cereal products and poultry. In addition, lower prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment were recorded, along with lower prices for clothing. Offsetting these declines were price advances for alcoholic beverages, gasoline, dental care, and personal care supplies. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Ottawa

Among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the All-items index were increased transportation charges (notably for automotive vehicles, gasoline, insurance and maintenance and repairs) and higher housing costs (particularly for rented accommodation, furniture and household appliances). Further upward pressure came from higher prices for beer purchased from stores and increased charges for dental care. The Food index rose marginally, due to higher prices for fresh produce and beef. Lower prices for clothing had a dampening effect. The Recreation index also fell, as decreased charges for cablevision services more than offset higher prices for recreational equipment. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Toronto

The All-items index fell slightly (-0.1%), reflecting declines in the Housing, Clothing and Recreation indexes. Within Housing, decreased charges were observed for owned accommodation, piped gas and furniture. The fall in the Clothing index reflected lower prices for men's and women's wear. Decreased charges for cablevision services and for home entertainment equipment were responsible for the drop in the Recreation index. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for automotive vehicles, vehicle insurance, gasoline and beer purchased from stores. The Food index also advanced, largely due to higher prices for fresh produce, beef, dairy products and bread. Charges for dental care and non-prescribed medicines were up as well. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Thunder Bay

Higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, bakery products, dairy products and fish, and increased housing charges (notably for rented accommodation, water, household operating expenses, furniture and appliances) explained most of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for beer purchased from stores, increased charges for dental care and price increases for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. The Transportation index remained unchanged, as advances in automotive vehicle prices and vehicle insurance premiums were offset by declines in maintenance and repair charges and air fares. A drop in the Recreation index, reflecting lower prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment as well as a decline in charges for cablevision services, had a notable dampening effect. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 0.6%. A large part of the upward impact originated in the Transportation index, where higher prices for gasoline and automotive vehicles were observed. Charges for owned and rented accommodation, electricity and household furnishings advanced as well. Further upward pressure was exerted by higher food prices (mainly beef, restaurant meals and bakery products) and increased charges for dental care and for personal care supplies. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Regina

The All-items index fell 0.2%, as declines were registered in five of the seven major component indexes. The largest downward impact came from

the Transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline were recorded. A decline in the Food index also had a significant dampening effect, as lower prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, and pork more than offset higher prices for beef, bakery products and dairy products. Price declines for home entertainment, men's and women's wear, new houses and household equipment also exerted a considerable downward impact. Partially offsetting these declines were advances in dental care charges and household furnishings prices. Since April 1991, the All-items index has registered a 0.3% decline.

Saskatoon

Increased housing charges, notably for household furnishings, owned accommodation, rented accommodation and household operating expenses, explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. A rise in the Transportation index, reflecting higher prices for automotive vehicles, increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs and higher fares for local bus travel exerted a considerable upward influence. Advances in dental care charges were also registered. Dampening these advances were lower food prices, most notably for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, and pork. Price declines were also recorded for recreational equipment, home entertainment equipment and clothing. Since April 1991, the All-items index has fallen 0.5%.

Edmonton

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as advances in four of the major component indexes totally offset declines in the remaining three. A large part of the upward pressure came from the Food index, where higher prices were recorded for chicken, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit and dairy products. Increased dental care charges and higher prices for personal care supplies contributed a further upward influence. Higher prices for cigarettes, home entertainment equipment and recreational equipment were also registered. Offsetting these advances were declines in charges for gasoline, piped gas and household furnishings and equipment. Clothing prices fell slightly. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Calgary

The All-items index fell slightly (-0.1%), largely due to decreases in the Transportation and Recreation indexes. Within Transportation, lower gasoline prices and decreased air fares were recorded. The fall in the Recreation index reflected lower prices for home entertainment and recreational equipment, as well as a decrease in cablevision charges. The Clothing index declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were price increases for fresh vegetables, chicken and bakery products. Charges for personal care supplies, dental care and non-prescribed medicines advanced as well. The Housing index was also up, largely due to higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased household operating expenses. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Vancouver

Increased charges for alcoholic beverages and gasoline, combined with advances in the Food and Housing indexes accounted for most of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within the Food component, price increases were recorded for pork, bakery products, soft drinks and fresh produce. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher household operating expenses and price increases for household furnishings and equipment. Charges for dental care advanced as well. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.8%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.3% with most of the advance originating from higher prices for food and alcoholic beverages. The rise in the Food index reflected price increases for restaurant meals, pork, fresh produce and eggs. The Housing index also advanced due to increased charges for household furnishings and equipment, new houses and rented accommodation. Higher charges for dental care were also recorded. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing, home entertainment equipment, new cars and air fares. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Whitehorse

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes accounted for the 0.6% fall in the All-items index. The largest downward influence came from the Food index where lower prices were registered for fresh produce, cereal products, pork and dairy products. Decreased household operating expenses and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment also had a major downward influence. Clothing prices declined, as did the costs of personal

care supplies and home entertainment equipment. Some upward pressure was exerted by price increases for beer purchased from stores, automotive vehicles, and vehicle maintenance and repairs. Charges for dental care advanced as well. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Yellowknife

Declines in the Housing, Food and Clothing indexes accounted for most of the 0.3% decline in the All-items index. Lower prices for household furnishings and equipment explained the drop in the Housing index, while price declines for fresh fruit and beef were responsible for the fall in the Food index. A sharp rise in the Health and Personal Care index dampened the overall decline. Since April 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The April 1992 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
April 1992 index	122.4	116.6	117.6	132.5	118.0	126.7	130.6	143.2
% change from March 1992	0.2	0.6	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	1.4	-0.5	2.4
% change from April 1991	1.0	-2.4	0.3	3.3	2.3	1.0	3.7	3.0
Charlottetown/Summerside								
April 1992 index	126.9	124.8	119.1	127.0	117.8	134.7	131.7	187.5
% change from March 1992	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.7	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.6
% change from April 1991	0.8	-0.5	-0.4	3.4	1.2	1.5	3.0	2.9
Halifax								
April 1992 index	126.7	129.4	120.0	128.3	119.0	128.0	127.8	172.3
% change from March 1992	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.5	0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.1
% change from April 1991	1.5	-0.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	-0.4	3.3	1.5
Saint John								
April 1992 index	124.7	123.9	120.0	128.7	117.3	127.5	126.2	170.5
% change from March 1992	-0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.4	-1.2	0.3	-0.4	-5.8
% change from April 1991	0.7	0.1	0.9	2.3	2.1	0.7	2.4	-5.2
Quebec City								
April 1992 index	127.1	119.5	125.5	135.1	115.2	132.0	133.7	167.2
% change from March 1992	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6
% change from April 1991	1.8	-0.8	1.4	0.7	1.9	3.1	3.9	8.2
Montreal								
April 1992 index	128.7	120.3	127.9	135.3	117.1	132.8	136.6	171.6
% change from March 1992	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	2.1	-0.1	0.5
% change from April 1991	2.0	-1.0	1.8	1.0	1.8	3.3	3.4	9.4
Ottawa								
April 1992 index	127.0	116.9	125.8	129.6	123.3	132.9	131.2	164.5
% change from March 1992	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.3	0.5
% change from April 1991	1.4	-2.5	1.9	0.6	3.4	-0.4	0.6	7.7

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Toronto								
April 1992 index	129.3	121.5	129.5	129.2	123.2	135.2	132.5	162.5
% change from March 1992	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.7	0.5	0.8	-0.6	0.1
% change from April 1991	1.2	-2.5	1.3	-0.1	3.1	2.0	0.8	7.0
Thunder Bay								
April 1992 index	126.6	119.8	124.4	129.8	122.2	127.0	129.1	168.6
% change from March 1992	0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.0	1.2	-1.2	0.4
% change from April 1991	2.3	2.0	3.4	2.2	1.0	1.3	0.5	6.1
Winnipeg								
April 1992 index	126.5	124.5	123.7	129.8	119.4	129.3	129.7	162.5
% change from March 1992	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.1	1.5	2.1	-0.2	0.2
% change from April 1991	1.6	0.9	1.8	2.3	0.9	1.5	1.2	3.8
Regina								
April 1992 index	125.7	125.7	118.2	129.6	122.7	141.0	128.8	160.6
% change from March 1992	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	1.0	-0.4	0.0
% change from April 1991	-0.3	-2.9	0.6	-2.8	0.2	1.2	1.8	-0.4
Saskatoon								
April 1992 index	125.2	125.4	119.6	128.6	118.2	151.7	126.8	149.8
% change from March 1992	0.2	-0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.4	0.7	-0.2	0.1
% change from April 1991	-0.5	-2.5	0.6	-2.7	-0.6	1.3	0.5	-0.7
Edmonton								
April 1992 index	126.0	120.5	121.7	128.8	119.9	128.8	130.7	178.8
% change from March 1992	0.0	0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	1.5	0.2	0.1
% change from April 1991	2.1	0.8	1.6	2.2	4.0	2.3	2.0	3.2
Calgary								
April 1992 index	126.0	121.2	122.0	129.5	117.0	128.7	129.1	178.0
% change from March 1992	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-1.6	2.9	-0.9	0.0
% change from April 1991	2.2	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	2.3	0.8	3.4
Vancouver								
April 1992 index	126.8	127.9	120.6	123.6	128.3	123.5	128.9	161.4
% change from March 1992	0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.6	0.6	0.7	-0.2	2.2
% change from April 1991	2.8	2.9	1.4	1.6	4.9	0.7	1.8	8.8
Victoria								
April 1992 index	125.8	126.2	118.6	125.1	127.0	123.8	129.3	162.1
% change from March 1992	0.3	1.0	0.3	-0.8	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	1.9
% change from April 1991	1.9	1.4	0.6	2.2	2.3	3.2	0.5	9.0
Whitehorse								
April 1992 index	122.8	115.8	121.7	129.9	114.1	128.0	125.3	149.4
% change from March 1992	-0.6	-2.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	-1.8	-0.5	0.6
% change from April 1991	0.6	-2.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Yellowknife								
April 1992 index	124.1	117.5	119.2	130.3	118.0	122.1	125.9	161.0
% change from March 1992	-0.3	-0.8	-0.4	-1.1	0.1	2.0	0.0	-0.1
% change from April 1991	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.1	1.3	1.9	-0.2	2.7

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1991 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

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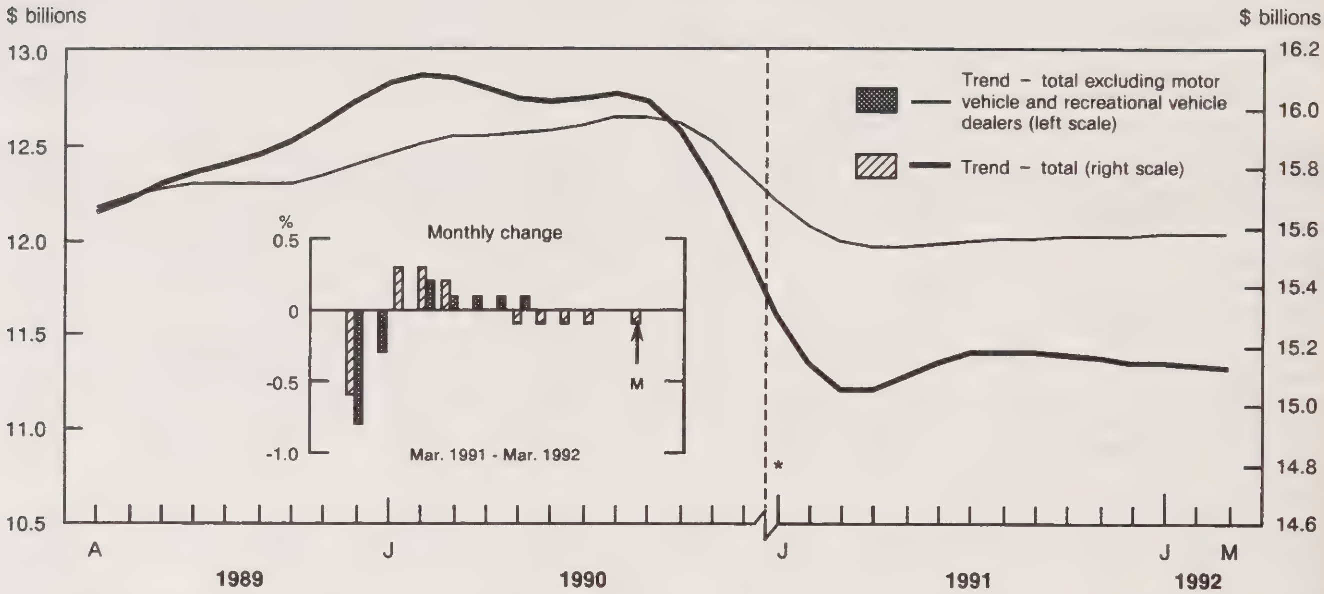
Retail Sales Trends[1] – Canada



[1] *Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.*
* *Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Retail Trade

March 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales fell 0.4% in March to $15.1 billion, following no growth in February and January. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales declined 0.3% in March after a 0.1% gain in February and no change in January.

- The weak sales trend was broadly based with 11 of 16 trade groups recording lower sales. The most significant drops, in order of dollar impact, were registered by general merchandise stores (-2.5%), motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (-0.8%) and gasoline service stations (-1.4%). Partly offsetting these decreases was a gain by supermarkets and grocery stores (+1.3%)

- Sales of motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers continued to fluctuate around a declining trend in March. Gasoline service stations registered lower sales in March following a drop in February (-2.7%). Higher sales by supermarkets and grocery stores followed a 0.5% gain in February and a 0.9% decline in January.

- The overall March decline in retail sales was concentrated in three provinces: Newfoundland (-3.0%), Ontario (-1.1%) and Manitoba (-1.1%). Notable increases were recorded in Nova Scotia (+4.5%) and Saskatchewan (+2.7%). Sales advanced in the Yukon (+1.9%) and in the Northwest Territories (+1.1%).

Seasonally Adjusted Quarterly Sales in Current Dollars

- Total retail sales remained virtually flat in the first quarter of 1992. This compares to a 0.6% decrease in the last quarter of 1991 and no change in the third quarter of 1991.

Trends

- As illustrated in the accompanying chart, after declining sharply from August 1990 to March 1991 and rising slightly between April and July 1991, the trend for total retail trade has been decreasing slightly. The decrease since July 1991 is due to declining sales of recreational and motor vehicle dealers. Retail sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers have remained almost unchanged since July 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), and 2299, 2401-2405, 2407, 2409, 2411-2413, 2415-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces, territories and totals for the four census metropolitan areas).

Note to Users

Estimates for Census Metropolitan Areas

Total monthly retail trade estimates (not seasonally adjusted) for Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver are now available on CANSIM or on request from the Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

The March 1992 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549) or Sonia Demers (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

March 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Mar. 1991[r]	Feb. 1992[r]	Mar. 1992[p]	Mar. 1992/ 1991[r]	Mar. 1991[r]	Dec. 1991[r]	Jan. 1992[r]	Feb. 1992[r]	Mar. 1992[p]	Mar./ Feb. 1992[r]	Mar. 1992/ 1991[r]
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,650	3,431	3,444	-5.6	3,627	3,652	3,617	3,636	3,683	1.3	1.5
All other food stores	300	257	261	-12.9	313	298	297	293	288	-1.6	-8.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	770	791	817	6.1	795	840	845	850	851	- -	7.0
Shoe stores	109	80	102	-6.4	135	132	129	130	130	0.3	-3.2
Men's clothing stores	119	82	96	-19.3	152	139	141	136	131	-3.6	-13.6
Women's clothing stores	281	205	256	-8.7	308	338	297	299	296	-1.2	-4.0
Other clothing stores	284	211	265	-6.7	319	312	306	308	306	-0.9	-4.2
Household furniture and appliance stores	561	525	577	2.9	624	635	632	646	651	0.8	4.3
Household furnishings stores	152	147	164	8.1	171	163	180	187	186	-0.3	8.9
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,055	2,559	3,267	6.9	3,023	3,136	3,146	3,131	3,106	-0.8	2.8
Gasoline service stations	1,120	1,032	1,075	-4.0	1,165	1,106	1,180	1,149	1,133	-1.4	-2.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	776	666	777	--	883	870	872	864	869	0.6	-1.6
General merchandise stores	1,465	1,271	1,414	-3.5	1,715	1,764	1,711	1,741	1,697	-2.5	-1.1
Other semi-durable goods stores	417	393	407	-2.5	506	506	517	507	503	-0.8	-0.6
Other durable goods stores	308	300	306	-0.8	395	421	405	413	409	-1.0	3.4
All other retail stores	743	661	715	-3.7	836	826	869	858	845	-1.5	1.1
Total, all stores	**14,109**	**12,610**	**13,943**	**-1.2**	**14,968**	**15,138**	**15,145**	**15,147**	**15,084**	**-0.4**	**0.8**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**11,055**	**10,050**	**10,676**	**-3.4**	**11,945**	**12,002**	**11,998**	**12,016**	**11,977**	**-0.3**	**0.3**
Department store type merchandise	4,465	4,004	4,403	-1.4	5,121	5,250	5,163	5,217	5,160	-1.1	0.8
Regions											
Newfoundland	262	237	255	-2.6	277	286	290	286	278	-3.0	0.4
Prince Edward Island	55	50	56	1.5	63	65	67	64	65	1.6	4.0
Nova Scotia	452	398	462	2.2	482	489	506	480	501	4.5	3.9
New Brunswick	352	316	353	0.4	375	377	388	384	385	0.4	2.6
Quebec	3,552	3,005	3,443	-3.1	3,724	3,721	3,748	3,690	3,699	0.2	-0.7
Ontario	5,145	4,731	5,074	-1.4	5,498	5,614	5,617	5,648	5,584	-1.1	1.6
Manitoba	480	448	480	-0.2	517	528	531	537	531	-1.1	2.8
Saskatchewan	413	372	414	0.2	449	452	453	447	459	2.7	2.2
Alberta	1,496	1,333	1,503	0.5	1,575	1,582	1,608	1,587	1,607	1.3	2.0
British Columbia	1,864	1,681	1,864	--	1,931	1,988	1,962	1,955	1,977	1.1	2.4
Yukon	12	11	12	4.8	14	14	14	15	15	1.9	5.3
Northwest Territories	28	26	28	-0.3	30	30	30	30	30	1.1	2.6

[p] *Preliminary figure.*
[r] *Revised figure.*

■

Sales of Natural Gas

March 1992 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during March 1992 totalled 5 870 million cubic metres, a 1.3% decrease from the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in March 1992 were as follows (the percentage changes from March 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 1 693 million cubic metres (-5.0%); commercial sales, 1 376 million cubic metres (-5.6%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 801 million cubic metres (+3.4%).

Year-to-date 1992 sales of natural gas amounted to 19 050 million cubic metres, a 0.2% decrease from the same period in 1991.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were as follows (the percentage changes from 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 5 791 million cubic metres (-2.9%); commercial sales, 4 656 million cubic metres (-4.3%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 8 603 million cubic metres (+4.1%).

During the latest 12 months (April 1991 to March 1992), total natural gas sales (including direct sales) showed no change from the previous period (April 1990 to March 1991).

The March 1992 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

March 1992

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	97 942	214 385	322 484	6 385	641 196
Ontario	959 536	662 124	853 496	191 655	2 666 811
Manitoba	77 681	80 137	34 001	650	192 469
Saskatchewan	91 489	63 074	4 124	161 450	320 137
Alberta	308 112	238 917	949 820	–	1 496 849
British Columbia	158 462	116 963	97 747	179 133	552 305
March 1992 – Canada	**1 693 222**	**1 375 600**	**2 261 672**	**539 273**	**5 869 767**
March 1991 – Canada	1 782 453	1 457 436	2 316 196	393 942	5 950 027
% change	-5.0	-5.6	3.4		-1.3
Year-to-date Canada 1992	**5 791 391**	**4 655 703**	**7 043 927**	**1 559 123**	**19 050 144**
Year-to-date Canada 1991	5 962 668	4 866 748	7 100 274	1 162 586	19 092 276
% change	-2.9	-4.3	4.1		-0.2
April 1991 – March 1992	**13 475 147**	**11 047 585**	**24 901 595**	**5 193 708**	**54 618 035**
April 1990 – March 1991	13 671 245	11 340 234	25 641 803	3 924 633	54 577 915
% change	-1.4	-2.6	1.8		0.0

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue #55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *Nil or zero.*

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, May 1992.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/310).

Oils and Fats, March 1992.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, March 1992.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 22, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade
March 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $15.3 billion in March, up 0.8% from the previous month. This was the fourth increase since last September.

- Six of the nine trade groups reported higher sales in March. In terms of dollar impact, the increases were led by suppliers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+4.0%), wholesalers of "other products" (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), up 1.7%, followed by merchants of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+1.1%). For the latter two groups, this was the second consecutive sales increase. Sales of lumber and building products were up 1.6%, maintaining the growth evident since January.

- Regionally, in terms of dollar impact, the most notable sales increases were recorded in Ontario (+0.9%), Quebec (+0.8%) and British Columbia (+1.3%).

Note to Users

When comparing data for March 1992 with March 1991, users are reminded that the March 1991 figures were influenced by the Goods and Services Tax.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In March, wholesale merchants' inventories were $24.1 billion, down 2.0% from the previous month.

- The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of March was 1.57:1, down from the 1.62:1 recorded the month before. This marked a return to levels previously recorded in September of last year (1.56:1.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The March issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

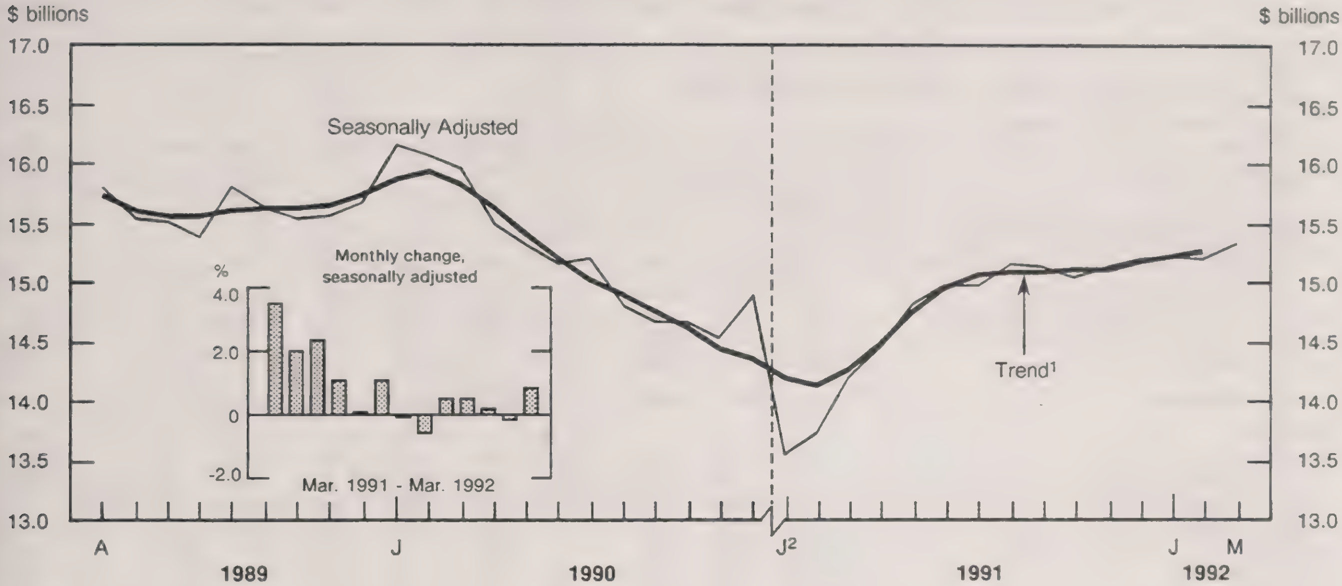
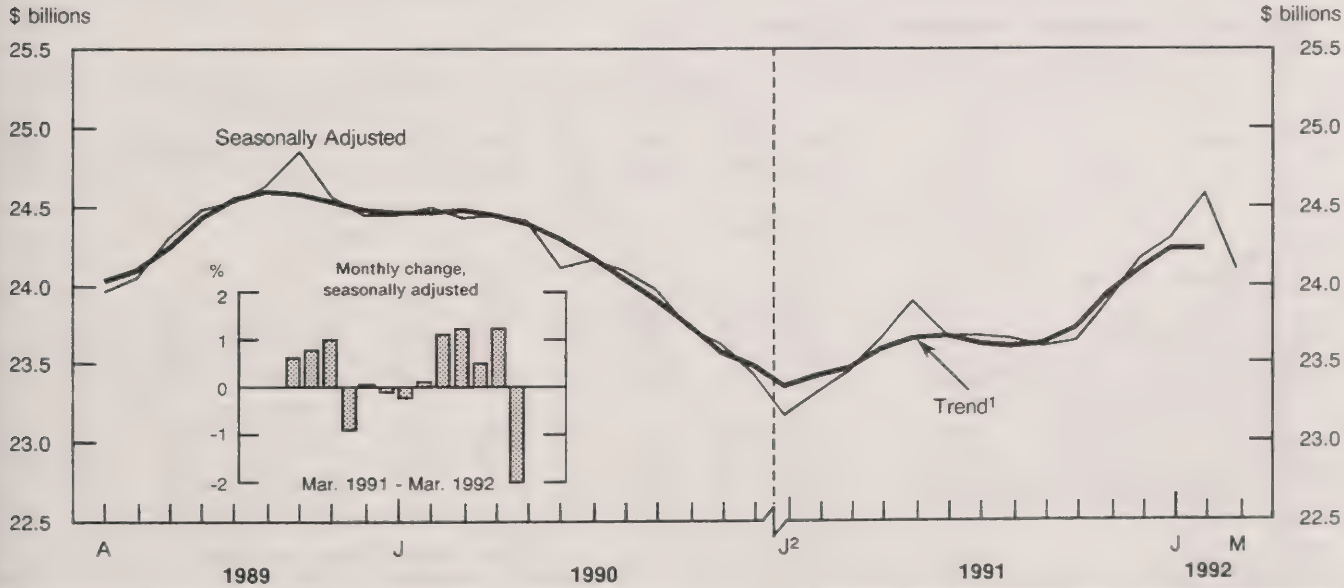


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

2 *Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

March 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992 r	Mar. 1992p	Mar. 1992/ 1991	Mar. 1991	Dec. 1991 r	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992 r	Mar. 1992p	Mar./ Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,578	3,471	3,668	2.5	3,677	3,854	3,871	3,835	3,799	-0.9	3.3
Apparel and dry goods	392	437	476	21.7	330	367	372	380	383	0.9	16.1
Household goods	479	441	526	9.6	460	523	536	522	517	-1.1	12.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,923	1,477	1,966	2.2	1,719	1,692	1,702	1,667	1,734	4.0	0.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	980	968	1,062	8.3	954	1,062	1,080	1,063	1,037	-2.4	8.7
Lumber and building materials	1,081	1,008	1,255	16.1	1,228	1,278	1,398	1,417	1,439	1.6	17.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	279	213	327	17.5	322	324	336	334	352	5.5	9.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,522	3,227	3,948	12.1	3,143	3,555	3,433	3,458	3,496	1.1	11.2
Other products	2,298	2,241	2,602	13.2	2,358	2,539	2,499	2,525	2,568	1.7	8.9
Total, all trades	**14,532**	**13,482**	**15,829**	**8.9**	**14,191**	**15,194**	**15,226**	**15,200**	**15,324**	**0.8**	**8.0**
Regions											
Newfoundland	142	139	144	1.3	153	167	162	163	160	-1.7	4.4
Prince Edward Island	28	35	37	32.2	30	37	40	41	41	0.5	34.0
Nova Scotia	342	281	311	-9.2	341	325	347	336	319	-5.2	-6.6
New Brunswick	214	203	229	6.7	234	223	245	244	247	1.1	5.4
Quebec	3,575	3,306	3,795	6.2	3,543	3,727	3,671	3,690	3,719	0.8	5.0
Ontario	6,206	5,653	6,799	9.6	5,890	6,369	6,364	6,343	6,400	0.9	8.7
Manitoba	425	426	484	13.8	449	495	504	508	518	2.0	15.4
Saskatchewan	408	391	423	3.7	456	488	479	478	473	-0.9	3.8
Alberta	1,328	1,227	1,423	7.1	1,350	1,374	1,420	1,393	1,418	1.8	5.0
British Columbia	1,848	1,805	2,166	17.2	1,730	1,968	1,973	1,985	2,011	1.3	16.2
Yukon and Northwest Territories	14	17	17	21.9	14	20	20	19	18	-6.1	32.3

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

March 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992 r	Mar. 1992p	Mar. 1992/ 1991	Mar. 1991	Dec. 1991 r	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992 r	Mar. 1992p	Mar./ Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,575	2,804	2,734	6.2	2,614	2,748	2,778	2,838	2,795	-1.5	6.9
Apparel and dry goods	760	862	865	13.8	766	823	868	860	857	-0.4	11.9
Household goods	972	1,152	1,162	19.5	972	1,128	1,110	1,152	1,162	0.8	19.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,693	3,762	3,545	-4.0	3,512	3,523	3,568	3,627	3,363	-7.3	-4.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,862	2,032	2,033	9.2	1,821	2,059	2,079	2,097	2,034	-3.0	11.7
Lumber and building materials	2,313	2,428	2,526	9.2	2,238	2,271	2,325	2,381	2,402	0.9	7.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,439	1,437	1,489	3.5	1,391	1,396	1,394	1,411	1,424	0.9	2.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,076	7,063	7,061	-0.2	7,046	7,175	7,094	7,140	7,038	-1.4	-0.1
Other products	3,185	3,154	3,098	-2.7	3,092	3,042	3,067	3,070	3,007	-2.0	-2.7
Total, all trades	**23,875**	**24,694**	**24,513**	**2.7**	**23,452**	**24,164**	**24,283**	**24,575**	**24,081**	**-2.0**	**2.7**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

First Quarter 1992

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1986 = 100) was at a preliminary level of 102.4 in the first quarter of 1992, up 1.3% from its revised fourth quarter 1991 level. Prices for domestically produced machinery and equipment increased 0.5%, while prices for imported machinery and equipment rose 2.4%.

The total index was up 1.9% for the 1992 first quarter compared to the same quarter a year earlier, due to increases in the domestic and imported components of 1.5% and 2.5%, respectively.

None of the industry divisions showed a price decrease in the first quarter of 1992. Construction (2.3%), manufacturing (2.1%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (2.1%) showed the greatest increases. Between the first quarter of 1991 and the first quarter of 1992, the greatest price increases were noted in manufacturing (2.7%), mines, quarries and oil wells (2.7%) and in construction (2.6%).

Note to users

Experimental indexes for electronic computing equipment based on the hedonic quality adjustment approach were incorporated for the first time this quarter in the official series for office machinery and equipment.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	Indexes			Percentage Change	
		1st Q. 1992	4rd Q. 1991	1st Q. 1991	1st Q. 1992/ 4th Q. 1991	1st Q. 1992/ 1st Q. 1991
Machinery and Equipment Price Index :	**100.0**	**102.4***	**101.1***	**100.5***	**1.3**	**1.9**
SIC Divisions:						
1. Agriculture	11.0	113.5	113.5	111.7	0.0	1.6
2. Forestry	1.5	112.8	112.2	109.9	0.5	2.6
3. Fishing	0.6	102.6	102.2	102.2	0.4	0.4
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.0	100.4	98.3	97.8	2.1	2.7
5. Manufacturing	29.9	104.4	102.3	101.7	2.1	2.7
6. Construction	3.5	100.5	98.2	98.0	2.3	2.6
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.9	101.5	100.2	99.8	1.3	1.7
8. Trade	4.0	97.4	96.5	96.0	0.9	1.5
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	96.8	95.9	96.6	0.9	0.2
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	11.1	92.1	91.6	91.8	0.5	0.3
11. Public Administration	4.7	100.5	98.8	98.2	1.7	2.3

* *These indexes are preliminary*
[1] *Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-1983 at 1986 prices (Public and Private Investment in Canada, 1979-1983)*
– *Amount too small to be expressed*

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

April 1992

In April 1992, the Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) showed no change from March's revised level of 127.5. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 6.1% from 120.2 to 127.5.

The accompanying table shows wage rates for reinforcing steel erectors, roofers, and asbestos mechanics.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]

April 1992

	Trades					
	Reinforcing Steel Erector		Roofer		Asbestos Mechanic	
	B	B + S	B	B + S	B	B + S
	(dollars)					
St. John's	16.43	19.51	16.28	19.35	16.53	19.47
Halifax	18.95	21.38	18.54	20.58	21.89	27.32
Saint John	15.50	18.05	15.55	18.33	20.52	23.01
Montreal	21.67	25.94	20.34	24.05	21.57	25.67
Ottawa	22.77	29.41	20.58	25.48	22.92	29.86
Toronto	23.33	30.32	26.09	28.90	24.62	31.73
Thunder Bay	26.11	29.83	21.36	25.44	24.00	31.05
Winnipeg	19.00	22.67	18.56	21.13	18.40	20.44
Regina	20.30	24.16	15.00	17.95	17.40	20.13
Edmonton	17.02	20.65	18.91	22.60	23.75	26.07
Vancouver	22.20	29.89	22.71	27.06	21.33	30.00

[1] Rates are available for other trades and other cities.
B = Basic rate.
B + S = Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport
February 1992

- In February, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 2.7% from the same period the previous year to 14 312 938 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts in February totalled 29 558 393 m^3, up 1.4% from 1991.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 0.6% compared to February 1991, while pipeline imports declined 2.0% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1992 were up 4.5% from 1991 levels and imports were up 13.5%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in February rose 2.0% from 1991, but deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 17.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The February 1992 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains
March 1992

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a slight decrease from March 1991, except for wheat, durum wheat, flaxseed and canola – where marketings increased.

Deliveries for March 1991 and March 1992 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1991	1992
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 729.4	1 737.6
Durum wheat	139.9	168.0
Total wheat	**1 869.3**	**1 905.6**
Oats	53.1	52.4
Barley	490.3	397.3
Rye	27.5	18.2
Flaxseed	34.2	46.3
Canola	323.8	312.7
Total	**2 798.2**	**2 732.5**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The March 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period ending May 7, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.8 million tonnes, a 1.8% decrease from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 0.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 2.2% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 1.9% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 16, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 16, 1992 totalled 273 908 tonnes, a 10.5% increase from the preceding week's total of 247 780 tonnes and up 9.6% from the year-earlier level of 249 907 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1992 was 5 164 141 tonnes, a 4.0% increase from 4 966 646 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

April 1992

Manufacturers shipped 2 139 868 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in April 1992, down 20.1% from the 2 678 256 square metres shipped a year earlier but up 15.5% from the 1 853 340 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of April 1992 totalled 9 172 525 square metres, a 6.4% increase from the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1992 April issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

April 1992

April 1992 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

March 1992

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the first quarter of 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa (32-025, $6.75/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Imports: Merchandise Trade, 1991.
Catalogue number 65-203
(Canada: $166; United States: US$199; Other Countries: US$232).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 25–29, 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	March 1992
26	Department Store Sales and Stocks	March 1992
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1992
27	Industrial Product Price Index	April 1992
27	Raw Materials Price Index	April 1992
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1992
28	Farm Cash Receipts	January-March 1992
28	Net Farm Income	1991
28	Farm Debt Outstanding	December 31, 1991
28	Farm Capital Value	July 1, 1991
29	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1992
29	Building Permits	March 1992
29	Financial Statistics of Enterprises	First Quarter 1992
29	International Travel Account	First Quarter 1992
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	April 1992
29	Major Release Dates	June 1992

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 25, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

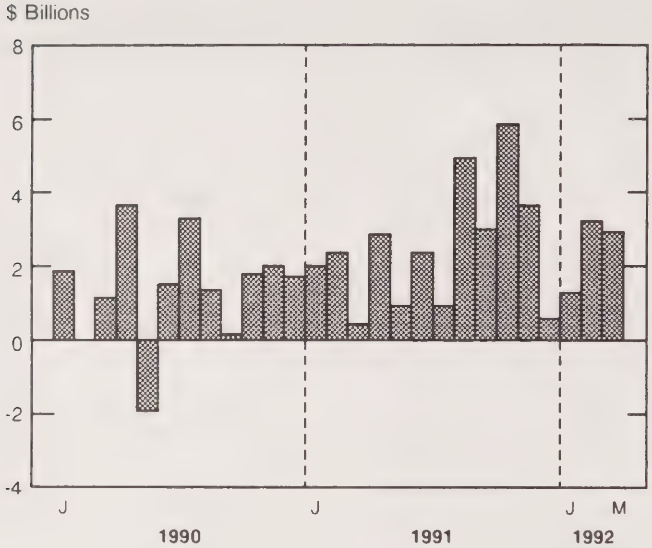
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

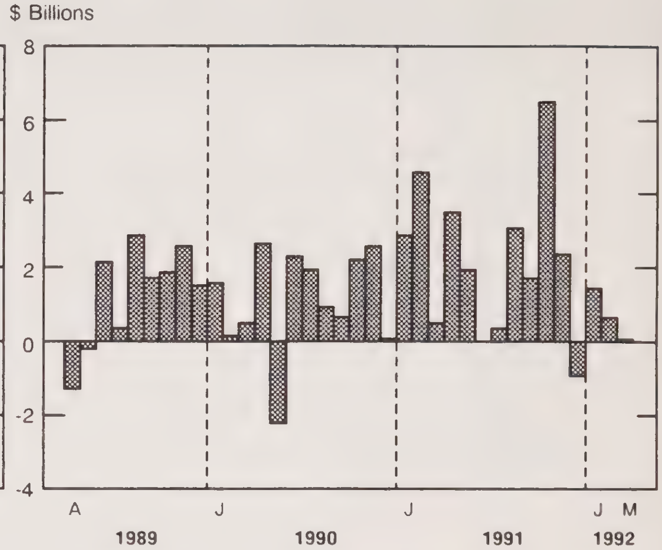
MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)

Canadian Securities[1]



Canadian Bonds



[1] Comprises bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

March 1992

Canadian Securities

In March 1992, non-residents invested a net $2.9 billion in Canadian securities, up from the monthly average of $2.4 billion over the past 15 months. The bulk of the net investment for March was directed to the Canadian money market ($2.7 billion), a record investment for the second consecutive month, with the remainder invested in Canadian bonds and stocks ($0.2 billion).

The $2.7 billion net investment in the Canadian money market in March followed the large investment of $2.4 billion in February. Compared to February, when the investment went entirely to Government of Canada treasury bills, the investment in March was split between these bills ($1.6 billion) and other money market paper ($1.2 billion). Geographically, most of the investment came from the United States ($1.5 billion) and the European Community ($1.1 billion). Total gross trading was a record $30 billion, up $5 billion from the previous month. Non-resident holdings of Canadian money market paper stood at $36 billion at the end of March.

Foreign net investment in Canadian bonds amounted to a negligible $0.1 billion in March, continuing the trend of lower net investments in 1992. Sharply lower non-resident purchases of new bonds ($2.0 billion) were more than offset by higher retirements ($2.2 billion). Non-residents invested a small net $0.2 billion in the secondary market, in contrast to net selling of $2.1 billion in the first two months of 1992.

The $2.0 billion sales of new bonds in March was $1.1 billion lower than in February and only half the monthly average for the previous 13 months. Non-residents purchased $0.9 billion of new Government of Canada bonds issued domestically and $0.7 billion of new placements abroad by Canadian corporations. The provinces and their enterprises were almost completely absent from the market after having been the driving force behind the massive new foreign placements since January 1991. Non-residents continued mostly to purchase new issues denominated in Canadian dollars (70%), with the remainder in U.S. dollars. Three-quarters of new issue proceeds came from the United States, the balance coming from Europe. The bulk of the $2.2 billion retirements was retiring federal ($1.1 billion) and corporate ($0.7 billion) issues that were widespread geographically.

In the secondary market, the $0.2 billion net investment in Canadian bonds in March followed two months of net disinvestment that totalled $2.1 billion. The small net investment in the latest month was directed to provincial and corporate issues. Canadian and U.S. long-term interest rates have generally been rising since the beginning of 1992, resulting in a higher differential favouring investment in Canada in March.

Non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian stocks by $0.1 billion in March 1992, an amount similar to the previous month. March net investment came solely from new stock issues, floated mostly in the United States. The gross value of trading with non-residents declined to $3.0 billion in March, having peaked at $3.2 billion in February after five months of increases. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, declined 4.7% in March.

Foreign Securities

Canadian residents accelerated their net investment in foreign securities by purchasing a record $1.3 billion in March, roughly split between bonds and stocks, mainly U.S. equities. The net investment in foreign stocks averaged $0.6 billion monthly in the first three months of 1992, up from a net monthly average of $0.4 billion in 1991. For the past 15 months, these net investments have been directed to U.S. equities (two-thirds) and to overseas equities (one-third).

The March issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities: Bonds: Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retirements	Total bonds	Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total Canadian securities**	Foreign Securities: Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total foreign securities**
	($ millions)									
January to March										
1991	-897	13,033	-4,207	7,929	-2,146	-1,001	**4,781**	-183	-712	**-895**
1992	-1,834	8,801	-4,801	2,167	4,965	244	**7,354**	-909	-1,786	**-2,696**
1991										
January	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	**1,988**	273	-208	**66**
February	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	**2,336**	-431	-328	**-759**
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	**462**	-37	-11	**-48**
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	**2,855**	-595	-421	**-1,016**
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	**938**	-363	-674	**-1,037**
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	**2,359**	78	-1,030	**-951**
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	**941**	-483	186	**-297**
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	**4,933**	438	-508	**-70**
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	**2,964**	-532	-62	**-594**
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	**5,799**	1,110	-453	**657**
November	-579	4,905	-1,974	2,353	1,356	-65	**3,644**	-248	-734	**-982**
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	**560**	-283	-376	**-660**
1992										
January	-1,193	3,703	-1,063	1,447	-192	-4	**1,250**	-389	-538	**-927**
February	-879	3,079	-1,548	651	2,414	135	**3,200**	182	-480	**-298**
March	243	2,020	-2,189	73	2,743	78	**2,895**	-699	-584	**-1,284**

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents. i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Farm Input Price Index

First Quarter 1992

The Farm Input Price Index (FIPI, 1986 = 100) for the first quarter of 1992 stood at 105.8 (preliminary), up 0.4% from the previous quarter but down 5.2% from a year earlier. Of the nine major group indexes of the FIPI, seven increased in the first quarter and two declined.

Highlights

- An estimated 2.2% increase in the hired farm labour index had the largest impact on the total FIPI quarterly change.
- The machinery and motor vehicles index rose 0.7%. Within this component, the main increase was recorded for the motor vehicle insurance index (2.9%), but the petroleum products index declined (-1.5%).
- The supplies and services index was up 2.2%, mainly due to a 4.5% increase in electricity rates.
- A 4.7% decrease in the interest index during the quarter accounted for most of the downward pressure on the total index, mainly due to lower interest rates for non-mortgage loans.

Note to Users

Data users should note that, in accordance with the revision schedule for these series, some indexes for 1990 and 1991 have been revised. The indexes for 1990 are now final.

- On a year-to-year basis, decreases of 23.3% in the interest index, 6.5% in the crop production index, and 5.8% in the animal production index were the main contributors to the overall decrease. Of those indexes that rose over the last 12 months, the hired farm labour index (+2.4%) had the largest impact.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2010-2019.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $12.25/$49) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

	First Quarter 1992	% Change: 1st Quarter 1992/ 4th Quarter 1991	% Change: 1st Quarter 1992/ 1st Quarter 1991
		Eastern Canada	
Total Farm Input	**109.3**	**0.7**	**4.0**
Building and fencing	118.3	1.8	3.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.2	0.3	-1.6
Crop production	105.9	-0.7	-1.9
Animal production	99.7	1.5	-4.6
Supplies and services	120.6	4.1	-1.3
Hired farm labour	132.7	2.8	2.7
Property taxes	123.5	1.6	1.6
Interest	96.0	-5.7	-24.9
Farm rent	123.9	1.2	1.2
		Western Canada	
Total Farm Input	**103.0**	**0.0**	**-6.2**
Building and fencing	104.5	0.9	1.8
Machinery and motor vehicles	110.9	0.9	-2.2
Crop production	89.7	-0.1	-9.2
Animal production	100.3	-0.4	-7.4
Supplies and services	106.8	0.2	-4.2
Hired farm labour	122.7	1.6	2.0
Property taxes	120.1	1.2	1.2
Interest	95.1	-3.9	-22.2
Farm rent	94.5	0.2	0.2
		Canada	
Total Farm Input	**105.8**	**0.4**	**-5.2**
Building and fencing	111.8	1.4	2.6
Machinery and motor vehicles	112.7	0.7	-2.0
Crop production	95.4	-0.3	-6.5
Animal production	99.9	0.6	-5.8
Supplies and services	113.7	2.2	-2.7
Hired farm labour	128.2	2.2	2.4
Property taxes	120.8	1.3	1.3
Interest	95.4	-4.7	-23.3
Farm rent	101.9	0.5	0.5

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local Government Long-term Debt
April 1992

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada (except Ontario) at the end of April 1992 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more general information on products and services available from Public Institutions Division, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments
March 1992

At March 31 1992, estimated short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled $532 million, down $139 million from March 31, 1991 but up $52 million from December 1991. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more general information on products and services available from Public Institutions Division, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the precious metal secondary refining industry (SIC 3922) totalled $165.2 million, down 24.5% from $218.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6889.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, April 1992.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly, March 1992.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, April 1992.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Construction Type Plywood, March 1992.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, March 1992.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended March 1992.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Industry Price Indexes, March 1992.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1992.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; United States: US$46.20/US$462; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 26, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

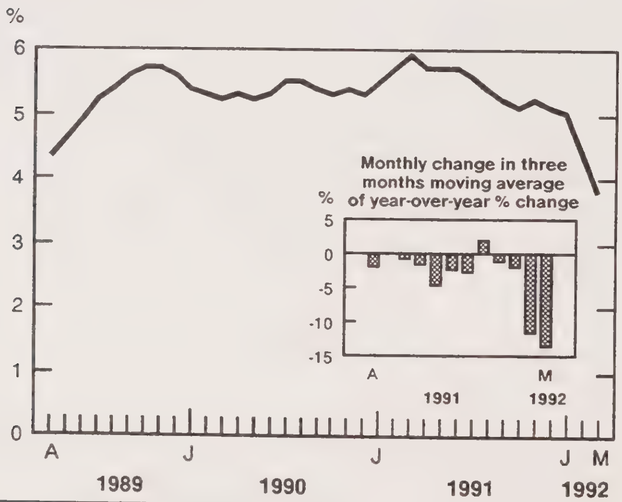
(Unadjusted data)
March 1992

National Summary

In March, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $551.87, down 0.2% from February. Earnings increased 3.7%[2] ($19.53) compared to March 1991.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,178,000, up 1.3% from February, the second consecutive monthly increase. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased by 3.0%, the smallest decrease in 16 months.

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



Average Weekly Earnings

- For the goods-producing industries, year-over-year growth in earnings for March 1992 was 4.0%, led by durable goods manufacturing (+6.7%). The increase in earnings in durable goods manufacturing was due in part to an increase in hours worked by employees paid by the hour.

> ***Note To Users***
>
> *Average weekly and hourly earnings data are affected by compositional shifts in employment by industry, occupation and province as well as by changes in the underlying rates of pay. To partially adjust for this, fixed weighted average hourly earnings series have been constructed. For further information on fixed-weighted earnings data, refer to "Recent Trends in Wages", Perspectives on Labour and Income, Winter 1990 (75-001E).*

- The estimate for average weekly earnings in the service-producing industries for March 1992 was $516.95, up 3.8% from March 1991. Insurance and real estate, and wholesale trade contributed to the March 1992 increase in average weekly earnings.

Employment

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 28 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis. In March 1992, declines in forestry, mining and non-durable goods manufacturing were noted.

- In construction, employment dropped 7.1% from March 1991, continuing the generally declining trend evident since the beginning of 1990. Declines were widespread with only Newfoundland and Saskatchewan showing year-over-year gains in each month of 1992.

- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 21st consecutive month and was down 2.1% from March 1991.

- Wholesale trade (-2.5%) and retail trade (-4.0%) have shown year-over-year employment declines for 15 months and 21 months, respectively.

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[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*
[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

- Services to business management (-9.3%) and accommodation and food services (-6.6%) were the major contributors to the March employment decline in commercial services[3] (-6.7%). Employment in commercial services has shown year-over-year declines since February of 1990.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In March 1992, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 30.3, down from 30.5 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, average weekly hours have generally been declining since December 1989.

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 37.8 for March 1992, compared to 37.4 in March 1991. This increase was in part due to increases in paid hours in durable goods manufacturing. Year-over-year change in paid hours in the goods-producing industries has been positive for three consecutive months for the first time since 1988.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $14.02 in March 1992, up 4.1% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at $16.41 in the goods-producing and $12.63 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In March 1992, the Yukon (+8.8%), Prince Edward Island (+7.6%) and the Northwest Territories (+5.1%) showed year-over-year increases in employment. Of the remaining provinces, the largest decreases were noted in Alberta (-5.8%), Quebec (-4.7%) and Ontario (-2.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the Program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) FAX (613-951-4087), Labour Division.

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[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.* □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

March 1992 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	March 1992p	February 1992r	March 1991	March 1992/1991	January-December 1991/1990	January-December 1990/1989
	Number of employees*					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,178.1**	**9,058.4**	**9,459.3**	**-3.0**	**-6.8**	**-1.8**
Goods-producing industries	**1,986.5**	**1,973.8**	**2,114.6**	**-6.1**	**-12.3**	**-7.0**
Forestry	35.7	41.6	43.7	-18.2	-2.7	-11.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	129.7	130.5	148.5	-12.6	-0.8	-2.4
Manufacturing	1,489.3	1,479.6	1,565.3	-4.9	-12.4	-7.3
Construction	331.7	322.1	357.0	-7.1	-16.3	-6.4
Service-producing industries	**7,191.6**	**7,084.5**	**7,344.7**	**-2.1**	**-5.1**	**-0.0**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	823.0	815.6	808.4	1.8	-3.8	0.8
Trade	1,607.4	1,580.2	1,667.2	-3.6	-10.4	-0.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	609.0	600.7	632.0	-3.6	-1.9	0.6
Community, business & personal services	3,444.2	3,387.2	3,533.5	-2.5	-4.5	-0.5
Public administration	708.0	700.9	703.5	0.6	1.4	1.3
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	130.2	130.1	131.6	-1.1	-5.1	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	36.5	35.7	33.9	7.6	1.1	1.9
Nova Scotia	273.4	268.2	275.0	-0.6	-5.0	-0.8
New Brunswick	208.3	206.7	210.4	-1.0	-0.9	-0.5
Quebec	2,187.6	2,151.9	2,296.0	-4.7	-7.2	-3.0
Ontario	3,693.4	3,667.3	3,793.6	-2.6	-8.5	-3.0
Manitoba	367.1	359.8	365.7	0.4	-5.5	-0.4
Saskatchewan	288.2	281.7	289.1	-0.3	-3.9	-0.4
Alberta	875.4	867.5	929.6	-5.8	-6.0	0.7
British Columbia	1,087.4	1,059.5	1,105.5	-1.6	-4.2	1.6
Yukon	10.7	10.7	9.9	8.8	3.2	-7.0
Northwest Territories	19.9	19.3	18.9	5.1	-0.8	-2.6
	Average weekly earnings*					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**551.87**	**553.05**	**532.34**	**3.7**	**5.5**	**5.3**
Goods-producing industries	**678.29**	**678.93**	**651.95**	**4.0**	**4.7**	**5.7**
Forestry	742.84	745.78	720.19	3.1	6.8	3.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	936.73	939.22	912.87	2.6	5.3	5.4
Manufacturing	660.34	660.16	627.86	5.2	4.8	5.5
Construction	650.87	651.04	640.68	1.6	2.0	6.6
Service-producing industries	**516.95**	**517.98**	**497.91**	**3.8**	**6.4**	**5.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	692.84	691.35	674.45	2.7	6.5	4.2
Trade	397.83	394.90	384.23	3.5	3.9	4.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	578.43	572.75	555.47	4.1	4.2	1.5
Community, business & personal services	479.20	482.37	460.92	4.0	7.2	6.9
Public administration	713.76	718.89	698.49	2.2	4.0	7.5
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	517.17	517.24	506.78	2.1	5.5	4.0
Prince Edward Island	427.32	429.74	437.31	-2.3	2.8	4.7
Nova Scotia	489.18	492.50	473.66	3.3	5.5	5.9
New Brunswick	495.52	493.84	486.80	1.8	5.7	4.7
Quebec	537.57	539.03	522.64	2.9	5.6	6.2
Ontario	578.93	579.73	554.49	4.4	5.5	5.3
Manitoba	486.16	488.04	478.80	1.5	4.2	4.0
Saskatchewan	482.18	483.40	458.75	5.1	5.7	4.7
Alberta	554.44	554.60	535.28	3.6	6.4	5.2
British Columbia	556.50	558.85	535.67	3.9	5.3	4.9
Yukon	665.55	678.08	640.64	3.9	5.5	4.5
Northwest Territories	802.92	764.01	741.51	8.3	6.2	6.3

p *preliminary estimates.*
r *revised estimates.*
* *for all employees.*

■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

March 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,057 million in March 1992, a decrease of 2.7% from the previous month's revised total of $1,086 million.
- The 2.7% decrease for the month of March 1992 further extended the fluctuating sales reported during the past year.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,248 million at the end of March, an increase of 2.5% from the February 1992 value (revised) of $5,122 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5-6) and 113.

The March 1992 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available the third week of August.

Contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552) or Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	March 1991	February 1992	March 1992	March 1991	December 1991 r	January 1992 r	February 1992 r	March 1992 p
	millions of $			millions of $				
Total Sales	917	746	851	1,101	1,084	1,044	1,086	1,057
Total Stocks	4,798	4,772	5,135	4,889	5,283	5,297	5,122	5,248
Stock to Sales Ratio	5.2	6.4	6.0	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Lamps

April 1992

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 17,907,815 light bulbs and tubes in April 1992, a decrease of 9.9% from the 19,867,581 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1992 amounted to 94,866,722^r (revised) light bulbs and tubes, up 1.9% from the 93,099,952 sold during the same period in 1991.

The April 1992 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

April 1992

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 156 761 thousand square metres in April 1992, a decrease of 5.5% from the 165 914 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to April 1992 domestic shipments totalled 633 951^r (revised) thousand square metres, a decrease of 1.6% from the 643 959 thousand square metres for the same period in 1991.

The April 1992 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended March 1992.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, April 1992.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Aviation Service Bulletin, Vol. 24, No. 5, May 1992.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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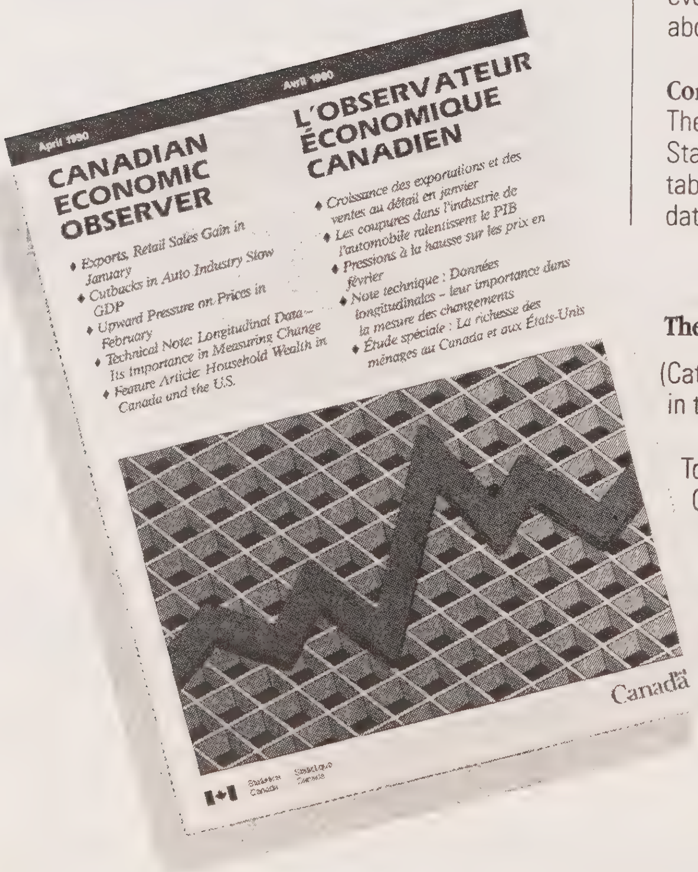

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 27, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

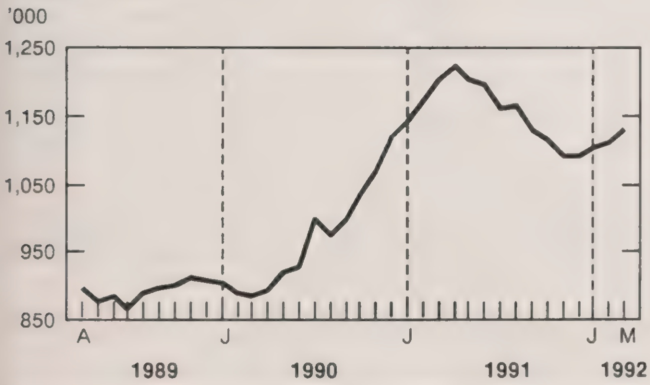
March 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended March 21, 1992, the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,128,000, up 1.6% from a month earlier.
- Between February and March 1992, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 4.5% in Alberta, 4.1% in both Newfoundland and the Yukon, 3.8% in Ontario, 1.9% in Saskatchewan and 1.0% in Quebec. There was little change in the other provinces and territory.
- In March 1992, the amount paid[2] for regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 0.5% to $1,207 million. The number of benefit weeks (payments for regular benefits) increased 0.8% to 4.8 million.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In March 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,593,000, down 1.2% from the same month a year ago. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 2.8% to 956,000, while the number of female beneficiaries increased 1.3% to 637,000.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables are available which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.*

- In the following census metropolitan areas, the year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries exceeded ±10%:

	Beneficiaries March 1992	% Change from March 1991
Sudbury	7,800	17%
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	13,520	13%
Edmonton	36,100	12%
Saint John (N.B.)	7,460	11%
Windsor	12,510	-24%
Oshawa	9,740	-22%
London	14,610	-20%
Victoria	10,610	-16%
Kitchener	16,320	-14%

- Total unemployment insurance disbursements[2,3], in March 1992 were $1,950 million, up 20.0% from March 1991. For the first quarter of 1992, payments amounted to $5,743 million, up 14.8% from the same period last year. For the same period, the average weekly payment increased 5.2% to $257.47 and the number of benefit weeks advanced 7.1% to 21.8 million.

---

1 *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

2 *Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

3 *Since February 1991, unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to institutions for training courses.*

- A total of 293,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in March 1992, up 3.7% from the same month a year earlier. Since the start of the year, 1,028,000 claims were received, down 0.7% as compared with the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The March 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147) will contain data for January, February and March 1992 and will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division, or fax (613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

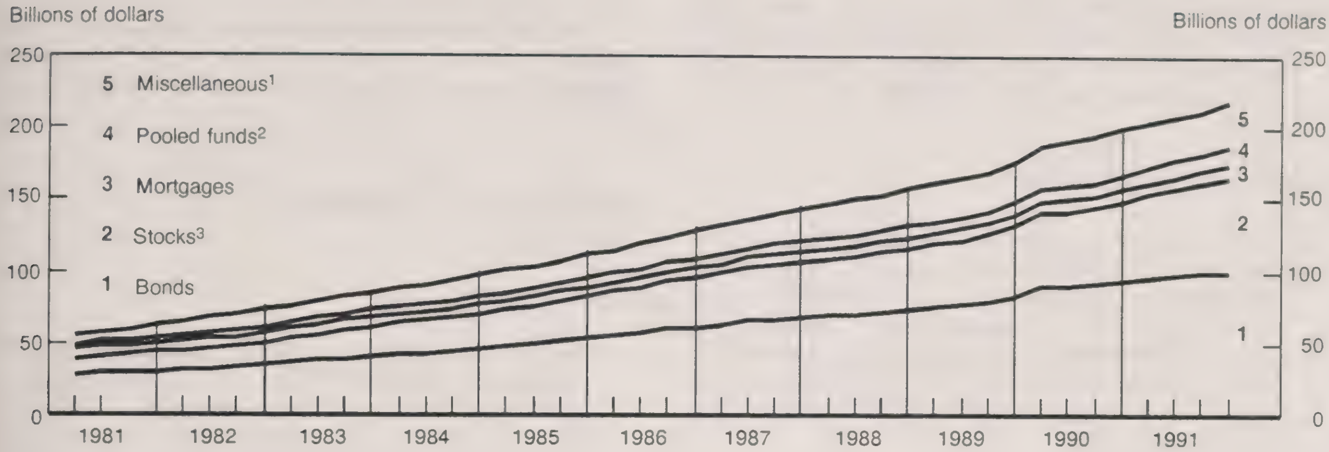
	March 1992	February 1992	January 1992	March 1991	% change March 1992/ February 1992
	Seasonally adjusted				
Regular Benefits					
Beneficiaries (000)	1,128 p	1,109 p	1,102 r	1,201	1.6
Amount paid ($000)	1,206,588	1,200,706	1,231,925	1,221,211	0.5
Weeks of benefits (000)	4,832	4,792	4,921	5,045	0.8
					% change March 1992/ March 1991
	Unadjusted				
Beneficiaries (000)	1,593 p	1,576 p	1,556 r	1,612	-1.2
Regular benefits (000)	1,315 p	1,300 p	1,292 r	1,393	-5.6
Claims received (000)	293	273	461	283	3.7
Amount paid ($000)	1,950,061	1,745,017	2,047,639	1,624,564	20.0
Weeks of benefits (000)	7,357	6,602	7,797	6,536	12.6
Average weekly benefit ($)	256.91	257.94	257.59	244.94	4.9

	January to March		% change 1992/1991
	1992	1991	
Year-to-date			
Beneficiaries – Average (000)	1,575 p	1,571	0.3
Claims received (000)	1,028	1,035	-0.7
Amount paid ($000)	5,742,717	5,003,017	14.8
Weeks of benefits (000)	21,756	20,311	7.1
Average weekly benefit ($)	257.47	244.82	5.2

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1981-1991



[1] *Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.*
[2] *Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.*
[3] *Includes venture capital investments.*

Trusteed Pension Funds

Fourth Quarter 1991[1]

Highlights

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the fourth quarter of 1991 was estimated at $217.7 billion, up $18.3 billion or 9.2% from a year earlier. This was the weakest year-to-year growth recorded in a fourth quarter since the survey began in 1970. However, it was slightly higher than the year-over-year increases posted in the first three quarters of 1991.

- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two major forms of investment, accounting for 45% and 31%, respectively, of the total assets; short-term investments[2] accounted for 11%, mortgage holdings 4% and real estate 3%. The remaining assets were divided among pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

- Between the third and fourth quarters of 1991, assets grew 2.8%, considerably less than in the early 1980s (6.7% in 1980). The largest increases were seen in real estate (6.3%) and stocks (4.2%). Investment in bonds, however, was up only 1.4%, the smallest third-to-fourth quarter increase since the survey's inception. Short-term holdings increased 2.9%, following four consecutive quarterly decreases. Faced with a continuing decline in interest rates, pension fund managers have invested larger amounts in real estate and the stock market and have increased their reserves of more liquid assets.

- For the sixth consecutive quarter, investment in stocks contributed most significantly to the growth in assets; previously, bonds had generally been responsible for most of the growth. Stocks accounted for 42% of the growth in assets in the fourth quarter of 1991; short-term holdings contributed 11%, its first positive contribution to the increase since the third quarter of 1990.

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[1] *Based on a survey of 191 funds, which constitute 5% of all trusteed pension funds and hold 87% of the total assets.*
[2] *Includes cash, deposits, some accruals and receivables.*

- The amount invested in bonds in the fourth quarter of 1991 was 3.5 times higher than in 1981; the value of stocks, on the other hand, was five times higher. Over the past 10 years, the percentage of assets held in bonds has fluctuated between 45% and 48%, whereas the percentage held in stocks has risen steadily, from 22% to 31%.

Income and Expenditures

- Fourth quarter income of trusteed pension funds was an estimated $8.7 billion, up 9% from 1990. Expenditures decreased by 3% relative to the same quarter of the previous year. The net cash flow or new money entering the funds in the fourth quarter (calculated by deducting expenditures from income) amounted to $5.4 billion, 17% higher than in 1990.

- Investment income and employee/employer contributions, the major sources of revenue, represented 46% and 41% of total income, respectively. Fourth quarter investment income was down 7% relative to the same quarter of the previous year, only the second year-to-year decrease recorded for this income category since the beginning of the survey. The other decline in investment income also occurred in 1991, in the second quarter. These decreases can be attributed to the continuing drop in interest rates that began in the third quarter of 1990.

- Profits generated from the sale of securities rose 157% from the previous quarter. At the same time, the net loss on the sale of securities dropped 29%. These changes directly reflect the relatively strong performance of the stock markets in 1991. Profits amounted to 11% of the total income in the fourth quarter, their largest proportion since the third quarter of 1989.

- Payments to retired employees or their survivors were estimated at $2.5 billion and continued to be the major component of expenditures, 76% of the total. These payments increased 10% from the fourth quarter of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, $11/$44) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

Included in this publication will be data not previously released for the period from the fourth quarter of 1990 to the third quarter of 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division, or fax (613-951-4087). ■

Robbery in Canada

1974-1990

Highlights

- The number of robberies in Canada per 100,000 population increased from 76 to 106 between 1974 and 1990, a 39% increase. However robbery as a proportion of all violent crime decreased from 14% in 1974 to 10% in 1990. The robbery rate in the U.S. has at all times been two to three times higher than the Canadian rate.

- There are marked regional differences in robbery rates within Canada. The lowest rates are in the Atlantic Region, while Quebec has the highest robbery rate.

- Since 1982, there has been a downtrend in the rate for robbery with firearms. At the same time, the robbery rate for other offensive weapons has steadily increased. As well, gun control legislation (enacted in 1978) appears to have reduced the proportion of robberies involving firearms from 37% of all robberies in 1978 to 26% in 1990.

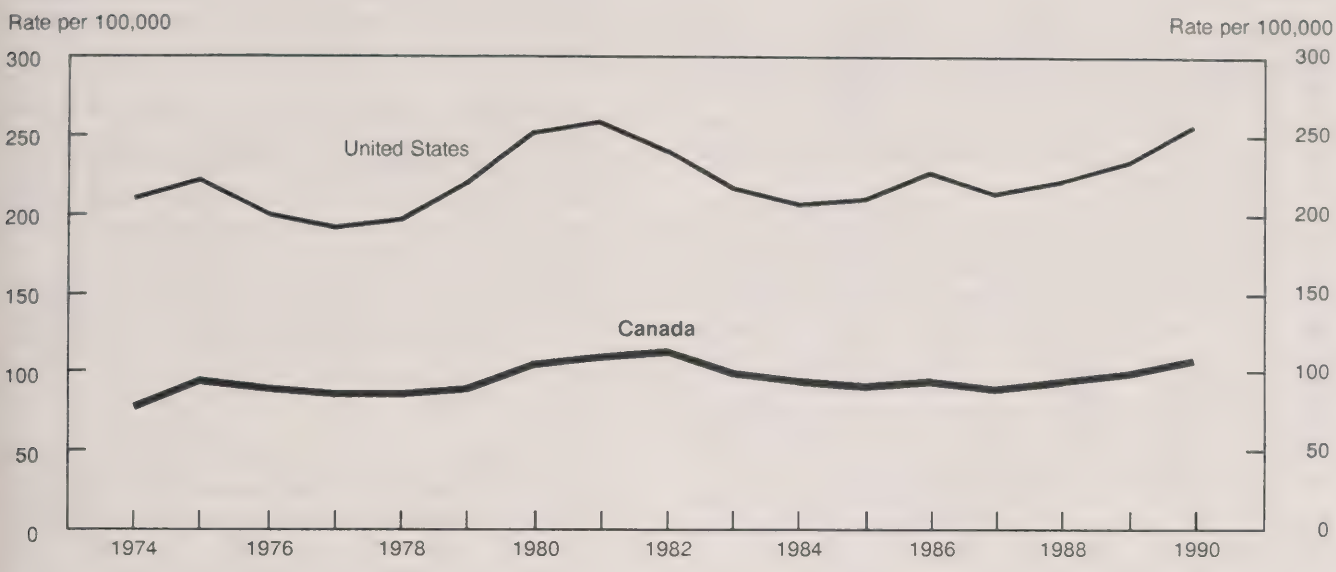
- Three-quarters of robbery victims are not injured. Of those who are injured, 35% are injured by physical force, 20% by handguns and about 20% are injured by knives. Less than 4% of robbery victims are seriously injured.

- The proportion of reported robberies that resulted in the laying of a charge was 29% in 1990.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Robbery in Canada, Vol. 12, No. 10 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

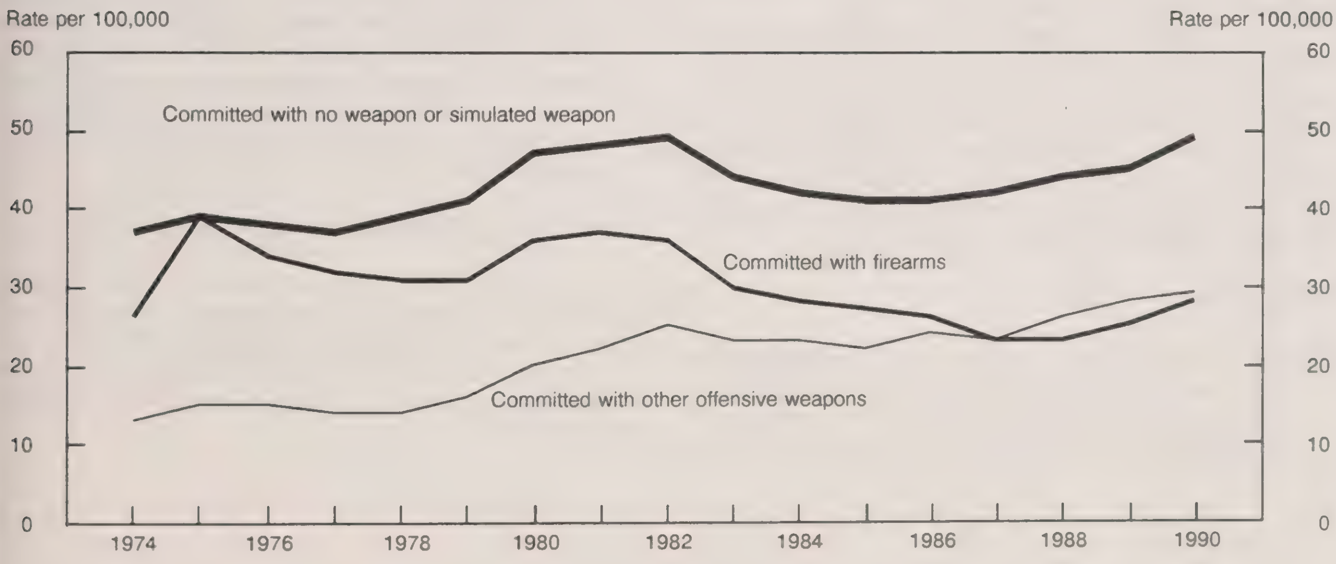
For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

Robbery Rates, Canada and the United States, 1974-1990



Source: Current Canadian and United States Uniform Crime Reporting Surveys.

Trends in Types of Robbery, Canada, 1974-1990



Source: Current Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Industrial Product Price Index

April 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) decreased 0.3% to 107.9 in April 1992 from March's revised 108.2. Twelve of the 21 major groups of products registered decreases in their indexes, but four increased and five remained unchanged.

The largest influence in April was the 1.6% decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar and its impact on export prices denominated in U.S. currency. Mainly affected were the indexes for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (-1.1%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-0.9%) and paper and paper products (-0.3%). These decreases were partially offset by price increases for fruit, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous food products (0.4%) and chemicals and chemical products (0.4%).

Compared to April 1991, the IPPI was 1.1% lower. This 12-month decline was smaller for the third consecutive month; it had been -3.5% in January. The main indexes which declined over the last 12 months were paper and paper products (-8.6%), petroleum and coal products (-12.0%) and primary metal products (-6.6%). These decreases were partially offset by increases for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (3.4%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (6.6%). The 12-month change for the index excluding petroleum and coal products was -0.5% in April.

On a year-to-year basis, the intermediate goods index was down 2.5%, due mainly to a 7.0% decrease for first-stage intermediate goods. However, since October 1991, the intermediate goods index has increased 0.6%, as both first-stage and second-stage intermediate goods increased. Over the last 12 months, the finished goods index was 1.0% higher as the capital equipment index rose by 2.3%.

Highlights

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index declined 1.1% in April, mainly due to a 1.6% decrease in the passenger automobiles index. Compared to last year, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index increased 3.4%, mainly as a result of higher prices for passenger automobiles (5.5%). Domestic prices went up 1.7% and export prices rose 6.3% from a year earlier.

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a 0.9% decrease in April, due primarily to lower prices for softwood lumber and ties (-2.8%). Prices declined in both the domestic and export markets. This decrease was partially offset by increases for shingles (17.2%) and shakes (7.8%). Over the last 12 months, increases for softwood lumber and ties products (15.1%) were primarily responsible for the 6.6% increase in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.

- The paper and paper products index decreased 0.3% in April, mainly due to a 2.9% decline in prices for newsprint paper. Domestic prices for newsprint paper remained unchanged from March, while export prices declined 3.4%. This drop was partially offset by higher prices for bleached sulphate woodpulp (2.6%). Compared to last year, the paper and paper products index has fallen 8.6% as a result of decreases for newsprint paper (-17.3%) and bleached sulphate woodpulp (-12.1%).

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products index rose 0.4% in April due to higher prices for gasoline. On a year-to-year basis, the petroleum and coal products index declined 12.0%, due primarily to decreases for gasoline and fuel oil and other refined petroleum products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The April 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available near the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance [1]	Index April 1992 [2]	April 1992/ March 1992	April 1992/ April 1991
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**107.9**	**-0.3**	**-1.1**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**109.4**	**-0.3**	**-0.5**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**106.2**	**-0.2**	**-2.5**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.7	0.4	-7.0
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	106.9	-0.3	-1.2
Finished goods	**39.6**	**110.5**	**-0.4**	**1.0**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.0	0.0	0.0
Capital equipment	10.4	110.4	-0.5	2.3
All other finished goods	19.3	108.2	-0.5	0.7
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.3	-0.1	-0.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	113.6	0.4	0.9
Beverages	2.0	120.7	0.1	-0.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.7	0.0	9.3
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.0	-0.1	-1.4
Textile products	2.2	109.2	0.0	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.3	-0.1	0.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	112.2	-0.9	6.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.1	0.0	-0.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	103.5	-0.3	-8.6
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.0	-0.2	1.2
Primary metal products	7.7	101.2	-0.3	-6.6
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.9	-0.1	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.4	0.0	1.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	102.0	-1.1	3.4
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.4	-0.2	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.4	-0.1	-0.8
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	85.4	0.4	-12.0
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.3	0.4	-2.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.3	-0.2	-0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.6	0.0	-8.3

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input-Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

April 1992

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) showed a 1.0% increase to 102.8 in April, its third consecutive monthly increase. The main contributors to the increase were the indexes for mineral fuels (2.4%) and wood (2.2%). These increases were partially offset by lower prices in the non-ferrous metals (-1.4%) and vegetable products (-0.7%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 0.5% in April.

In April 1992, the RMPI was down 1.4% from April 1991, due to lower levels for five of the seven components of the total index. The main changes were a 7.1% drop in non-ferrous metals prices, a 2.5% decrease in animals and animal products and a 1.6% decline in mineral fuels. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was down 1.2% in April 1992 compared to April 1991. However, since January 1992, this index is up 4.2% as almost all components have risen by a comparable amount.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels price index rose 2.4% in April as a result of higher prices for crude mineral oils (2.8%). However, the mineral fuels index was still down 1.6% from April 1991, due primarily to a 2.1% drop in the prices of crude mineral oils.
- The wood price index rose 2.2% in April, mainly because of higher prices for logs and bolts (3.3%). On a year-to-year basis, the wood price index was up 6.0% as a result of the 8.6% increase in the prices of logs and bolts. On the other hand, prices for pulpwood were down 0.3% over the year.
- The non-ferrous metals index was down 1.4% from March 1992, due to a 2.9% drop in the prices of copper concentrates and a 3.1% decline in precious metals. Higher prices for zinc concentrates (3.8%) moderated the overall decline. Compared to a year ago, the non-ferrous metals index was 7.1% lower. The main contributions to this decline came from lower prices for concentrates of copper (-6.8%), aluminum materials (-8.5%), concentrates of nickel (-16.9%) and radio-active concentrates (-13.1%).
- The vegetable products index declined 0.7% in April, reflecting lower prices for grains (-3.6%) and for cocoa, coffee and tea (-3.2%). Higher prices for unrefined sugar (9.3%) moderated the overall monthly decline. Even though the vegetable products index was only 0.1% lower than in April 1991, price changes were widespread; increases were noted for unrefined sugar (10.3%) and grains (8.6%), but decreases were posted for fresh vegetables (-9.5%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-14.7%).
- The animal and animal products index was up 0.6% in April. Increases in prices for hogs (4.3%) and cattle for slaughter (2.3%) were partially offset by decreases for fish (-3.1%) and furs, hides and skins (-5.4%). The animal and animal products index was down 2.5% from the same period last year, due primarily to a 16.9% drop in hog prices and a 3.2% decrease in cattle for slaughter. Prices for fish and unprocessed milk were up 4.7% and 1.7%, respectively, from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index April 1992[1]	April 1992/ March 1992	April 1992/ April 1991
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**102.8**	**1.0**	**-1.4**
Mineral fuels	32	99.2	2.4	-1.6
Vegetable products	10	90.4	-0.7	-0.1
Animal and animal products	25	103.7	0.6	-2.5
Wood	13	131.7	2.2	6.0
Ferrous materials	4	92.3	0.1	0.0
Non-ferrous metals	13	94.9	-1.4	-7.1
Non-metallic minerals	3	98.4	0.0	-7.1
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	104.6	0.5	-1.2

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Domestic and International Shipping

Third Quarter 1991 (Preliminary)

Driven by a 5.1% increase in international cargo handled, port activity in Canada (domestic and international) posted growth of 1.0% in the third quarter of 1991, reaching 96.2 million tonnes compared with 95.3 million tonnes during the third quarter of 1990.

Total cargo handled in international shipping stood at 63.7 million tonnes in the third quarter of 1991. Deliveries of wheat abroad were up 2.4 million tonnes, largely explaining the 2.8 million tonne increase in cargo loaded. Similarly, cargo tonnage imported by water transportation was up 1.5 % to 20.6 million tonnes.

The following ports recorded significant fluctuations in international tonnage handled during the periods under review:

Montreal/Contrecoeur	-41.4% to 2.0 million tonnes;
Come by Chance	-20.9% to 1.7 million tonnes;
Saint John	+41.2% to 4.6 million tonnes;
Baie-Comeau	+45.8% to 1.5 million tonnes.

However, third quarter comparisons between 1990 and 1991 reveal that domestic shipping contracted by 6.2%, with 32.5 million tonnes handled. Among the top 20 ports, only six (Québec/Lévis, Saint John, Thunder Bay, Nanticoke, Baie-Comeau and Howe Sound) recorded increases in domestic tonnage handled.

Preliminary statistics for the third quarter of 1991 will be published in *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin,* Vol. 8, No. 5 (50-002, $9.40/$75), which will be available around the beginning of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

July-September 1991

- Canadian Level I-III air carriers reported an operating income of $122 million in the third quarter of 1991, but a net loss of $8 million. This compares with an operating income of $196 million and a net income of $98 million in the same period of 1990.

- In the third quarter of 1991, passenger-kilometres declined 18% from the previous year for Air Canada and 11% for Canadian Airlines International; each reported a decrease of 15% in passenger numbers.

- Compared to the third quarter of 1990, Canadian Level I-IV air carriers reported an 8% decrease in domestic passenger-kilometres, a 2% increase in transborder (Canada-U.S.A.) passenger-kilometres and an 11% decline in international passenger-kilometres.

- For Level I-III carriers, operating revenues decreased 8% and operating expenses decreased 5% compared to the third quarter of 1990.

- During the 1991 third quarter, 71% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 68% in 1990. For the international markets, almost four out of five (79%) scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

- During the third quarter of 1991, the average fare paid by air passengers on all domestic city-pairs was $180, down 7% from the previous year. The average fare paid by international passengers was $372, a 2% decrease relative to a year earlier.

The July-September 1991 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $24.25/$97) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 14, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a 3.7% decrease from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 5.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 3.6% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 1.6% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

March 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 17.4% to 1 974 544 cubic metres in March 1992 from 1 681 810 cubic metres after revisions in March 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of March 1992 totalled 2 980 212 cubic metres, a 10.0% decrease compared to 3 311 155 cubic metres in March 1991.

Year-to-date production in 1992 amounted to 5 509 757 cubic metres, an increase of 14.1% compared to 4 829 914 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The March 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

First Quarter 1992

For the quarter ending March 31, 1992, shipments of office furniture products totalled $175.7 million, a 9.3% decrease compared to $193.6^r (revised) million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the first quarter of 1992 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The March 1992 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes

First Quarter 1992

Price indexes for the first quarter of 1992 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at the Canada level, show a 0.4% decrease from the fourth quarter of 1991 and a 2.8% decrease from one year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

March 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,451 million for March 1992, a 0.3% increase over the $1,447 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The March 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

May 1, 1992

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of May 1 amounted to 31 590 tonnes as compared with 32 330 tonnes the previous month and 28 460 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

April 1992

The situation report for April 1992 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

January-April 1992

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the period of January to April 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The April 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Transportation Equipment Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 42-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Telephone Statistics, March 1992.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Estimates of Labour Income, October-December 1991.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90; United States: US$27.50/
US$108; Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Robbery in Canada, 1974-1990. Vol. 12, No. 10.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108;
Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 28, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Farm Cash Receipts

January-March 1992

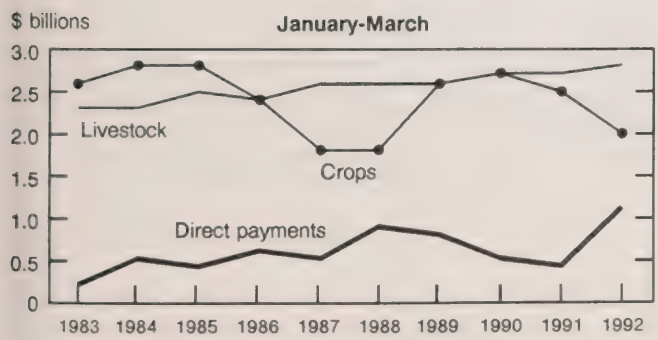
Farm cash receipts for January to March 1992 were \$5.9 billion, up 4% from the same period a year earlier. Direct program payments increased to almost \$1.1 billion from the year-earlier \$443 million. The strong increase in direct payments, combined with a 3% rise in livestock receipts, more than offset a 19% drop in crop receipts.

Provincially, Prince Edward Island (+18%) and Ontario (+12%) recorded the largest gains in farm cash receipts for the first quarter of 1992. Higher potato receipts and direct payments were responsible for the increase in Prince Edward Island, while Ontario showed increases in corn, soybeans, cattle and dairy receipts and in direct payments. Only three provinces, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta, registered declines in first quarter 1992 receipts.

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for the first three months of 1992 were \$2.0 billion, 19% below the previous year's \$2.5 billion. The sharp drop in crop receipts can be attributed to lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts and lower receipts for wheat and barley.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.*
>
> *Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in* Agriculture Economic Statistics *(21-603E, \$21/\$142).*

- Payments issued by the CWB in the first quarter of 1992 totalled \$78 million compared to the year-earlier \$315 million. Final payments for 1990-91 crops, paid in January 1992, amounted to just \$15 million on designated barley as the wheat (excluding durum), durum wheat and feed barley pools all reported deficits. International grain prices collapsed at the beginning of the 1990-91 crop year as the major exporting and importing countries all harvested large crops.

- Deferred grain receipts cashed in the first three months of 1992 fell 24% to \$326 million. This followed declines of 15% in 1991 and 17% in 1990 and represented the second lowest level of liquidations since 1974.

- First quarter 1992 farm cash receipts for wheat and barley recorded sharp declines of 27% and 25%, respectively. The drop in wheat receipts was mainly the result of lower prices. The CWB initial price for No.1 Canada Western Red Spring wheat was \$101/tonne during the quarter, compared to the year-earlier level of \$135/tonne. In the case of barley, sluggish export demand resulted in a 22% fall in producer deliveries.

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments more than doubled, from \$443 million in the first three months of 1991 to almost \$1.1 billion in the same period of 1992. Payments under the new safety net programs and sharp increases in other (ad hoc) and tripartite payments were responsible for the increase.

- Interim payments for the 1991-92 crop year under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) totalled $316 million in the first quarter of 1992. Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) payments based on producers' 1990 income were $175 million. Payments under these new safety net programs began in late 1991.

- Other (ad hoc) payments reached $195 million for the period from January to March 1992. Payments of $183 million under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II (FSAM II) program in the Prairie provinces accounted for the bulk of these payments.

- Tripartite payments were $123 million during the first quarter of 1992 compared to $12 million during the same period in 1991. The increase can be attributed to a $67 million payment on hogs and a $49 million payment on slaughter cattle, both payments were triggered by lower market prices.

Livestock and Animal Products Receipts

Livestock and animal products receipts for the first three months of 1992 reached a record $2.8 billion, a 3% increase from the year-earlier level. This increase reflected the 3% average first quarter increase that livestock receipts have recorded over the past 10 years. The 1992 increase was primarily due to higher cattle and dairy receipts, which were partially offset by a decline in hog receipts.

- Cattle receipts for January to March 1992 were $1.0 billion, 14% above the year-earlier $902 million despite the lowest first quarter average price since 1986. Marketings increased 17% over the year-earlier level as both slaughter numbers and international exports of live animals showed strong increases. January to March export numbers have increased five years in a row and in 1992 were almost four times the 1988 level.

- Dairy receipts rose 5% to $813 million in the first quarter of 1992, continuing an uptrend broken only once since 1978. Both higher marketings (+3%) and prices (+2%) were responsible for the increase in cash receipts.

- January to March 1992 hog receipts fell 19% to $399 million, their lowest level since the first quarter of 1981, as a sharp drop in prices (-24%) more than offset increased marketings. Expansion of North American hog output over the past year has put downward pressure on prices. First quarter hog slaughter in both Canada (+4%) and the United States (+9%) was significantly above year-earlier levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

The January-March 1992 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44) will be available the first week in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January-March, 1991-92

	1991	1992	1992/1991
	(millions of dollars)		%
Newfoundland	14.6	15.5	6.2
Prince Edward Island	52.6	61.8	17.5
Nova Scotia	72.8	68.3	-6.2
New Brunswick	57.9	62.5	7.9
Quebec	819.4	851.3	3.9
Ontario	1,262.7	1,415.5	12.1
Manitoba	543.3	502.3	-7.5
Saskatchewan	1,298.2	1,391.6	7.2
Alberta	1,200.5	1,184.6	-1.3
British Columbia	309.7	315.3	1.8
Canada	**5,631.7**	**5,868.9**	**4.2**

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

Net Farm Income

1991

Highlights

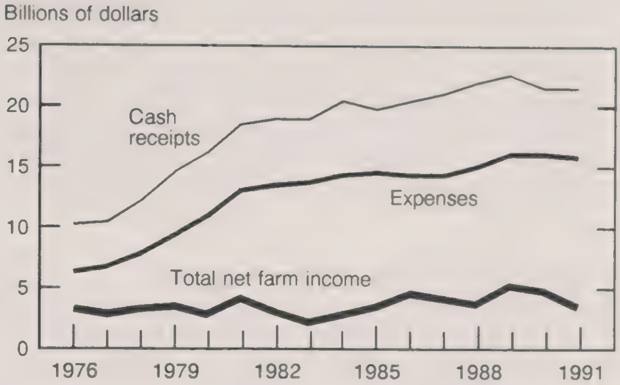
Total net farm income fell from $4.5 billion in 1990 to $3.3 billion in 1991 due to an 86% drop in value of inventory changes. Realized net income decreased from $3.2 billion in 1990 to $3.1 billion in 1991.

- Total net farm income decreased from $4.5 billion in 1990 to $3.3 billion in 1991 due to a $1.1 billion drop in the value of inventory changes.
- Total net farm income declined in all provinces except for Newfoundland and British Columbia. In the Prairie provinces, total net farm income decreased 49%, from $2.2 billion in 1990 to $1.1 billion in 1991. In all other provinces that experienced a decline, the total net farm income decreases ranged from 33% in Prince Edward Island, 26% in New Brunswick, 16% in Nova Scotia, and 14% in Ontario to 2% in Quebec. By contrast, in Newfoundland and British Columbia, total net farm income increased 35% and 20%, respectively.
- Realized net income (which does not account for the value of inventory changes) fell to $3.1 billion in 1991, a 3% decrease from the year-earlier $3.2 billion. The decrease was primarily due to a $158 million decline in farm cash receipts that was partially offset by falling expenses (down $68 million). After eliminating the effect of inflation in the general economy, realized net income fell 5%.
- At the provincial level, realized net income declined in six provinces with the largest decreases being observed in New Brunswick (30%) and Alberta (26%). In the four provinces where realized net income rose, Newfoundland and Manitoba experienced the largest increases at 32% and 25%, respectively.

Farm Cash Receipts, 1991

Farm cash receipts fell 1% to $21.4 billion as both livestock and crops receipts declined.

Cash Receipts, Expenses, Total Net Income, Canada



- Farm cash receipts fell 1% to $21.4 billion in 1991, the second consecutive decline in receipts from the record $22.5 billion that was reached in 1989. Decreases of 3% in both livestock and crop receipts more than offset a 23% increase in direct program payments.
- New Brunswick recorded the largest drop (-8%) in cash receipts, mainly as a result of lower potato receipts. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta also registered declines. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported small gains, while Newfoundland (+4%) experienced the strongest increase in cash receipts.

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments rose sharply (+23%) from $1.9 billion in 1990 to well over $2.3 billion in 1991. Payments under the new safety net programs, the Western Grain Stabilization Act (WGSA) and provincial income stabilization programs more than offset lower "other (ad hoc) payments" and lower crop insurance payments.

- The first payments under the new safety net programs, the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) and the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA), reached producers near the end of 1991. GRIP payments totalled $795 million and NISA payments amounted to $37 million during 1991.

- The last payment of $158 million under the WGSA was made in January 1991. This program was dropped as the new safety net programs were put in place. No payments under the WGSA were received by producers during 1990.

- Payments under provincial income stabilization programs increased from $288 million in 1990 to $402 million in 1991. Most of the increase occurred in Quebec, where GRIP payments were made through the provincial income stabilization program.

- Other (ad hoc) payments fell 57% to $237 million in 1991. Most of the drop was accounted for by the Farm Income Assistance Program, which paid $47 million in 1991 compared to $471 million in 1990. Crop insurance payments dropped $303 million, a result of both improved growing conditions and the availability of yield protection under GRIP.

Livestock and Animal Products Receipts

Livestock and animal products receipts fell in 1991 to $10.8 billion, 3% below the record $11.1 billion reported in 1990. Despite the first decline recorded since 1985, livestock receipts stood at the third highest level ever. The decrease was primarily due to lower hog, cattle and poultry receipts.

- Hog receipts in 1991 dropped 10% to $1.8 billion, as prices fell 11%. Increased hog slaughter in the United States put downward pressure on prices. The 1991 hog receipts also included a $13 million refund of levies collected from producers in late 1989 and early 1990 in anticipation of increased U.S. countervailing duties on pork exports.

- Cattle receipts in 1991 were $3.5 billion, 4% below the previous year's record $3.6 billion. Lower prices and marketings were responsible for the first decline in cattle receipts since 1986. Although total receipts fell, the value of live exports increased 3%. International exports accounted for 20% of cattle receipts in 1991, significantly higher than the average of 12% that prevailed over the previous five years.

- Poultry (hens, chickens and turkeys) receipts fell for the first time since 1983. At $1.17 billion, 1991 receipts were 3% below the 1990 level of $1.20 billion. Lower feed costs resulted in price declines of 3% for chickens and 6% for turkeys.

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for 1991 dropped 3% to $8.3 billion from $8.6 billion in 1990. Lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, lower grain and oilseed receipts and fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts were responsible for the decline.

- In 1991, CWB payments were $332 million, a $158 million drop from 1990. The final payment made in January 1991 for the 1989-90 wheat (excluding durum) crop was $59 million lower than in the previous year. Falling export prices for wheat during the 1990-91 crop year also prevented an increase in CWB initial prices. Higher export prices during the 1989-90 crop year resulted in a $71 million adjustment payment to producers in February 1990.

- Grain and oilseed receipts fell 2% from $5.0 billion in 1990 to $4.9 billion in 1991. Lower prices for all of the grains and oilseeds more than offset a 19% increase in total producer marketings. The price declines reflected the lower export prices that prevailed during much of 1991. Particularly sharp drops in prices were recorded for flaxseed (-41%) and all wheat (-22%).

- Grain receipts redeemed in 1991 for grain marketed the previous year dropped 15% to $430 million. The value of deferred grain receipts has followed a downtrend, as indicated by the five- and 10-year averages of $496 million and $628 million, respectively.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges, 1991

Canadian farm expenses for 1991 fell marginally as decreases in interest, rent and feed expenses were partially offset by increased stabilization premiums.

- Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges were $18.5 billion in 1991, less than a 1% decrease in expenses compared to 1990.

- Falling interest rates resulted in a 9% decline in interest costs.

- Stabilization premiums rose 92.5%, partially offsetting the overall decrease in 1991 expenses.

- The largest contributors to the decrease in farm expenses were interest, rent and commercial feed. Interest charges dropped 9% to $1.9 billion in 1991 because of falling interest rates. Rent expenses declined 7% to $682 million and commercial feed fell 6% to $2.1 billion in 1991. In 1991, grain feed price declines varied from province to province. Oat prices decreased 5-11%, barley prices decreased 4-15%, and corn prices dropped as much as 10%.

- The overall decrease in farm expenses was offset by the increase in stabilization premiums, in large part due to the inception of the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan. Stabilization premiums jumped from $295 million to $567 million, a 92.5% increase. Collectively, the prairie provinces farmers contributed two-thirds of the additional $273 million in stabilization premiums. Saskatchewan's input of $89 million was a two-fold increase over 1990.

- Every province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Alberta, experienced a decrease in total expenses. Many expenses contributed to Prince Edward Island's increase in operating expenses including property taxes, electricity and heating fuel. In Alberta, livestock purchases, interest and pesticide expenses were up.

Value of Inventory Change, 1991

The value of inventory change in 1991 was $189 million, down from the record $1.3 billion in 1990 and the lowest level, in absolute terms, since 1982.

- The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was $133 million in 1991, as increased cattle, calf and hog inventories more than offset a small decline in poultry inventories. Cattle and calf inventories rose for the fifth consecutive year in 1991.

- The value of the change in crop inventories was $56 million in 1991. Farmer-owned stocks of grains and oilseeds increased from 44.5 million tonnes at the beginning of the year to 46.6 million tonnes at year-end. Stocks remained high as farmers harvested a large grain crop following the record crop produced in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 255, 263-272.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603E, series 92-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172) or Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707), Agriculture Division.

Net Farm Income
1990-1991

	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
						(millions of dollars)					
1990											
Total Cash Receipts	59	246	322	277	3,745	5,525	1,967	3,989	4,237	1,211	**21,577**
Operating Expenses After Rebates	46	166	214	187	2,496	4,117	1,549	3,007	3,219	930	**15,932**
Net Cash Income (1-2)	14	80	109	90	1,249	1,408	418	981	1,017	281	**5,646**
Income in Kind	0	3	4	4	59	58	14	22	26	8	**198**
Depreciation Charges	2	18	24	20	282	616	274	622	694	92	**2,646**
Realized Net Income(3+4-5)	12	65	88	73	1,026	850	158	382	349	197	**3,198**
Value of Inventory Change	0	-6	-2	-7	-1	4	327	794	220	3	**1,331**
Total Net Income (6+7)	12	58	86	66	1,025	854	484	1,176	568	200	**4,529**
1991											
Total Cash Receipts	62	239	308	254	3,719	5,401	1,978	4,009	4,208	1,229	**21,419**
Operating Expenses After Rebates	44	168	211	186	2,490	4,074	1,530	2,979	3,297	916	**15,894**
Net Cash Income (1-2)	17	71	97	68	1,229	1,327	448	1,030	912	314	**5,526**
Income in Kind	0	3	4	4	58	58	14	22	26	8	**196**
Depreciation Charges	2	19	24	20	284	622	267	604	680	93	**2,615**
Realized Net Income(3+4-5)	16	55	76	51	1,004	762	195	448	257	229	**3,106**
Value of Inventory Change	0	-16	-3	-2	-7	-29	-4	120	122	9	**189**
Total Net Income (6+7)	16	39	73	49	996	733	191	568	379	238	**3,295**

Farm Debt Outstanding

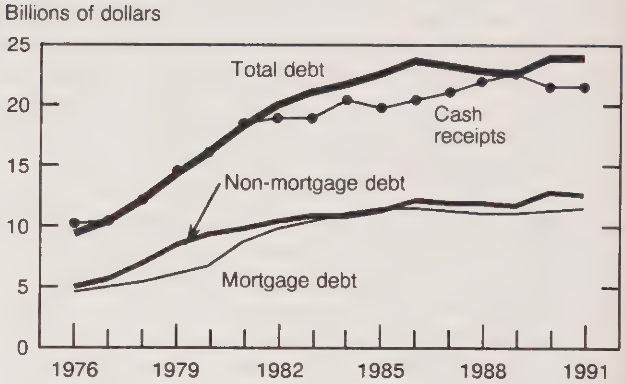
December 31, 1991

Highlights

At December 31, 1991, farm debt outstanding of $23.98 billion remained virtually unchanged from $23.97 billion posted at 1990 year-end.

- Mortgage debt outstanding increased 1.5% to $11.4 billion at 1991 year-end.
- Non-mortgage debt outstanding decreased 1.3% to $12.6 billion at 1991 year-end.
- Mortgage debt outstanding increased $165 million over 1990, as a decrease of $108 million in debt to federal government agencies was more than offset by increases in debt to chartered banks (+$139 million) and credit unions (+$87 million). However, a $225 million decrease in non-mortgage debt outstanding to chartered banks led to a $160 million decrease in total non-mortgage debt.
- The interest-free provision of the cash advance programs under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments and Advance Payments for Crops Acts was continued in the 1991-1992 crop year. As a result, advances outstanding remained high and increased slightly from $1.29 billion in 1990 to $1.33 billion in 1991.
- In 1991, the total farm debt outstanding decreased in Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, due mainly to a decrease in non-mortgage debt outstanding to chartered banks. In Manitoba, the decline in debt outstanding under the Advance Payment Programs also contributed to the decline in total debt outstanding. In all other provinces, however, both the mortgage and non-mortgage debt outstanding increased.
- In 1991, total farm debt outstanding remained virtually unchanged from 1990, but total net farm income fell 27% from $4.5 billion in 1990 to $3.3 billion in 1991. Farm cash receipts declined slightly from $21.6 billion in 1990 to $21.4 billion in 1991.

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31, Canada



Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture Economics Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603E, series 92-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division.

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31

	Canada		
	1990	1991	1991/1990
	(millions of dollars)		%
Chartered Banks	9,132	9,047	- 0.9
Federal Government Agencies	3,599	3,496	- 2.9
Provincial Government Agencies	3,487	3,538	1.5
Credit Unions	3,015	3,119	3.4
Insurance, Trust & Loan Companies	129	129	0.0
Private Individuals and Others	3,324	3,324	0.0
Advance Payment Programs	1,293	1,330	2.9
Total	**23,979**	**23,983**	**0.0**

■

Farm Capital Value

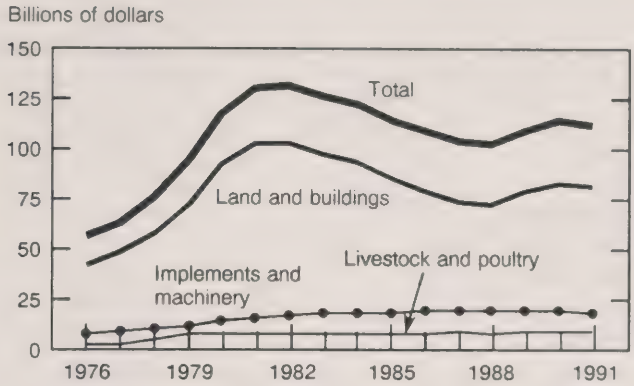
July 1, 1991

Highlights

Canadian farm capital value decreased 2% in 1991 to $112.1 billion, following a 4% rise in 1990.

- The value of land and buildings was down 2% from 1990 levels.
- The value of machinery and of livestock each fell 1% from 1990 levels.
- The decrease in farm capital value was caused mainly by a 2% decrease in the value of farm land and buildings, which were valued at $82.0 billion on July 1, 1991. The fall in values coincides with a slowing in the general economy and a drop in agricultural net income.
- After adjusting for the effect of inflation in the general economy, the real value of farm capital (in constant 1986 dollars) decreased 5.1% in 1991. Land and buildings accounted for 73% of the total value of farm capital.
- One-half of the provinces experienced small decreases in the value of farm capital, but the other half experienced small increases. Saskatchewan reported an 8% decrease.
- In 1991, the value of implements and machinery fell 1% to $20.0 billion. The value of automobiles and of trucks each decreased by 3%, while the value of all other machinery fell 1%. The value of machinery declined because purchases of new machinery failed to keep pace with depreciation. In 1991, the value of all other machinery represented 77% of the total value of implements and machinery, while automobiles and trucks represented 6% and 18%, respectively.

Value of Farm Capital, July 1, Canada



- The value of livestock decreased 1% to $9.8 billion in 1991. The value of pigs fell 11% with the majority of the decline due to a 14% decrease in the value per head of non-breeding pigs. The value of cattle and calves remained relatively unchanged, dropping less than 1%. The value of sheep and lambs fell 7%, while the value per head decreased for breeding lambs (-16.4%) and for ewes and whethers (-10.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 249-259 and 5631.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603E, series 92-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release,contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division.

□

Current Values of Farm Capital

July 1, 1990-91

	Livestock and Poultry	Land and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Total
		($ thousands)		
1990				
Newfoundland	15,277	84,184	14,960	114,421
Prince Edward Island	80,610	585,855	160,060	826,525
Nova Scotia	131,390	698,305	181,434	1,011,129
New Brunswick	97,899	502,565	180,891	781,355
Quebec	1,653,851	6,582,941	2,188,674	10,425,466
Ontario	2,172,992	24,118,382	3,624,882	29,916,256
Manitoba	942,025	6,437,301	2,290,688	9,670,014
Saskatchewan	1,580,943	17,058,336	5,404,525	24,043,804
Alberta	2,994,529	22,502,573	5,561,383	31,058,485
British Columbia	607,249	5,030,357	696,701	6,334,307
Canada	**10,276,765**	**83,600,799**	**20,304,198**	**114,181,762**
1991				
Newfoundland	15,149	86,289	14,773	116,211
Prince Edward Island	76,528	581,168	164,578	822,274
Nova Scotia	124,609	662,691	186,310	973,610
New Brunswick	94,380	520,657	182,110	797,147
Quebec	1,638,701	6,760,680	2,176,270	10,575,651
Ontario	2,064,120	24,504,276	3,637,136	30,205,532
Manitoba	928,522	6,289,243	2,227,032	9,444,797
Saskatchewan	1,611,655	15,710,727	5,270,123	22,592,505
Alberta	2,975,341	21,692,480	5,463,098	30,130,919
British Columbia	598,687	5,196,359	692,195	6,487,241
Canada	**10,127,692**	**82,004,570**	**20,013,625**	**112,145,887**

■

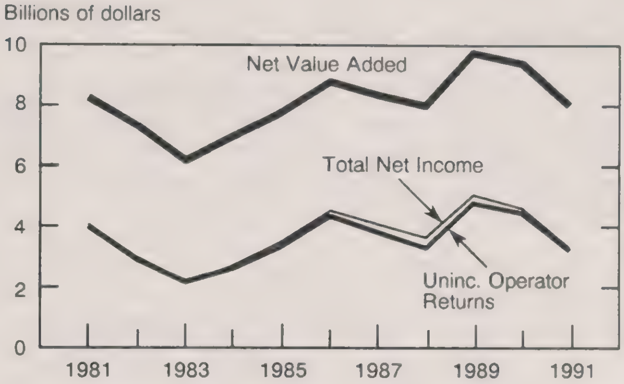
Agriculture Production Account
1991

Highlights

The agriculture industry's contribution to gross domestic product (gross value added), fell to $10.6 billion from $12.1 billion in 1990.

- The income received by factors of production (net value added) dropped 15.5% to $8.0 billion.
- Sales to other sectors decreased 3% and accounted for 73% of the total value of agricultural production. This decrease was due to a 3% decline in both livestock and crop receipts. Much of the change in gross value added was attributable to the value of inventory change, which fell from $1.3 billion to $0.2 billion.
- The 23% overall increase of government payments contributed to the 14% growth in income from other sources. This augmentation occurred in most provinces and ranged from 67% in New Brunswick to 7% in Saskatchewan, largely as a result of payments under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan. The government payments of $2.3 billion were 30% below the record $3.4 billion in 1988, when the $1.1 billion Special Canadian Grains Program was in place. Decreases were experienced in 1991 by both Nova Scotia (-34%) and British Columbia (-2%).
- In examining the distribution of net value added, unincorporated operator returns at the national level dropped 26.4% in 1991. This component follows the total net income figure for agriculture the most closely. As interest rates fell throughout 1991, interest payments dropped 9.0% to $2 billion, a level comparable to those of the mid-1980s. Non-family wages rose 1% to $1.3 billion in 1991.

Net Value Added Versus Total Net Income Canada



- After removing the impact of inflation in the general economy, gross value added fell 14.7%. In real terms, unincorporated operator returns dropped 28.3% to $2.6 billion in 1986 dollars.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3380-3390.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603E, series 92-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division.

Production Account (Value Added) for the Agriculture Sector, Canada
1982-1991

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
					(millions of $)					
Total Value of Production	21,966	21,127	22,883	23,879	25,083	25,409	25,032	27,618	27,312	25,898
Gross Value Added (Factor Cost)	9,974	8,906	9,669	10,359	11,473	10,977	10,607	12,360	12,066	10,575
Net Value Added (Factor Cost)	7,246	6,154	6,937	7,702	8,813	8,360	8,010	9,730	9,421	7,960
Distribution of Net Value Added										
Wages, Non-family	951	986	1,051	1,152	1,110	1,156	1,197	1,228	1,244	1,260
Rent to Non-operators	582	618	622	617	606	549	565	621	624	589
Interest	2,403	1,998	2,099	2,002	2,006	1,963	2,030	2,176	2,261	2,059
Corporation Profits	151	104	235	262	213	378	412	346	270	174
Uninc. Operator Family Returns	3,160	2,449	2,930	3,670	4,878	4,314	3,807	5,359	5,021	3,878
Less: Wages, Family	310	370	382	442	543	568	563	646	654	663
Unincorporated Operator Returns	2,850	2,078	2,547	3,228	4,335	3,746	3,244	4,713	4,367	3,215

■

Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector

December 31, 1991

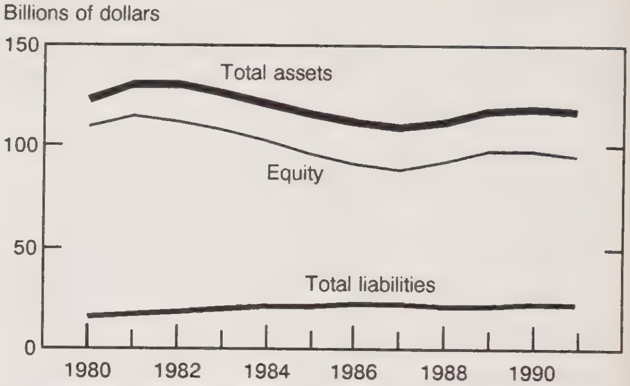
Highlights

The value of total assets of the agricultural sector for 1991 was $116.5 billion, down 2% from the 1990 level. Total liabilities of the agricultural sector for 1991 were $21.4 billion, virtually unchanged from 1990.

- The 1991 value of total equity of the agricultural sector was $95.1 billion, down 2% from the 1990 level. This value includes the values of assets and liabilities of non-operator landlords, but excludes the personal portion of farm households' assets and liabilities. From a $114.3 billion high in 1981, the value of equity fell annually to a $88.0 billion low in 1987, then climbed for three years to $97.4 billion in 1990, and fell again in 1991 to the 1985-86 level. This pattern reflected changes in farm real estate values, which in turn mirrored crop price trends. The return on equity was 3.5%.

- For 1991, total assets of the agricultural sector were valued at $116.5 billion, down 2% from the previous year. The value of total assets fell annually from a $130.5 billion high in 1981 to $108.7 billion in 1987, then climbed steadily to $118.8 billion in 1990, and again fell to the 1985 level in 1991. Farm real estate, at 61% of the value of total assets, has been strongly influenced by trends in crop prices over the last decade. For 1991, the value of farm real estate fell 1% ($71.2 billion), the value of machinery fell 1% ($18.4 billion) and the value of current assets fell 8% ($12.8 billion). The 1991 return on assets was 5.1%.

Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector Canada



- Total liabilities of the agricultural sector for 1991 were $21.4 billion, up marginally from the 1990 level. The debt ratio for 1991 was 18.4%.

Agriculture Economics Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603E, series 92-001, $21/$42) is scheduled for release in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact May Holmes (613-951-2442) or Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division. ■

Female Young Offenders

1990-91

Highlights

- In 1990, female youths accounted for 23,610 or 18% of all youths charged by police with *Criminal Code* and other federal statute offences in Canada.
- In 1990, female youths were charged by police at a rate of 22 per 1,000 female youth population, less than one-quarter of the rate for male youths (97 per 1,000).
- Since 1986, the number of female youths charged by police increased 29% (from 18,336 charged in 1986 to 23,610 in 1990), double the 14% increase for male youths (from 94,691 to 107,813).
- In 1990, almost half the police charges against female youths involving *Criminal Code* and other federal statute offences were for theft under $1,000 (86% involved shoplifting). Minor assaults (9%), break and enter (7%) and bail violations (5%) were the next largest categories.
- During 1990-91 in Canada (excluding Ontario), 6,447 or 69% of the court cases that involved female youths resulted in a conviction – similar to the percentage for male youths (71%).

Note to Users

This Juristat was prepared by the Youth Justice Program at the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It profiles female youths who came in contact with the justice system in Canada in 1990-91. In particular, it describes charges against female youths that were reported by police forces and the offences with which they were charged, based on Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey data. The UCR Survey data are available for all provinces and territories in Canada and are reported on a calendar year basis (1990 in this report).

Based on Youth Court Survey (YCS) data, this Juristat also looks at the characteristics of youth court cases that involved female youths, the decisions and the dispositions received, and how the cases differed from those involving male youths. The YCS data are available for all provinces and territories with the exception of Ontario, where only partial data are available for 1990-91. Consequently, YCS data for Ontario are excluded from Canada totals.

- Female young offenders in 1990-91 were more likely to receive non-custodial dispositions such as probation (53%), community service orders (12%) and fines (12%) than custodial dispositions such as open custody (9%) and secure custody (5%).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Female Young Offenders, 1990-91, Vol. 12, No. 11 (cat. 85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Direct Program Payments in Agriculture
1991

Total net direct payments received by farmers in 1991 were $1.9 billion, a 13% increase from the year-earlier $1.7 billion. Payments to producers rose $425 million, while premiums paid increased $197 million.

The direct program payments series includes data on gross payments, producer-paid premiums, rebates and net payments by program and province.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement I (21-603E, series 92-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm Business Cash Flow Summary
1981-1991

The Farm Business Cash Flow Summary is released for the first time today. Data are available for Canada and each province for 1981-1991.

Provincial and national cash flow summaries for farm businesses are available upon request.

For further information, please contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division. ■

Wool Production and Supply
1991

Wool production in Canada in 1991 was estimated at 1 439 000 kilograms, up 4% from the 1990 production of 1 378 300 kilograms. Wool prices decreased 22% from $.85 per kilogram in 1990 to $.66 per kilogram in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1184-1186.

The 1991 issue of *Wool Production and Supply* ($15), a statistical bulletin, is available by contacting Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending May 23, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 23, 1992 totalled 274 649 tonnes, a 0.3% increase from the preceding week's total of 273 908 tonnes and up 18.4% from the year-earlier level of 231 863 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 5 438 790 tonnes, a 4.6% increase from 5 198 509 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, January 1992.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Refined Petroleum Products, February 1992.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Electric Power Statistics, 1990. Volume II.
Catalogue number 57-202
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Female Young Offenders, 1990-91. Vol. 12, No. 11.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

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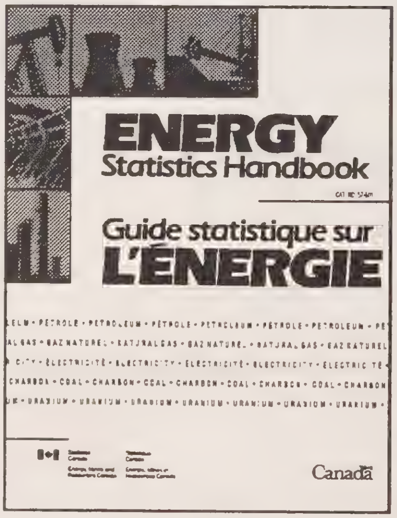
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 29, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Energy Statistics Handbook
May 1992

The new *Energy Statistics Handbook*, a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, provides current monthly and historical annual energy data covering the last 12 years. This is the most comprehensive source of detailed information on the energy field available and a useful tool for those who analyze and follow the availability, production and use of energy in Canada.

Data is organized and presented in a logical, easy-to-use manner by energy type. The publication also has supportive sections on prices and conversion factors (such as how to change a volume of natural gas to its heat content or how to change cubic metres of crude oil to metric tons of coal equivalent). Economic indicators (money market, housing starts, gross domestic product, etc.) are included to enhance understanding of the links between macroeconomic indicators and energy statistics.

On ordering, subscribers receive a binder with dividers, definitions and sources, and 200 pages of tables. Eleven monthly updates of tables will follow, so users will always have the most recent data available.

The *Energy Statistics Handbook* (57-601, $300 for 12 monthly issues) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". **Single issues are not available**.

For further information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
March 1992

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost advanced 0.3% in March following a 0.2% gain in both January and February. Goods production jumped 0.5%, following a flat February and a 0.2% gain in January. Services production continued to grow moderately, advancing 0.2% in March. Overall output in the first quarter was 0.1% above the fourth quarter of 1991 and 1.4% above that of a year earlier.

Goods-producing Industries

The 0.5% surge in goods production in March was the largest monthly increase since May 1991. Advances in manufacturing and construction accounted for most of the dollar gains. Marginal increases in agriculture, utilities and fishing were more than offset by declines in forestry and mining.

Manufacturing output rose 0.6% as 13 of 21 major groups recorded higher output, compared to only eight in February. Manufacturers of primary metals, electrical and electronic products and fabricated metal products accounted for most of the gains. Producers of transportation equipment, printers and publishers, and petroleum and coal refiners posted the largest losses.

Following five consecutive monthly declines, output of primary metals jumped 5.0%. Increased demand for these products was reflected in recent price increases (following several monthly declines) and in a gain in exports. Primary steel producers accounted for about three-quarters of the gain as they boosted output 10.0%, the largest monthly gain since July 1991. Smelters and refiners increased output 4.2%. Lower production of steel pipe and tube and rolled aluminum and copper partly offset these gains.

Producers of electrical products raised output 1.5% after four consecutive monthly declines. Output of telecommunications equipment (up 4.7%) and office, store, and business machines (up 1.8%) accounted for most of the gain. Cutbacks led by producers of lighting equipment partly offset these advances.

Production of fabricated metal products rose 1.7% following several monthly declines. Although the increases were widespread, producers of power boilers and fabricated metal structures accounted for about two-thirds of the increase. Manufacturers of stamped, pressed and coated metals posted the largest losses, decreasing output 3.5%.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, output of transportation equipment fell 0.6% as higher production of motor vehicle parts was more than offset by declines in motor vehicle assemblies and in aircraft and railroad rolling stock. Following eight monthly declines, printing and publishing output dropped a further 1.4%. Production of refined petroleum and coal products dropped 2.6%.

Following five consecutive monthly declines construction output rose 1.7%. Higher output of singles accounted for most of the 2.3% increase in residential construction. Non-residential construction rose 2.3%, led by higher activity on public and commercial projects. Gains in engineering construction contributed to the strength.

Following a 0.7% drop in February, forestry and logging fell 5.2% to its lowest level since January 1991. This was the largest monthly decline since November 1990 and may reflect developing uncertainty associated with U.S. tariffs on softwood lumber.

After a sharp 2.9% increase in February, mining output fell 0.2% as production of potash and coal fell and as a 10.5% drop in drilling activity extended its long-term decline. These cutbacks were partly offset by higher production of crude oil and natural gas.

Services-producing Industries

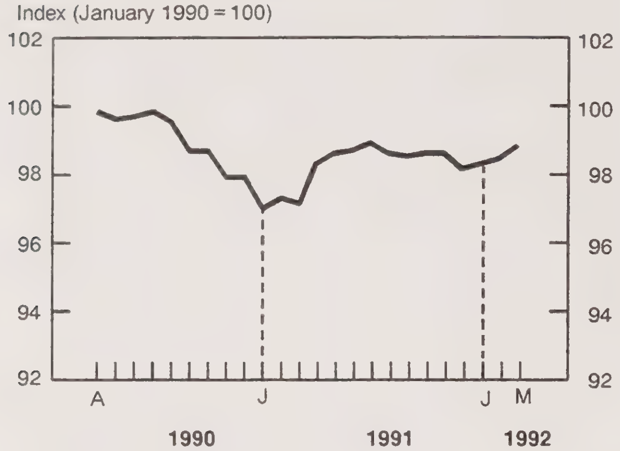
The 0.2% gain in March left services output 1.8% above its year-earlier level. Finance, insurance and real estate, wholesale trade, and transportation and storage led the widespread advances. Community, business and personal services, and communications also contributed to the higher output. These gains were partly offset by declines in retail trade and in government services.

Following three consecutive monthly gains, finance, insurance and real estate advanced 0.4% to a level 5.8% above that of a year earlier. Increased activity by investment companies and insurance and security brokers paced trust, other finance and real estate to a 0.9% advance, and accounted for most of the gains in March.

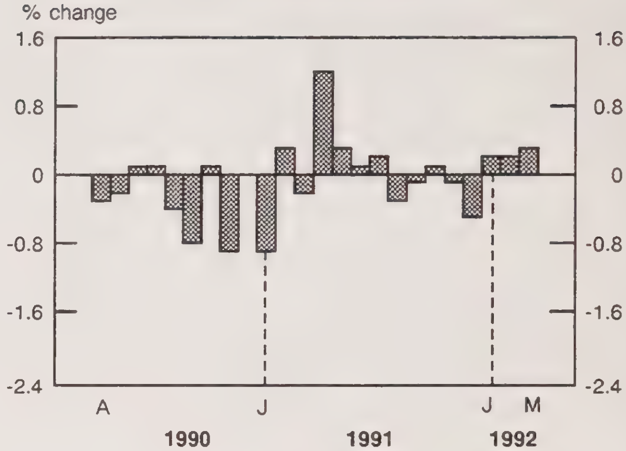
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

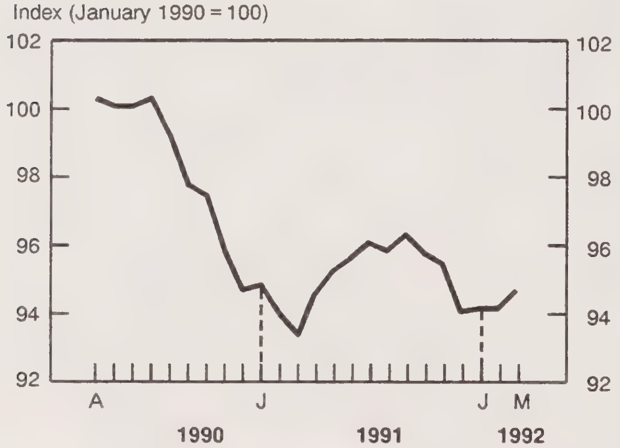
Total Economy



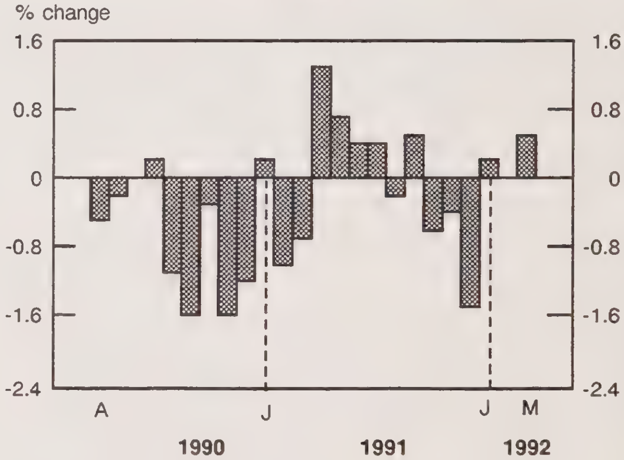
Total Economy



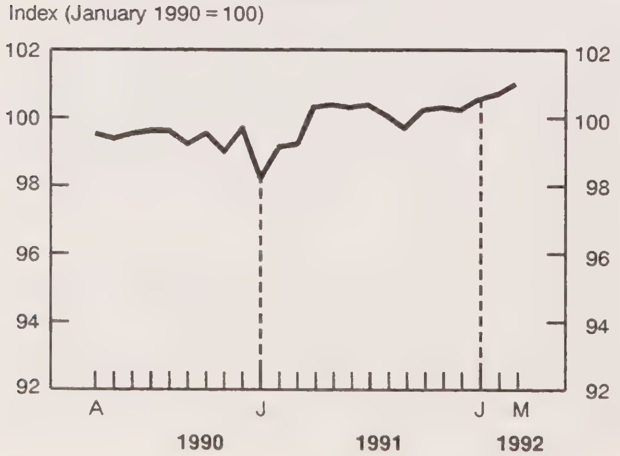
Goods



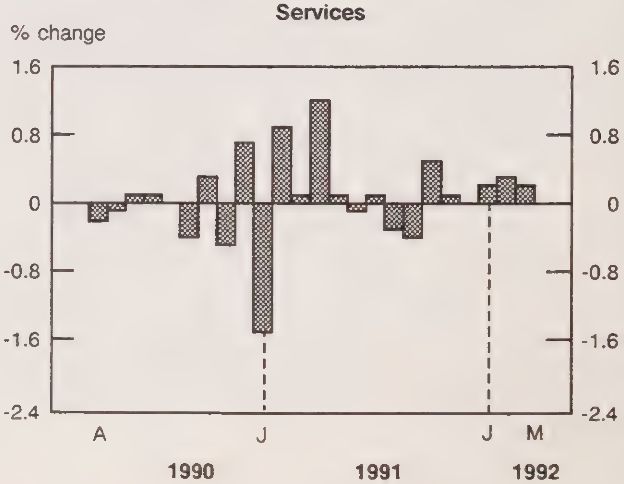
Goods



Services



Services



After declining in February, wholesale trade advanced 0.9%. Wholesalers of newsprint and pulp, motor vehicles and machinery and equipment led the gains as six of 11 trade categories recorded higher sales, compared to four in February. Wholesalers of food and hardware posted the largest losses.

Following a decline in February, transportation and storage output rose 0.8%. Transportation services advanced 0.3% as higher truck and water transport services were partly offset by lower rail services. Increased throughput of natural gas paced pipeline services to a 1.7% gain. Grain elevator operators led storage services, up 7.5%.

Following several monthly declines, community, business, and personal services output rose 0.2%. Although gains were widespread, amusement and health services accounted for about 80% of the advance. These advances were partly offset by a 0.4% decline in food and accommodation services.

Communications output rose 0.7%. Increased broadcasting activity accounted for most of the gain, advancing 3.8%. Telecommunication carriers, because of increased long distance calling, and the post office contributed to the strength.

Following four consecutive increases, retail trade dropped 1.0%. Losses, led by motor vehicle dealers and department stores, accounted for most of the decline, as 12 of 18 store types posted weaker sales, compared to 10 in February. Grocery and furniture and appliance stores, howerver, recorded the largest gains.

Quarterly Overview

Output rose 0.1% in the first quarter of 1992 after dropping 0.2% in the fourth quarter of 1991 and increasing 0.1% in the third quarter. Bolstered by narrow gains, services output rose 0.5%. Goods production fell 0.8%, a slower decline than its 1.0% drop in the fourth quarter of 1991.

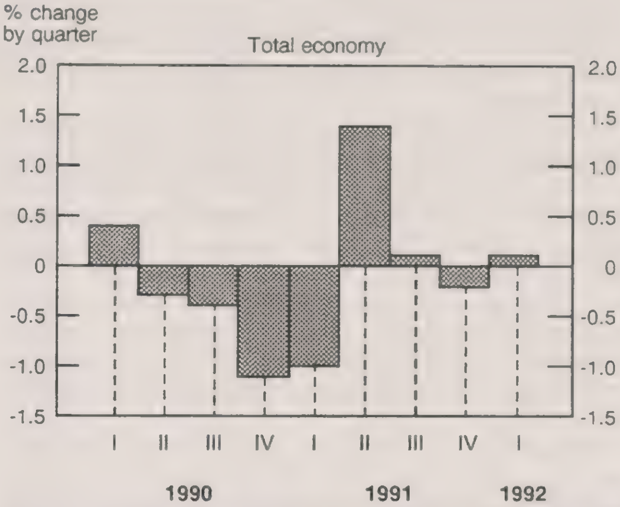
Services-producing Industries

The 0.5% increase in services left output 1.9% higher than a year earlier. Most of the gain was accounted for by trust, other finance, and real estate as activity by investment companies and real estate agents surged. Excluding this industry, services output rose 0.2%. Elsewhere, increases in retail trade, transportation and storage, and communications were partly offset by a decline in community, business, and personal services.

Finance, insurance, and real estate output rose 1.9% to a level 6.1% above that of a year earlier. Trust, other finance and real estate advanced 3.8%,

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices



as the generally strong activity in security and real estate markets evident in 1991 continued into the first quarter of 1992.

Following declines in the two previous quarters, retail trade rose 0.9% to stand 1.9% above its first quarter of 1991 level, when the GST was introduced. Motor vehicle dealers, service station operators, and grocery stores posted the largest gains as nine of 18 store types recorded higher sales. Losses, led by retailers of women's clothing, partly offset these gains.

Transportation and storage output advanced 1.0% following a 1.4% decline in the fourth quarter of 1991. A 6.9% increase in natural gas throughput by pipelines and a 15.8% advance in storage services by grain elevators accounted for most of the gain. Transportation services dropped 0.6% as higher rail and water transport output was offset by declines led by truck transport.

Following a flat fourth quarter, wholesale trade rose 0.4% to a level 9.2% above the first quarter of 1991, when the GST was introduced. Wholesalers of machinery and equipment, grain and lumber posted the largest gains as six of 11 trade categories recorded higher sales. Wholesalers of motor vehicles recorded the largest losses.

Following five consecutive quarterly declines, community, business, and personal services dropped a further 1.1% to its lowest level since the third quarter of 1988. Food and accommodation services, fell 3.4%, accounting for about half of the dollar drop. Declines in personal, health, and business services contributed to the weakness.

Goods-producing Industries

The 0.8% decline in goods production left output 0.3% above its level of a year earlier. Construction and manufacturing recorded the largest dollar drops. Declines in mining, forestry and fishing contributed to the weakness.

Construction dropped 2.1% after a 1.2% decline in the fourth quarter of 1991 and after average growth of 2.1% during the second and third quarters. Following an average 5.5% increase over the three previous quarters, residential construction, led by a decline in the output of singles, dropped 5.8% in the first quarter of 1992. The weakness in non-residential construction evident in 1991 continued into the first quarter of 1992, as declines in work on commercial projects led a 2.6% drop. Engineering construction was unchanged.

Following a decline in the previous quarter, manufacturing output fell 0.6% to a level 0.3% above that of a year earlier. Producers of electrical and electronic equipment, primary metals and non-metallic mineral products accounted for about 58% of the dollar decline. Gains in transportation equipment and wood partly offset the losses.

Manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipment reduced output 4.2%. Declines were widespread with producers of electronic equipment accounting for about 64% of the dollar losses, reducing their output 7.3%.

Following a drop in the previous quarter, primary metal production slumped 4.1%. Manufacturers of iron and steel accounted for about half of the dollar losses, reducing their output 5.2%. Producers of steel pipe and tubes, and smelters and refiners, contributed to the weakness.

Following a 4.2% drop in the fourth quarter, non-metallic mineral production plunged 7.0%. Declines were widespread as reductions in clay, cement, and ready mix reflected the weakness in the construction industry.

After declining 1.2% in the fourth quarter, output of transportation equipment rose 3.4%. Motor vehicle assemblies output rose 5.7% and parts production, led by steering mechanisms, increased 2.3%. Higher output of aircraft and railroad rolling stock contributed to the strength.

Wood production jumped 4.4%. Sawmill operators and veneer and plywood producers accounted for most of the gains as they increased output 5.9% and 8.9%, respectively, in response to improved conditions in international markets early in the quarter.

Elsewhere in manufacturing notable declines in output by metal fabricators (-2.1%) and printers and publishers (-3.5%) were partly offset by a 6.3% increase in the output of beverages.

Mining output decreased 0.4%. A 1.4% increase in the production of crude oil and natural gas was more than offset by widespread declines, led by other metal mines and drilling activity.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The March 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in June.

For information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

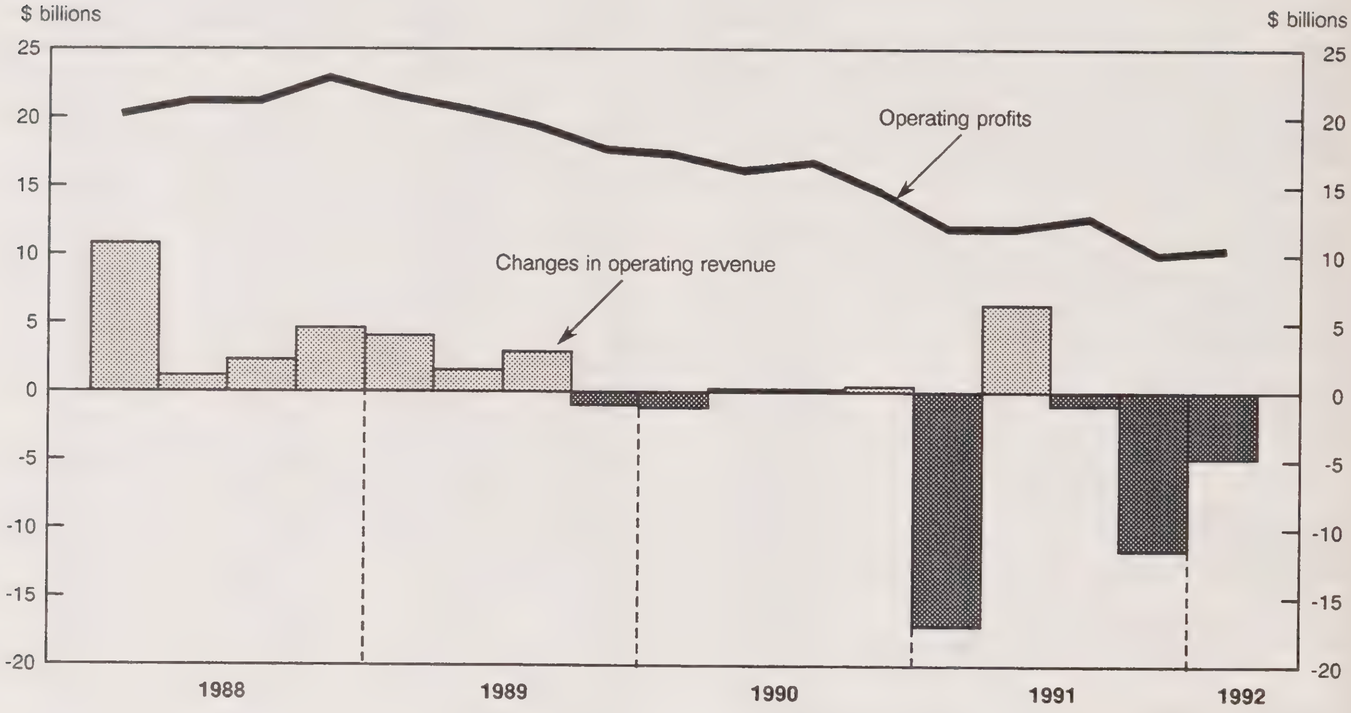
□

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1991		1992		
	March	December	January	February	March
			($ millions)		
Total Economy	**496,373.0**	**501,270.1**	**502,245.8**	**503,170.5**	**504,762.7**
Business Sector:	**405,506.1**	**409,764.7**	**410,796.2**	**411,600.9**	**413,311.9**
Goods:	**164,522.4**	**165,792.4**	**166,051.6**	**166,033.5**	**166,949.3**
Agriculture	11,504.9	11,513.4	11,548.8	11,475.6	11,504.4
Fishing and Trapping	883.6	855.8	824.4	828.0	830.4
Logging Industry	2,518.3	2,507.5	2,565.6	2,547.6	2,415.6
Mining Industries	19,851.9	19,720.0	19,369.2	19,933.2	19,903.2
Manufacturing Industries	83,023.6	83,212.3	83,875.6	83,648.7	84,157.7
Construction Industries	30,623.6	31,568.2	31,408.8	31,098.0	31,615.2
Other Utility Industries	16,116.5	16,415.2	16,459.2	16,502.4	16,522.8
Services:	**240,983.7**	**243,972.3**	**244,744.6**	**245,567.4**	**246,362.6**
Transportation and Storage	21,432.3	21,530.6	21,860.4	21,739.2	21,910.0
Communication Industries	19,055.3	19,527.0	19,543.2	19,574.4	19,713.6
Wholesale Trade	25,331.0	27,190.9	27,223.2	27,168.0	27,416.4
Retail Trade	29,225.4	29,465.5	29,626.8	29,701.2	29,407.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	82,885.8	85,801.7	86,222.4	87,312.0	87,693.6
Community, Business and Personal Services	63,053.9	60,456.6	60,268.6	60,072.6	60,221.8
Non-business Sector:	**90,866.9**	**91,505.4**	**91,449.6**	**91,569.6**	**91,450.8**
Goods:	**948.2**	**911.0**	**904.8**	**910.8**	**902.4**
Services:	**89,918.7**	**90,594.4**	**90,544.8**	**90,658.8**	**90,548.4**
Government Service Industry	33,456.9	33,994.6	34,128.0	34,172.4	34,045.2
Community and Personal Services	53,094.9	53,415.3	53,271.6	53,300.4	53,342.4
Other Services	3,366.9	3,184.5	3,145.2	3,186.0	3,160.8
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	165,470.6	166,703.4	166,956.4	166,944.3	167,851.7
Services-producing Industries	330,902.4	334,566.7	335,289.4	336,226.2	336,911.0
Industrial Production	119,940.2	120,258.5	120,608.8	120,995.1	121,486.1
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,939.1	39,222.9	39,718.6	39,619.6	39,525.0
Durable Manufacturing	43,084.5	43,989.4	44,157.0	44,029.1	44,632.7

■

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises
Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Operating Revenue (seasonally adjusted)



Financial Statistics for Enterprises

First Quarter 1992

Profits Summary

(seasonally adjusted)

In the first quarter of 1992, operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises increased 5% to $10.4 billion. This followed a 21% decline in operating profits in the fourth quarter of 1991, a 6% increase in the third quarter, a 0.5% increase in the second quarter and a 19% decline in the first quarter of 1991. Profits remained in the first quarter of 1992 less than half of the $22.9 billion recorded in the fourth quarter of 1988.

Operating profits of the non-financial industries rose $1.5 billion to $7.7 billion in the first quarter of 1992. Profits were up in 14 of the 22 industries, with the largest increases recorded in transportation services, electronic equipment and computer services, and chemicals and textiles.

Operating profits of the financial industries were significantly reduced in the first quarter of 1992, falling to $2.7 billion from $3.7 billion. The chartered banks' operating profits fell to $0.9 billion in the first quarter from $2.1 billion in the previous quarter.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *A new statistical series on the statement of changes in financial position starts with this quarter's release.*

Industry Highlights

(seasonally adjusted)

Non-financial Industries

Transportation Services

Operating profits rebounded to $445 million in the first quarter of 1992 from $79 million in the fourth quarter; profits were virtually unchanged from the average recorded over the first three quarters of 1991. In the final quarter of 1991, operating profits were reduced by high operating costs associated with the restructuring of operations.

Electronic Equipment and Computer Services

Operating profits recovered to $406 million from last quarter's low of $49 million. The first quarter results compare favourably with the $227 million average quarterly profits in the first three quarters of 1991.

Wood and Paper

Operating losses in the first quarter of 1992 were $306 million compared to losses of $655 million in the final quarter of 1991. Profits had been tumbling consistently over the past four years since peaking at $1.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 1987. Excess newsprint capacity and depressed paper product prices have been cited as major factors for the operating losses. However, lumber prices recovered somewhat in the quarter and helped reduce industry losses.

Chemicals, Chemical Products and Textiles

Operating profits in the first quarter rose to $801 million from $457 million the previous quarter. The current results are just under the $866 million average profits registered over the first three 1991 quarters. Quarterly profits averaged $1.2 billion in 1989.

Financial Industries

Chartered Banks: Booked in Canada operating profits decreased 57% to $895 million in the first quarter of 1992. Lower interest rates and higher loan loss provisions accounted for the decrease in operating profits. Throughout the 1988-1991 period, operating profits averaged $1.2 billion.

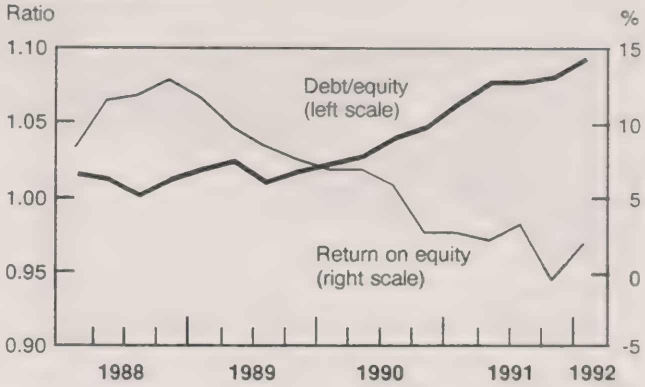
Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits increased $79 million in the first quarter to $393 million, following an increase of $122 million in the previous quarter. Profits ranged between $192 million and $412 million throughout 1991.

Trust Companies: Operating losses fell to $19 million in the first quarter of 1992 from $207 million in the fourth quarter of 1991. The decrease was mostly attributable to lower loan loss provisions. Profits had fallen for the three previous quarters.

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

This statement shows the applications of cash generated during the quarter and the sources of that cash. Among the three major applications of cash, a 20% decline in cash was used to pay dividends, a smaller decline in cash was applied to fixed assets and a large decline in cash was used for investments. Among the investment applications, all three components declined.

Financial and non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios



Operations generated $11 billion less cash in the first quarter of 1992 than in the fourth quarter of 1991. Cash from financing activities also decreased significantly. Deposits generated a smaller amount of cash in the first quarter of 1992 than in the previous quarter for banks and other deposit-accepting institutions. Otherwise, there was a general increase in financing activities in the first quarter.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity: The rate of return on shareholders' equity, a measure of profitability, recovered to 1.8% from -0.8% in the fourth quarter of 1991. This ratio averaged 2.5% in the earlier 1991 quarters and recently peaked at 13% in 1988.

Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator rose to 1.09 from 1.08 in the fourth quarter of 1991, unchanged from the third and second quarters of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3860-3869, 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1992

	1st Quarter 1992	4th Quarter 1991	3rd Quarter 1991	2nd Quarter 1991
		($ billions)		
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	83.4	83.4	79.2	78.6
Accounts Receivable	122.5	127.9	134.1	133.5
Inventories	125.4	126.2	129.3	131.1
Investments	416.1	413.8	408.4	400.0
Loans	621.1	617.9	605.8	600.3
Capital Assets	443.2	443.7	451.1	449.2
All Other Assets	156.6	147.1	148.7	146.0
Total Assets	**1,968.3**	**1,960.0**	**1,956.6**	**1,938.7**
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	584.5	580.3	569.7	569.2
Accounts Payable	166.2	168.4	167.5	162.6
Borrowing	465.9	463.6	468.1	465.5
All Other Liabilities	325.3	318.7	316.5	309.0
Total Liabilities	**1,541.9**	**1,531.0**	**1,521.8**	**1,506.3**
Share Capital	220.9	219.7	213.4	210.1
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	205.5	209.3	221.4	222.3
Total Equity	**426.4**	**429.0**	**434.8**	**432.4**
Statement of Changes in Financial Position				
Cash from Operating Activities	13.1	24.0	..	..
Cash from Financing Activities	7.2	10.6	..	..
Cash Applied to Investment Activities	4.0	12.2	..	..
Cash Applied to Fixed Assets	9.2	10.0	..	..
Cash Applied to Dividends	5.7	7.0	..	..
		Seasonally Adjusted Income Statement		
Operating Revenue	262.0	266.8	278.3	279.3
Operating Profit	10.4	9.9	12.6	11.8
Profit before extraordinary gains	1.9	-0.8	3.3	2.1
Net Profit	**1.9**	**-1.0**	**3.3**	**2.0**

.. Not available.

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International Travel Account

First Quarter 1992
(Preliminary Estimates)

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight trends, show that international travel transactions produced a seasonally adjusted deficit of $2.0 billion, in current dollars, during the first quarter of 1992. The improvement in the balance compared to the fourth quarter of 1991 reflected lower Canadian foreign expenditures (- 3.1%) and higher receipts from non-residents (+ 6.7%).

Highlights

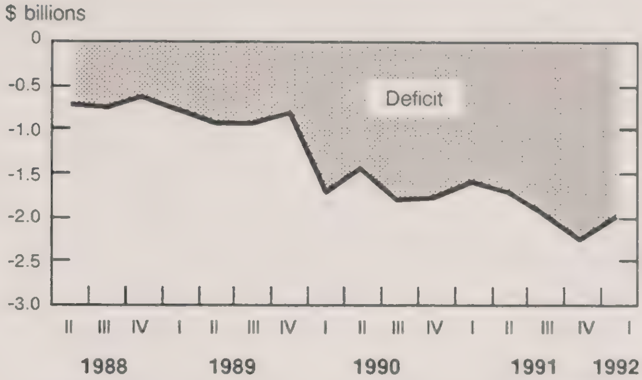
- Compared with the preceding quarter, receipts from the United States increased 4.9% to $1.2 billion, while receipts from all other countries increased 9.1% to $864 million.

- Total payments decreased as expenditures in the United States by Canadian residents dropped 6.5% from the previous quarter to $2.8 billion. This decrease outweighed the 5.5% increase in payments to all other countries, which rose to $1.3 billion.

Unadjusted Data

- Canada's international travel account, in current dollars, showed a record $3.4 billion deficit during the first quarter of 1992. The travel balance deteriorated with the United States, registering the largest deficit ever (-$2.5 billion). Meanwhile, the travel balance with all other countries also deteriorated compared to the same quarter of 1991, reaching -$911 million.

Travel Account Balance
(seasonally adjusted)



The January-March 1992 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Receipts and Payments

	1991p					1992p
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I
	Seasonally Adjusted* (millions of $)					
United States						
Receipts	1,114	1,159	1,134	1,112	4,519	1,167
Payments	2,462	2,593	2,784	2,965	10,804	2,771
Balance	-1,348	-1,434	-1,650	-1,853	-6,285	-1,604
All other countries						
Receipts	873	808	810	792	3,283	864
Payments	1,144	1,094	1,120	1,202	4,561	1,268
Balance	-271	-286	-310	-410	-1,278	-404
Total, all countries						
Receipts	1,987	1,967	1,944	1,904	7,802	2,032
Payments	3,606	3,687	3,904	4,167	15,365	4,039
Balance	-1,619	-1,720	-1,961	-2,263	-7,563	-2,008

	1991p					1992p
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I
	Unadjusted					
United States						
Receipts	554	1,190	2,071	704	4,519	578
Payments	2,746	2,822	2,801	2,435	10,804	3,054
Balance	-2,192	-1,632	-730	-1,731	-6,285	-2,476
All other countries						
Receipts	468	879	1,440	496	3,283	474
Payments	1,250	1,014	1,267	1,030	4,561	1,385
Balance	-782	-135	173	-534	-1,278	-911
Total, all countries						
Receipts	1,022	2,069	3,511	1,200	7,802	1,052
Payments	3,996	3,836	4,068	3,465	15,365	4,439
Balance	-2,974	-1,767	-557	-2,265	-7,563	-3,387

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

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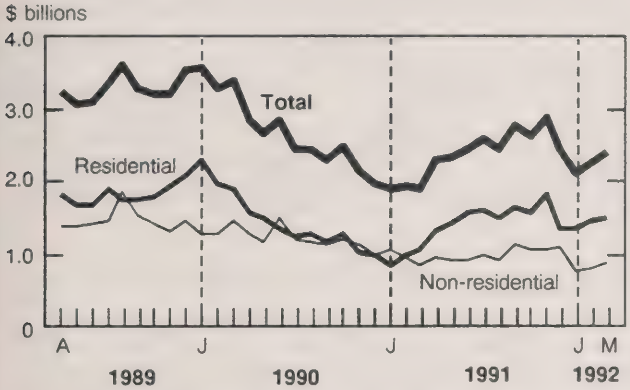
Building Permits
(seasonally adjusted data)
March 1992

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada increased 6.1% in March to $2,382 million, up from $2,245 million in February. Both the residential and non-residential construction sectors showed increases in the value of building permits.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

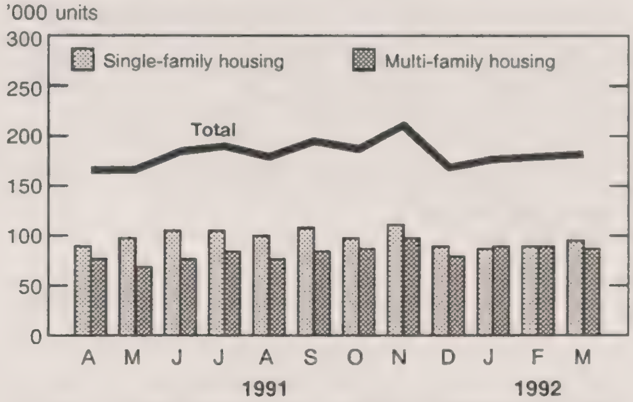


Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits increased 3.6% in March to $1,498 million, up from $1,446 million in February. This was the third consecutive increase in the value of residential permits since December 1991.
- The value of building permits was up 7.1% in the single-family dwelling sector to $1,015 million, but it fell 3.0% in the multi-family dwelling sector to $483 million.
- Ontario (+7.2%) and British Columbia (+9.1%) were the only regions to report increases in the value of residential building permits in March.
- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in March was up by only 0.9% to 180,000 units at an annual rate. The number of single-dwelling units increased 4.1% to 93,000 units, but the number of multiple-dwelling units declined 2.4% to 87,000 units.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for April 1992

- The advance estimate for April indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada declined to $1,286 million, down 13.4% from the revised value[1] for March ($1,484 million).
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in April declined 15.5% to 150,000 units at annual rates, down from the revised 178,000 units reported in March.

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[1] *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for April results in a revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months, including March.*

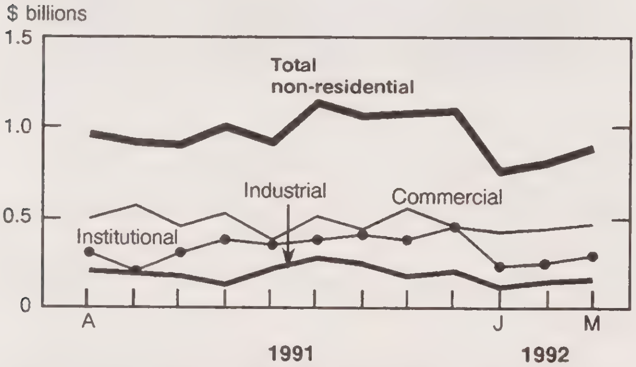
Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits increased 10.6% in March to $884 million, up from $799 million in February. This was the largest increase reported in the value of non-residential projects since September 1991.

- For the second consecutive month, all three components of the non-residential sector recorded increases in the value of building permits. The value of building permits in the institutional sector was up 24.5% to $284 million due to increased activities in Ontario and British Columbia. However, both the commercial (+5.4% to $456 million) and industrial (+4.0% to $144 million) sectors recorded smaller increases in the value of building permits.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

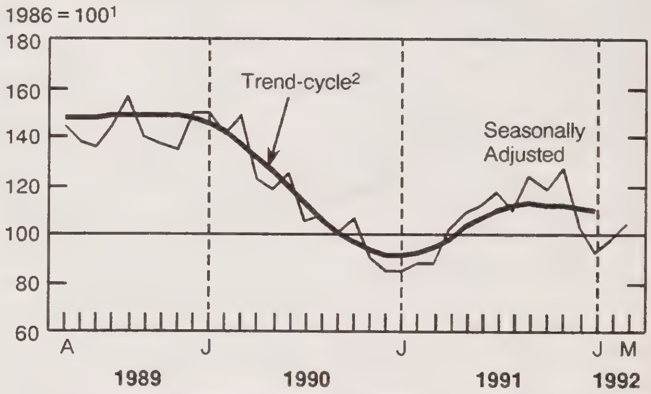
- All regions, with the exception of Quebec (-13.8%), reported increases of at least 11.9% in the value of non-residential building permits in March.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) continued to fall in January 1992, declining 1.1% to 108.6.

- The non-residential trend index declined in January to its lowest level since March 1986 (-1.9% to 95.8). The residential trend index also declined in January (-0.7% to 118.0).

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The March 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the third week of June.

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

April 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.7 million cubic metres in April 1992, a 1.3% increase from March 1992.
- This increase was attributable to higher sales of diesel fuel oil (1.3%), heavy fuel oil (0.5%) and "all other refined products" (5.9%). Sales of light fuel oil (-0.7%) and motor gasoline (-0.2%) decreased.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 2.6% from April 1991, to 6.3 million cubic metres. Of the four main products, motor gasoline (-3.5%) and heavy fuel oil (-1.5%) decreased, but light fuel oil (5.1%) and diesel fuel oil (1.8%) increased.
- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first four months of 1992 amounted to 25.8 million cubic metres, up 4.0% from the corresponding period in 1991. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales increased 19.6%, light fuel oil 8.6%, motor gasoline 2.9% and diesel fuel oil 0.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The April 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	January 1992[r]	February 1992[r]	March 1992[r]	April 1992[p]	April 1992/ March 1992
	Seasonally Adjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 863.7**	**6 696.9**	**6 577.0**	**6 664.4**	**1.3**
Motor Gasoline	2 806.5	2 793.3	2 761.0	2 754.7	-0.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 296.0	1 300.4	1 301.2	1 318.2	1.3
Light Fuel Oil	518.5	510.6	537.6	534.0	-0.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	851.3	669.3	675.4	678.5	0.5
All Other Refined Products	1 391.4	1 423.3	1 301.8	1 379.0	5.9
			Total		
	April 1991	April 1992 [p]	January-April 1991	January-April 1992[p]	Cumulative 1992/1991
	Unadjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 415.6**	**6 251.2**	**24 851.5**	**25 844.5**	**4.0**
Motor Gasoline	2 729.3	2 633.1	9 989.3	10 281.1	2.9
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 183.7	1 205.2	4 538.6	4 557.7	0.4
Light Fuel Oil	514.0	540.0	2 943.1	3 196.9	8.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	709.2	698.6	2 614.8	3 127.4	19.6
All Other Refined Products	1 279.4	1 174.3	4 765.7	4 681.4	-1.8

[p] *Preliminary.*
[r] *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

April 1992

Production of process cheese in April 1992 totalled 6 128 442 kilograms, a decrease of 9.7% from the revised March 1992 figure but an increase of 2.1% from the revised April 1991 figure. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 22 968 267ʳ (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1991 amount of 25 948 470ʳ kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during April 1992 was 468 791 kilograms, a 21.5% increase from March 1992 and a 38.9% increase from April 1991. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 579 153 kilograms, compared to the 1 578 302 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The April 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs

April 1992

April 1992 average prices for selected farm inputs are now available on CANSIM by geographic regions as follows:

CANSIM Matrix	Geographic Region
550	Newfoundland
551	Prince Edward Island
552	Nova Scotia
553	New Brunswick
554	Quebec – East
555	Quebec – South
556	Quebec – Westcentral
557	Quebec – Eastcentral
558	Quebec – West
559	Ontario – South
560	Ontario – North
561	Ontario – Central
562	Ontario – East
563	Ontario – West
564	Manitoba – Southwest
565	Manitoba – Northwest
566	Manitoba – Central
567	Manitoba – East
568	Saskatchewan – Southeast
569	Saskatchewan – Southwest
570	Saskatchewan – Westcentral
571	Saskatchewan – Eastcentral
572	Saskatchewan – North
573	Alberta – Southeast
574	Alberta – Southcentral
575	Alberta – Southwest
576	Alberta – Eastcentral
577	Alberta – Westcentral
578	Alberta – Northeast
579	Alberta – Northwest
580	British Columbia – West
581	British Columbia – East
582	British Columbia – North

For further information, contact Vaclav Krabicka (613-951-3342), Prices Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

March 1992

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in March 1992 increased to 45 317 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 2.4% from the corresponding month a year earlier. Exports increased 21.7% to 1 763 GWh, while imports increased from 532 GWh to 839 GWh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 141 373 GWh, up 3.7% over the figure of the previous year. Exports, at 6 368 GWh, were up 62.8% and imports, at 2 091 GWh, were up 12.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The March 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $10/$100) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Characteristics of International Travellers

1990 and 1991 (Quarterly and Annual)

Preliminary data on the characteristics (age groups, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians travelling abroad are now available.

Preliminary data on the characteristics of residents of the United States and other countries who visited Canada during 1990 and 1991 are also now available.

For further information, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Production, May 1992.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86;
Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

The Sugar Situation, April 1992.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended March 31, 1992.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32;
Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, April 1992.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps, April 1992.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, February 1992.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Gas Utilities, January 1992.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Energy Statistics Handbook, May 1992.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360;
Other Countries: US$420).

Leisure and Personal Services, 1987-89.
Catalogue number 63-233
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36;
Other Countries: US$42).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: JUNE 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
3	Help-wanted Index	May 1992
3	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 1992
4	Census of Agriculture	1991
5	Labour Force Survey	May 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	April 1992
9	Farm Product Price Index	April 1992
10	New Housing Price Index	April 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	April 1992
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	April 1992
16	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	May 1992
16	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1992
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 1992
17	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	First Quarter 1992
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	April 1992
18	Sales of Natural Gas	April 1992
19	The Consumer Price Index	May 1992
22	Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	First Quarter 1992
22	Financial Flow Accounts	First Quarter 1992
22	Canadian Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1992
23	Retail Trade	April 1992
23	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1992
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	April 1992
24	Wholesale Trade	April 1992
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	April 1992
26	Industrial Product Price Index	May 1992
26	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1992
26	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	May 1992
29-July 3	Estimates of Labour Income	March 1992
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1992
30	Building Permits	April 1992
30	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 4 – Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	
30	Major Release Dates	July 1992

The July 1992 release schedule will be published on June 30, 1992. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 1, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: May 1992

1991 Census of Agriculture: First Release

On Thursday, June 4, one year after Census day, *The Daily* will release an issue dedicated to data derived from the 1991 Census of Agriculture.

One publication will accompany the release of these data. *Census Overview of Canadian Agriculture*: 1971-1991 (93-348, $49) compares data from the Censuses of Agriculture from 1971 to 1991 at the Canada and provincial levels. One set of tables provides basic counts, totals and percentage changes for a large number of variables. A second set of tables presents distribution size classes for selected crop, livestock, receipts and farm type variables.

The 1991 Census of Agriculture data at the sub-provincial level will be published in July. Data from the Agriculture-2A Population Linkage Database (number, age, sex, marital status, and mother tongue of farm operators and the farm population) will be released on October 26 in another special issue of *The Daily*.

For further information, please contact Lynda Kemp (613-951-8711), Agriculture Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Real Gross Domestic Product per Person-hour and Unit Labour Cost

Aggregate Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost
1991

Preliminary labour productivity estimates for the business sector increased 1.5% in 1991, compared to a small 0.1% increase in 1990. This increase in productivity suggests that employers trimmed employment and hours-worked to reflect the slowdown in demand that was initially felt in 1989. This was the first time since 1947 (when these statistics were fist compiled) that real GDP has declined for two consecutive years.

This productivity gain contributed directly to slower growth in unit labour costs, since the increase in compensation per person-hour hardly changed between 1990 and 1991. Unit labour cost increased 3.5% in 1991, compared with 5.0% in 1990.

Note to Users

Unlike the last release of labour productivity statistics, today's release does not include a comparison with productivity figures in the United States because they are conducting a major review of data, concepts and methods. Preliminary results indicate a significant reduction in the productivity gap that was reported in the past between the two countries.

During the current business cycle (1982-1991), the average annual increase in labour productivity was 1.6%. This was similar to the 1.5% average rate observed during the 1975-1982 cycle, but much lower than the 3.3% average observed from 1961 to 1975.

It is also interesting to compare the business sector's performance during the most recent recession with the situation in 1982. After increasing 4.3% in 1981, real GDP fell 5.6% in 1982; this drop in a relatively short period was accompanied by a productivity decline in 1982 as well as a small increase in unit labour cost. By contrast, the current slowdown has been much more gradual. GDP growth began to slacken in 1989 before falling 0.6% in 1990 and 2.2% in 1991. Since businesses had more time to adjust their operating costs during the most recent recession, they were able to maintain positive productivity growth throughout the period, thus creating conditions for deceleration of unit labour costs in 1990 and 1991.

Preliminary estimates for Canadian manufacturers show that productivity increased 0.8% in 1991, less than the 1990 figure (1.3%) but greater than the 1988 (0.5%) and 1989 (0.1%) figures. This gain in productivity was realized in the context of the sharp declines in demand within the Canadian manufacturing sector over two consecutive years. In contrast to the 1975 and 1982 recessions, when Canadian manufacturers were unable to adjust in the short-term, estimates for the most recent recession indicate that manufacturers promptly adjusted employment and hours-worked to reflect the decline in demand. This conclusion is corroborated by the relative stability since 1988 of the inventory-to-shipments ratio, which peaked at 2.14 in 1981 but was at 1.50, 1.53, and 1.45 in 1989, 1990, and 1991, respectively.

Following significant gains in 1988 and 1989, the increase in hourly compensation in the manufacturing sector slowed from 6.1% in 1990 to 5.4% in 1991. This deceleration combined with a gain in productivity growth to yield a slight decrease in the unit labour cost, down from 4.7% in 1989-1990 to 4.6% in 1990-91.

From an historical perspective, the 2.3% average annual increase in manufacturing productivity during the current business cycle (1982-1991) has been higher than the 1.5% average of the previous cycle (1975-1982) but considerably lower than the 3.7% productivity growth observed over the 1961-1975 period. Since the beginning of the current cycle, manufacturing productivity has been substantially higher than the average productivity growth of 1.6% in the business sector.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916 to 7938.

These figures and related information will be available in the forthcoming issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204, $60).

For further information on this release, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687) or Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654), Input-Output Division, (FAX: 613-951-0489). □

Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost – Canada

1946-1991

	Real GDP	Person-hours worked[1]	Compensation per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person	Unit labour cost
Business Sector			Indexes (1986 = 100)			
1982	82.6	90.9	83.5	90.9	90.4	91.8
1983	85.5	90.4	87.5	94.6	93.7	92.5
1984	91.5	93.4	92.0	98.0	97.7	93.9
1985	96.6	98.1	95.4	98.5	98.5	96.9
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	105.0	104.0	105.7	101.0	101.7	104.7
1988	110.4	108.2	112.4	102.1	103.0	110.2
1989	113.1	110.1	119.6	102.7	102.7	116.4
1990	112.5	109.3	125.8	102.9	102.4	122.3
1991	110.0	105.4	132.1	104.4	102.7	126.6
			Annual rate of change (%)			
1946-1991	4.2	1.2	7.9	3.0	2.4	4.8
1961-1991	4.1	1.6	7.9	2.4	1.8	5.4
1961-1975	5.3	1.9	8.5	3.3	2.6	5.0
1975-1982	2.5	1.0	10.4	1.5	0.7	8.8
1982-1991	3.2	1.7	5.2	1.6	1.4	3.6
1985-1991	2.2	1.2	5.6	1.0	0.7	4.5
1985-1986	3.5	1.9	4.8	1.6	1.5	3.2
1986-1987	5.0	4.0	5.7	1.0	1.7	4.7
1987-1988	5.2	4.0	6.4	1.1	1.3	5.2
1988-1989	2.4	1.8	6.3	0.6	-0.2	5.7
1989-1990	-0.6	-0.7	5.2	0.1	-0.3	5.0
1990-1991	-2.2	-3.6	5.0	1.5	0.3	3.5
Manufacturing Industries			Indexes (1986 = 100)			
1982	78.2	92.2	82.4	84.8	82.9	97.1
1983	83.2	91.5	87.4	91.0	90.1	96.1
1984	94.0	95.2	91.5	98.7	98.7	92.8
1985	99.3	97.7	96.3	101.6	101.7	94.8
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.8	103.9	103.0	100.9	101.7	102.0
1988	110.3	108.7	107.5	101.5	102.5	106.0
1989	110.6	108.8	113.7	101.6	101.5	111.9
1990	104.7	101.6	120.6	103.0	101.6	117.1
1991	97.9	94.3	127.1	103.8	102.3	122.5
			Annual rate of change (%)			
1946-1991	3.8	0.7	7.6	3.1	2.8	4.3
1961-1991	3.4	0.6	7.7	2.7	2.6	4.8
1961-1975	5.4	1.7	7.6	3.7	3.5	3.8
1975-1982	0.6	-0.9	11.3	1.5	1.1	9.7
1982-1991	2.5	0.3	4.9	2.3	2.4	2.6
1985-1991	-0.2	-0.6	4.7	0.4	0.1	4.4
1985-1986	0.7	2.3	3.9	-1.6	-1.6	5.5
1986-1987	4.8	3.9	3.0	0.9	1.7	2.0
1987-1988	5.2	4.6	4.4	0.5	0.8	3.8
1988-1989	0.3	0.1	5.8	0.1	-1.0	5.6
1989-1990	-5.3	-6.6	6.1	1.3	0.1	4.7
1990-1991	-6.5	-7.2	5.4	0.8	0.7	4.6

1 *In general, hours worked is less than hours paid. Therefore, compensation per person-hour worked is greater than compensation per person-hour paid.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Asphalt Roofing
April 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 437 929 metric bundles in April 1992, an increase of 7.9% from the 4 111 473[r] (revised) metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to April 1992 shipments were 10 490 418[r] metric bundles, up 28.7% from 8 152 823[r] metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The April 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board
April 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 259 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis shipped) in April 1992, a 34.0% decrease compared to 3 423 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in April 1991.

For January to April 1992, year-to-date shipments amounted to 9 028 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 9 942 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a 9.2% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The April 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products
April 1992

Manufacturers shipped 18 143 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in April 1992, up 18.0% from the 15 376 thousand square metres shipped in April 1991 and up 6.3% from the 17 067 thousand square metres shipped in March 1992.

Year-to-date shipments were 68 105 thousand square metres, a 21.4% increase from the January to April 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The April 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Greenhouse Industry
1990 and 1991

Final 1990 and preliminary 1991 data for the greenhouse industry in Canada are now available. Information is available on the market structure, the state of demand and on production factors such as area under glass and plastic, gross yearly payroll and total investment in the industry.

Data on production of ornamentals and greenhouse vegetables are also available. The vegetable data (production and farm value) are available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1058.

The 1990-91 issue of *Greenhouse Industry* (22-202, $26) will be available in July.

For further information, contact Ron Brzezinski (613-951-3866), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin: International and Domestic Preliminary Shipping Statistics, January to June 1991. **Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey**, Fourth Quarter 1991. Vol. 8, No. 3.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, March 1992.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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May 1992

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Agriculture Production Account	1991	May 28, 1992
Air Carrier Operations in Canada	July-September 1991	May 27, 1992
Apartment Construction Price Index	First Quarter 1992	May 8, 1992
Apparent Per Capita Disappearance of Poultry Meats	1991	May 4, 1992
Averages Prices of Selected Farm Inputs	April 1992	May 29, 1992
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	February 1992	May 19, 1992
Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector	December 31, 1991	May 28, 1992
Building Permits	March 1992	May 29, 1992
Business Services	1987-89	May 14, 1992
CALURA – Note on the Corporations Publication	May 21, 1992	
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	March 1992	May 25, 1992
Canada's Women: A Profile of Their Labour Market Experience	1988	May 1, 1992
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	First Quarter 1992	May 14, 1992
	March 1992	May 11, 1992
Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1992	May 4, 1992
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Consumer Price Index	April 1992	May 21, 1992
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Department Store Sales and Stocks	March 1992	May 26, 1992
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	March 1992	May 14, 1992
Direct Program Payments in Agriculture	1991	May 28, 1992
Domestic and International Shipping	Third Quarter 1991	May 27, 1992
Electric Lamps	April 1992	May 26, 1992
Electric Power Selling Price Indexes	January-April 1992	May 27, 1992
Electric Power Statistics	March 1992	May 29, 1992
Electric Storage Batteries	March 1992	May 11, 1992
Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1992	May 26, 1992
Energy Statistics Handbook	May 1992	May 29, 1992
Energy Supply and Demand in Canada	Third Quarter 1991	May 6, 1992
Estimates of Labour Income	February 1992	May 7, 1992
Export and Import Price Indexes	March 1992	May 20, 1992
Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes	First Quarter 1992	May 27, 1992
Farm Business Cash Flow Summary	1981-1991	May 28, 1992
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Farm Product Price Index	March 1992	May 8, 1992
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Help-wanted Index	April 1992	May 6, 1992
Income After Tax, Distribution by Size in Canada	1990	May 12, 1992

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Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	March 1992	May 1, 1992
Industrial Product Price Index	April 1992	May 27, 1992
International Travel Account	First Quarter 1992	May 29, 1992
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Local Government Long-term Debt	April 1992	May 25, 1992
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Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	April 1992	May 22, 1992
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National Balance Sheet Accounts	1991 (Preliminary)	May 1, 1992
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Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1992	May 5, 1992

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	Nine-day Period Ending April 30, 1992	May 15, 1992
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Soft Drinks	April 1992	May 19, 1992
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	March 1992	May 8, 1992
Standard Geographical Classification	1991	May 13, 1992
Steel Pipe and Tubing	March 1992	May 8, 1992
Steel Primary Forms	March 1992	May 11, 1992
	Week Ending May 2, 1992	May 7, 1992
	Week Ending May 9, 1992	May 14, 1992
	Week Ending May 16, 1992	May 22, 1992
	Week Ending May 23, 1992	May 28, 1992
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	March 1992	May 4, 1992
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	May 1, 1992	May 27, 1992
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	May 1, 1992	May 19, 1992
Sugar Sales	April 1992	May 8, 1992
Survey on Ageing and Independence	1991	May 7, 1992
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa	March 1992	May 22, 1992
Telephone Statistics	March 1992	May 19, 1992
Tobacco Products	April 1992	May 15, 1992
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1992	May 15, 1992
Trusteed Pension Funds	Fourth Quarter 1991	May 27, 1992
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1992	May 27, 1992
Wholesale Trade	March 1992	May 22, 1992
Wool Production and Supply	1991	May 28, 1992

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

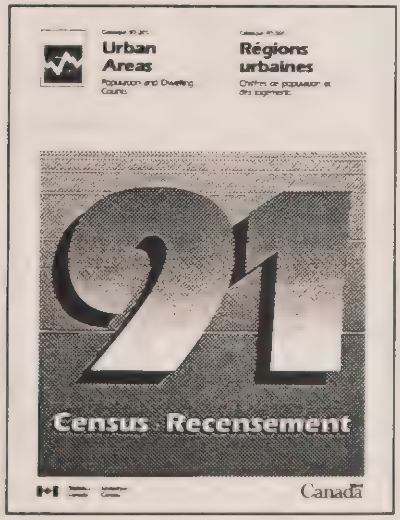
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 2, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS



Population and Dwelling Counts

1991 Census

The Population and Dwelling Count series provides the final, unrounded counts for all of Canada. Each publication in the series deals with a different geographic area.

Federal Electoral Districts (93-302, $30) presents 1991 population and dwelling counts for federal electoral districts (FED) and population counts for the census subdivision components of each FED. A map of federal electoral district boundaries is provided.

Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations (93-303, $30) provides 1986 and 1991 population counts for census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Information on the components (census subdivisions, urbanized core, urban and rural fringes) of these two geographical areas is also included.

Urban Areas (93-305, $35) presents 1986 and 1991 population and dwelling counts for all urban areas in Canada. The 1991 population counts for urban and rural areas within census divisions and census subdivisions are included in this publication.

Federal Electoral Districts (93-302, $30), *Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations* (93-303, $30) and *Urban Areas* (93-305, $35) are now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASE

Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for May 1992, of merchandise exports and imports for April 1992, and of Gross Domestic Product for March 1992.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for May was forecast at 1.7%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.5% and 1.9%, respectively. The mean forecast for April matched the actual value of 1.7%

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for May was 11.0% (minimum 10.8%, maximum 11.2%). For April, the mean forecast also matched the outcome of 11.0%.

April merchandise exports were forecast to be $12.8 billion, with a minimum and maximum of $12.0 billion and $13.5 billion, respectively. For March, the mean forecast underestimated the outcome by $0.5 billion. The forecast of imports for the same period was $11.8 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $11.0 billion and $12.5 billion, respectively. In March, the mean forecast was overestimated by $0.6 billion.

Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.1% between February and March 1992, with minimum and maximum changes of -0.2% and 0.3%. On May 29, Statistics Canada announced that the actual change in GDP for March was 0.3%.

For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

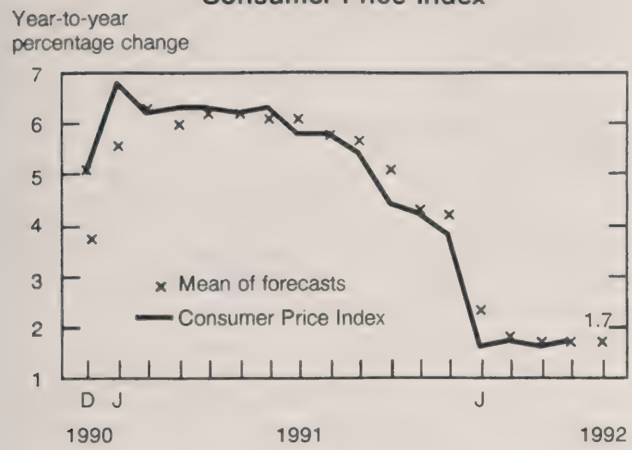
Note to Users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 24 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. The experience to date suggests that the results of this survey are found useful by the public at large.

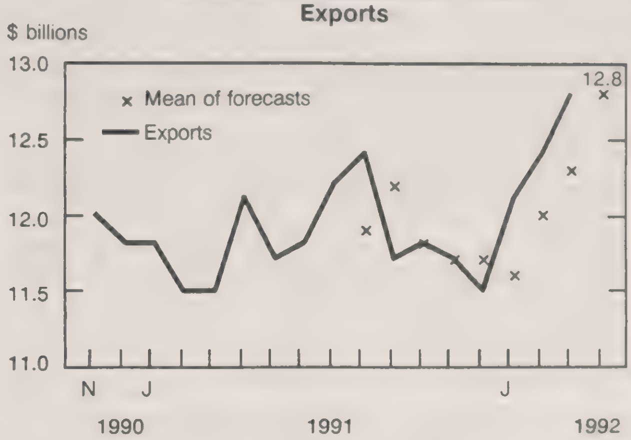
This month, participants were asked for their monthly forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, merchandise exports and imports, and the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

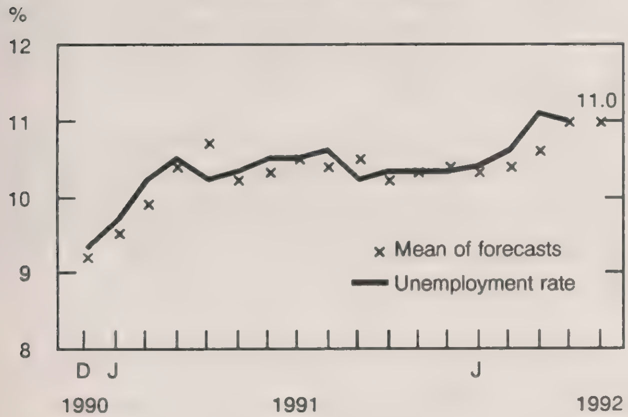
Consumer Price Index



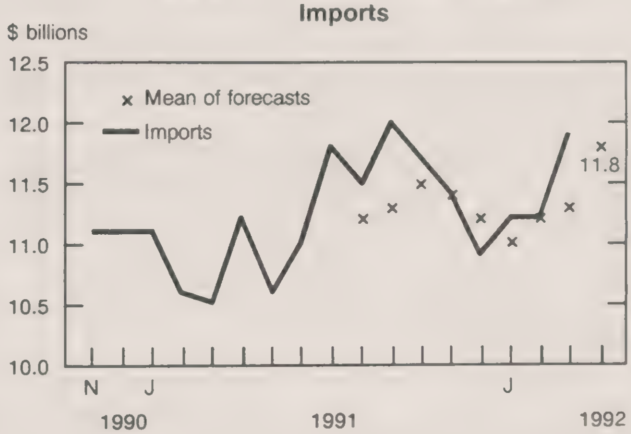
Canadian International Trade Exports



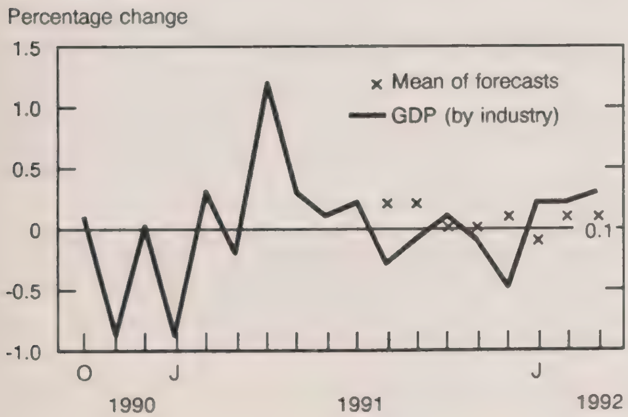
Unemployment Rate



Canadian International Trade Imports



Gross Domestic Product (by Industry)



■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Vending Machine Operators

1990

- Vending machine operators in Canada reported sales of $479.6 million in 1990, an 8.7% increase from $441.3 million in 1989.
- The two largest commodities, coffee and cigarettes, reported sales increases. Coffee machine sales were up 6.8% to $137.2 million and represented 28.6% of total vending machine revenue. Sales through cigarette vending machines increased 0.7% to $91.2 million, accounting for 19% of total revenue.
- Business offices and industrial plants continued to be the most popular locations for vending machines.
- The number of machines in operation decreased slightly to 212,764 machines in 1990 from 213,077 in 1989.
- In 1990, a total of 739 businesses were classified as vending machine operators, an increase of 106 firms (16.7%) from 1989.

The 1990 issue of *Vending Machine Operators* (63-213, $22) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Diane Lake, Retail Trade Section, Industry Division (613-951-9824). ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

March 1992

Canadian production of coal totalled 6 308 kilotonnes in March 1992, up 1.0% from the corresponding month a year earlier. The year-to-date production figure in March was 18 982 kilotonnes, up 5.0% from the previous year's figure.

Exports in March fell 9.2% from March 1991 to 2 599 kilotonnes, while imports decreased 44.2% to 49 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year showed exports of 8 119 kilotonnes, 2.8% below the previous year's level.

Coke production increased to 307 kilotonnes in March 1992, a difference of 1.4% from March 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The March 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial Economic Accounts, Preliminary Estimates 1991.
Catalogue number 13-213P
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, April 1992.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, March 1992.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 36-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Construction in Canada, 1990-1992.
Catalogue number 64-201
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Federal Electoral Districts: Population and Dwelling Counts, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-302
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: Population and Dwelling Counts, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-303
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Urban Areas: Population and Dwelling Counts, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-305
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

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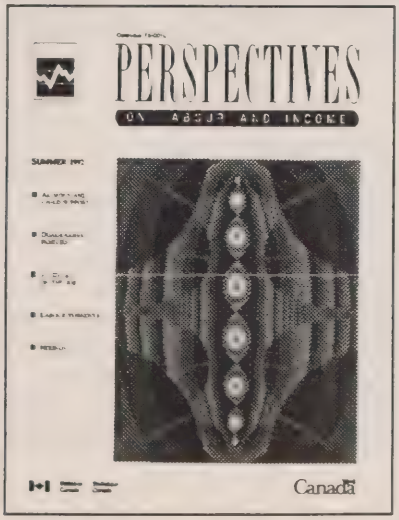
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 3, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Perspectives on Labour and Income

Summer 1992

The Summer 1992 edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income topics, released today, features articles on alimony and child support payments (see page 10 of today's *Daily*), the changing profile of dual-earner families, studying on the job, and two studies on labour turnover – one, an overview and the other, a look at hirings.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* uses results from many data sources to examine and offer insights on emerging issues. Articles review recent labour market developments as well as current income issues.

The Summer 1992 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

To obtain further information on this release, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing
March 1992

Seasonally Adjusted

Led by the electrical and electronic products and the chemical industries, shipments increased 0.9% in March, the second consecutive monthly increase. Shipments for all manufacturing excluding the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries increased 1.4% in March following a small increase in February and declines in December 1991 and January 1992. The motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries decreased in March 1992 reflecting a number of temporary shutdowns and continuing the pattern of alternating increases and decreases seen over the past eight months.

Unfilled orders declined 0.1% despite some large orders in the fabricated metal products industries. The inventory to shipments ratio decreased for the second consecutive month.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. After increasing from April to July inclusive, the short-term trend for shipments declined in the seven most recent periods. The two recent monthly increases in the value of shipments have not been sufficient to turn the trend around but have contributed to a slowing of the decline. The shipments trend for the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries declined for the sixth consecutive month. The trend for unfilled orders has declined since April 1989; the decline in the inventory trend has lasted more than two years. However, each of these trends has declined at a slower pace in recent months.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $22.8 billion in March, an increase of 0.9% from the previous month. Fourteen of the 22 major groups recorded increases with the electrical and electronic products (8.1%) and the chemical industries (5.4%) reporting the largest increases in value. These increases were partially offset by decreases in the wood (-4.8%) and the transportation equipment industries (-1.4%).

Note to Users

With the March 1992 release, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders have been revised back to the January 1989 period. These revisions result from benchmarking to the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). The benchmarking and revision process adjusts monthly sample estimates in the benchmark year (1989) to the annual ASM levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data and then re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors.

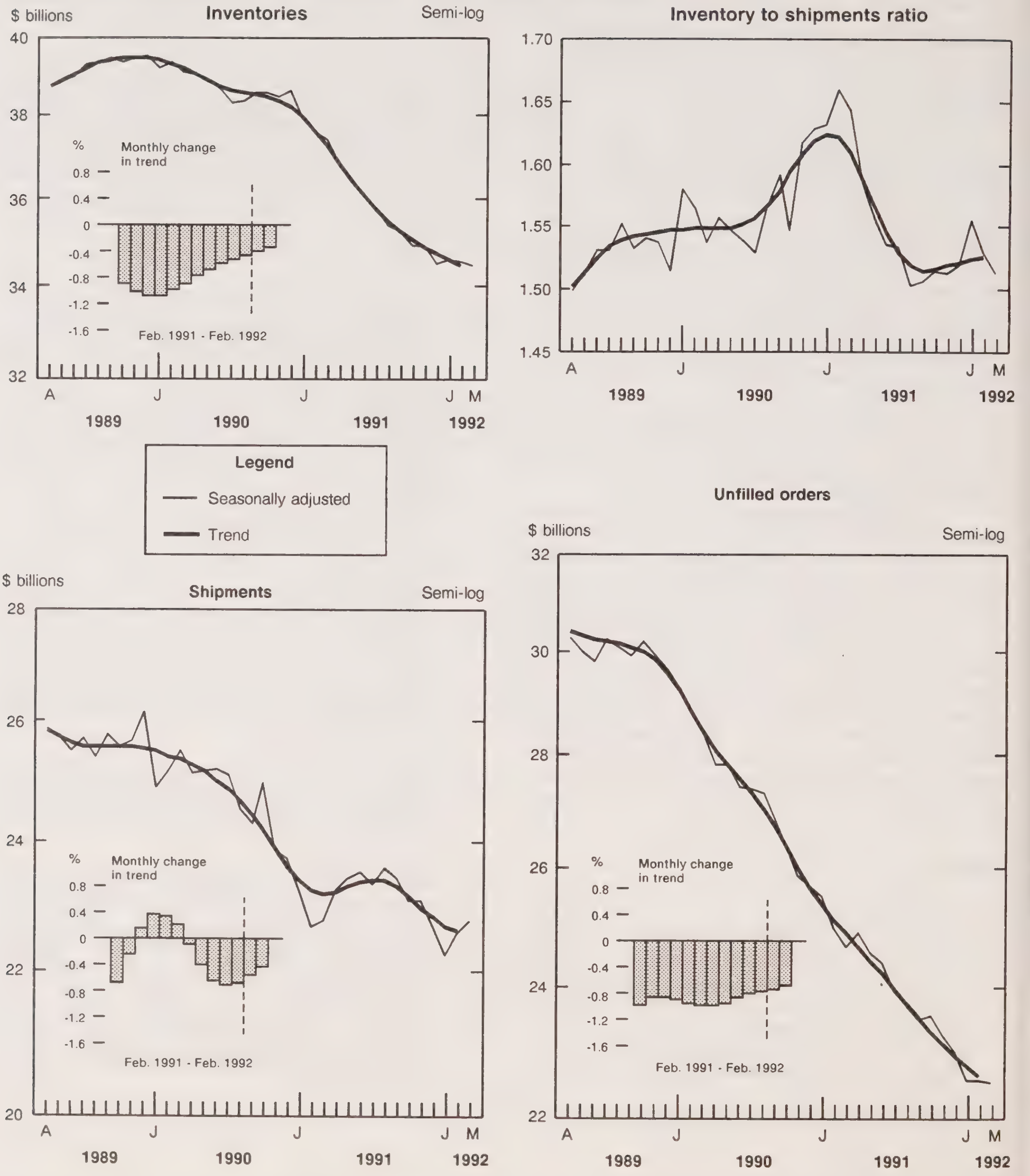
- The **trend** for shipments fell for the seventh month in a row but at a slower pace over the two most recent periods. Seventeen of the 22 major groups (accounting for 73% of shipment values) contributed to the declining trend. However, the trends for eight of these groups have been declining at a slower pace in recent months. The most significant decrease in the most recent period, in order of dollar impact, was in the transportation equipment industries, with the motor vehicle industry trend declining the most.

- Other industries which experienced significant decreases in the trend, in order of dollar impact, were the fabricated metal, the primary metal and the electrical and electronic products industries. For each of these industries, except for a brief period in the summer of 1991, the trend has been declining since early 1990, though at a slower pace in recent months.

- Among the five industries with an increasing trend, the wood industry had the largest increase in the most recent period and has been increasing since March 1991.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.2% in March to $34.4 billion with 12 of the 22 major groups recording decreases. Electrical and electronic products (-1.6%) and transportation equipment (-0.8%) industries recorded the largest decreases. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in the wood industries (1.8%). The **trend** for inventories (owned) has been declining since January 1990, but at a slower pace over the last nine periods.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, March 1992



- The **inventories to shipments ratio** decreased from 1.53 in February to 1.51 in March. The **trend**, which had shown no change from November 1991 to January 1992, rose slightly in February.

- **Unfilled orders** declined 0.1% to $22.5 billion, following no change in February. The largest decreases were in transportation equipment (-1.3%) and primary metals industries (-3.6%). These decreases were almost completely offset by an increase in the fabricated metals industries (14.0%). The **trend** continued to fall but at a slower pace in recent months.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled. New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** increased 0.8% to $22.7 billion, the second consecutive increase following five monthly declines. The **trend** for new orders has declined since August 1991 but at a slower pace over the last three periods.

Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first three months of 1992 were estimated at $67.5 billion, 1.6% lower than in the corresponding period in 1991. This compares with year-to-date results for January and February, which were 4.3% and 2.0% lower, respectively, than their corresponding 1991 levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, the March 1992 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173) will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than are normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

March 1992

Period	Not seasonally adjusted: Shipments	Not seasonally adjusted: Inventories	Not seasonally adjusted: Unfilled orders	Not seasonally adjusted: New orders	Seasonally adjusted: Shipments	Seasonally adjusted: Inventories	Seasonally adjusted: Unfilled orders	Seasonally adjusted: New orders
	$ millions							
March 1991	23,092	38,137	24,664	22,868	22,752	37,377	24,629	22,449
April 1991	23,702	37,364	24,940	23,978	23,209	36,818	24,872	23,453
May 1991	25,189	36,689	24,754	25,002	23,410	36,450	24,527	23,065
June 1991	24,567	35,868	24,430	24,243	23,500	36,070	24,364	23,337
July 1991	21,664	35,376	24,003	21,237	23,297	35,745	23,917	22,851
August 1991	23,222	35,166	23,872	23,091	23,568	35,394	23,688	23,338
September 1991	24,329	34,794	23,573	24,031	23,403	35,213	23,465	23,180
October 1991	25,037	34,568	23,503	24,967	23,047	34,868	23,546	23,128
November 1991	23,286	34,589	23,098	22,880	23,062	34,865	23,234	22,750
December 1991	20,873	33,825	22,555	20,331	22,684	34,465	22,960	22,410
January 1992	20,562	34,767	22,448	20,455	22,231	34,577	22,539	21,809
February 1992	21,512	35,177	22,499	21,563	22,553	34,487	22,541	22,556
March 1992	23,759	35,161	22,536	23,796	22,751	34,404	22,517	22,728

Period	Seasonally Adjusted: Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
March 1991	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	1.64	1.61	-1.2	-0.9	1.5	-0.1
April 1991	2.0	0.1	-1.5	-1.1	1.59	1.59	1.0	-0.9	4.5	0.2
May 1991	0.9	0.4	-1.0	-1.1	1.56	1.57	-1.4	-0.9	-1.7	0.3
June 1991	0.4	0.4	-1.0	-1.0	1.53	1.54	-0.7	-0.9	1.2	0.3
July 1991	-0.9	0.2	-0.9	-0.9	1.53	1.53	-1.8	-1.0	-2.1	0.2
August 1991	1.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.8	1.50	1.52	-1.0	-1.0	2.1	-0.1
September 1991	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	1.50	1.51	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3
October 1991	-1.5	-0.6	-1.0	-0.6	1.51	1.51	0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.6
November 1991	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	1.51	1.52	-1.3	-0.8	-1.6	-0.7
December 1991	-1.6	-0.7	-1.1	-0.5	1.52	1.52	-1.2	-0.8	-1.5	-0.6
January 1992	-2.0	-0.6	0.3	-0.4	1.56	1.52	-1.8	-0.8	-2.7	-0.5
February 1992	1.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	1.53	1.53	0.0	-0.7	3.4	-0.4
March 1992	0.9	*	-0.2	*	1.51	*	-0.1	*	0.8	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Help-wanted Index

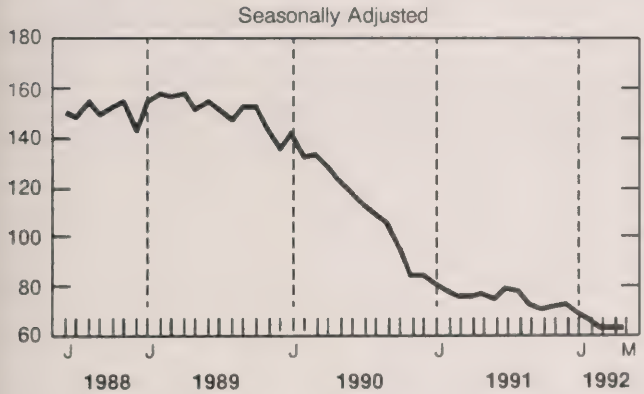
May 1992

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- In May, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) remained unchanged at 62. The index peaked at 157 in February 1989. Then it started a decline which accelerated in 1990. In 1991, the downtrend slowed. For the first three months of 1992, the index continued to decrease, stabilizing at 62 in March.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Note to Users

Help-wanted indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request. The trend-cycle estimates can also be obtained directly from CANSIM.

Now Available

The report, Help-wanted Index 1981-1991 *($30), is now available. It provides historical data, describes recent trends of the index, displays charts which relate the index to other labour market indicators, and explains in the Technical Notes the construction of the index.*

To order the report or to obtain further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039).

Changes by Region

- Between April and May 1992, the Help-wanted Index increased in all regions except Quebec, where it declined 12% (to 69 from 78). The index increased 8% in the Atlantic provinces (from 85 to 92), 7% in Ontario (from 56 to 60), 6% in British Columbia (from 64 to 68) and 2% in the Prairie provinces (from 44 to 45).
- Compared with May 1991, the Help-wanted Index was lower in all regions, falling 23% in Quebec, 22% in the Atlantic provinces, 15% in the Prairie provinces, 13% in British Columbia and 10% in Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division, (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	**Canada**	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1991						
May	**76**	118	90	67	53	78
June	**74**	102	84	70	53	82
July	**78**	108	86	74	52	84
August	**77**	115	83	74	54	81
September	**72**	107	84	67	47	79
October	**70**	105	83	66	49	73
November	**71**	99	88	63	51	73
December	**72**	104	87	67	49	75
1992						
January	**69**	110	88	60	46	68
February	**65**	90	74	61	46	74
March	**62**	87	74	55	49	67
April	**62**	85	78	56	44	64
May	**62**	92	69	60	45	68

■

Canada's Older Workers: A Profile of Their Labour Market Experience

1988

Highlights

- In 1988, roughly 3.6 million persons aged 45 to 69 were in the labour force at some time during the year, accounting for one-quarter of Canada's total labour force.

- Canada's work force aged 45 to 69 comprised 2.1 million men (59%) and 1.5 million women (41%).

- In 1988, some 2.1 million Canadians aged 45 to 69 who held paid-worker jobs were employed for the entire year. While 78% of male older workers who held a paid-worker job were employed the entire year, the percentage for female older workers was 72%. By comparison, for the 25 to 44 age group, only 74% of men and 65% of women who held a paid-worker job were employed for the entire year.

- The average weekly earnings for all unionized paid-worker jobs held by older workers was $592, compared to $460 for non-unionized paid-worker jobs.

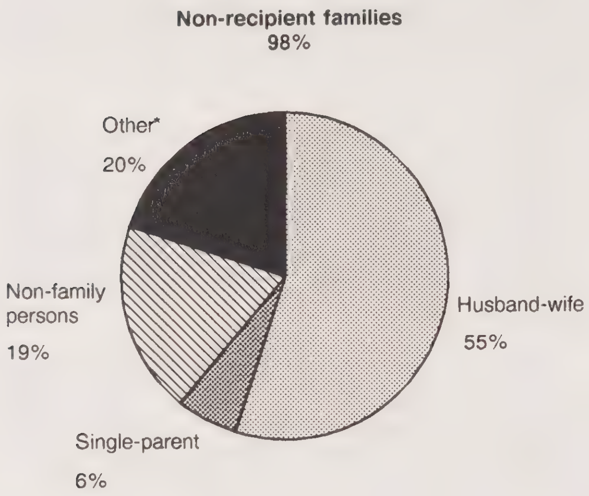
- Average full-time job tenure increased with age, more for men than for women. For the 25 to 34 age group, average job tenure was 4.1 years for men and 3.8 years for women, for the 35 to 44 age group, 8.9 years and 6.7 years, and for the 45 to 64 age group, it was 14.2 years and 10.2 years.

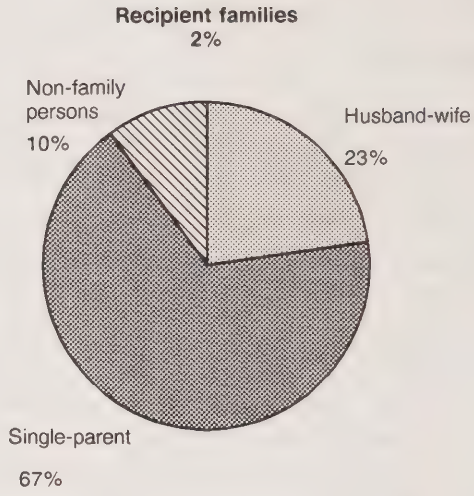
- In 1988, about 394,000 persons in the 45 to 69 age group (6.6%) were unemployed at some time during the year. This percentage decreased steadily with age. For Canada's youth (those aged 16 to 24) the rate was 28%, for the 25 to 34 age group it was 18%, and for the 35 to 44 age group it was 11%.

Labour Market Activity Survey, Canada's Older Workers: A Profile of their 1988 Labour Market Experience (71-208, $12), the latest publication from the Profile series to analyze data from the Labour Market Activity Survey, is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Stephan Roller (613-951-4625), Household Surveys Division. ■

In 1988, the Majority of Alimony Recipients Were From Single-parent Families





** Includes male recipients who represented 2% of all recipients.*
Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division

Alimony and Child Support

1988

Highlights

- In 1988, some 289,000 men reported paying \$1.3 billion in alimony and child support, for an average amount of \$4,500. In the same year, 239,000 women reported receiving \$1.1 billion in support payments, for an average of \$4,600. (The difference between the number of payers and recipients is explained in the article.)
- The average amount of support paid represented 9% of the average pre-tax income of payers. The equivalent proportion for recipients was 15%.
- Receiving alimony payments appears to be extremely important for single-parent families with children under the age of 18. The per capita income of recipient families of this type was 45% to 56% higher than that of non-recipient families, depending on the number of children in these families.
- Support payments accounted for 38% of the average income of "non-family" persons (women who were not members of nuclear families). These women were generally older than other recipients and a high proportion had no labour market ties.
- Recipient husband-wife families were much less dependent on support payments. For them, alimony comprised 6% of their average pre-tax income.

For further information, contact Diane Galarneau (613-951-4626), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

The Summer 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". ■

Note to Users

With the growing number of single-parent families and the many criticisms of the present system's method for determining alimony and child support payments, such disbursements are becoming a subject of increasing concern. The Summer 1992 edition of Perspectives on Labour and Income features a study entitled "Alimony and Child Support," which focuses on the family characteristics and income of those who make or receive support payments.

In this article (and the accompanying chart), families not receiving alimony or support payments are referred to as non-recipient families and the families receiving such payments are referred to as recipient families.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cement
April 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 658 040 tonnes of cement in April 1992, a 19.4% decrease from the 816 069 tonnes shipped a year earlier but a 48.8% increase from the 442 215[r] (revised) tonnes shipped in March 1992.

January to April 1992 shipments totalled 1 725 071[r] tonnes, down 11.3% from the 1 945 091 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The April 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Cable Television
1991

Preliminary 1991 data are now available for the cable television industry.

The Vol. 22, No. 1 issue of *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, $8.20/$49) is scheduled for release shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Labour Force Information, May 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, June 5, 1992.

Labour Market Activity Survey, Canada's Older Workers: A Profile of Their 1988 Labour Market Experience.
Catalogue number 71-208
(Canada: $12; United States: US$14; Other Countries: US$17).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Summer 1992.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53; United States: US$16/US$64; Other Countries: US$18.50/US$74).

Census Overview of Canadian Agriculture, 1971-1991.
Catalogue number 93-348
(Canada: $49; United States: US$59; Other Countries: US$69).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Thursday, June 4, 1992.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 4, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

1991 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

HIGHLIGHTS

- The 1991 Census of Agriculture recorded 280,043 census farms, down 4.5% from 1986.
- Family-operated farms accounted for 98% of census farms in 1991, compared to 99% in 1986.
- The number of four-wheel drive tractors increased by one-third in Canada between 1986 and 1991.
- A steady upward trend from 1970 to 1985 in the use of commercial fertilizer and herbicides reversed with the 1991 census.
- In 1991, conservation tillage and "no till" practices were used on one-third of Canadian land prepared for seeding.
- The number of farms using computers to manage the farm business quadrupled from 2.6% in 1986 to 11% in 1991.

Census Overview of Canadian Agriculture: 1971-1991

The Census Overview of Canadian Agriculture: 1971-1991(93-348, $49) publication is now available. This publication compares data from the 1971 to 1991 Censuses of Agriculture at the Canada and provincial levels. One set of tables provides basic counts, totals, averages and percentage changes and distributions for a large number of variables. A second set of tables presents size class distributions for selected crop, livestock, receipts and farm-type variables.

To order Census Overview of Canadian Agriculture: 1971-1991 (93-348, $49), see "How to Order Publications" or contact any Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For more information, call Lynda Kemp, User Services and Marketing Unit, Census of Agriculture (613-951-8711 or call toll-free in Canada 1-800-465-1991).

Fewer and larger farms in 1991

- The 1991 Census of Agriculture recorded 280,043 census farms, a 4.5% decrease from the 293,089 census farms in 1986. This continued the 50-year downtrend since 1941 when the number of census farms peaked at 732,832.

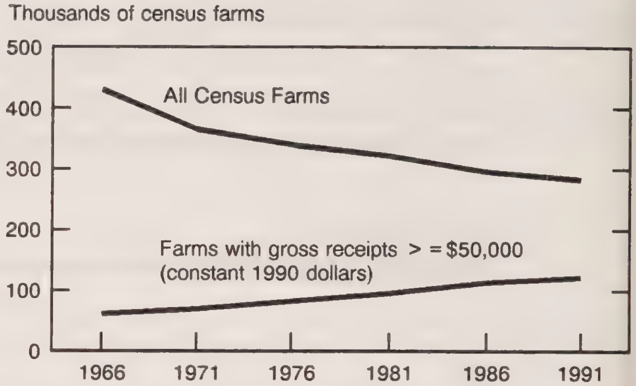
- As the overall number of farms decreased, the number of larger farms (gross receipts of $50,000 or more in constant 1990 dollars) increased 6% from 111,414 in 1986 to 118,365 in 1991. Provincially, however, the number of larger farms decreased in three provinces: Prince Edward Island (-4%), New Brunswick (-4%) and Ontario (-1%).

- Since 1986, the overall number of census farms increased in only two provinces – British Columbia (1%) and Newfoundland (11%). In contrast, the number of farms decreased at a rate slower than the national average in Saskatchewan (-4%), and Alberta (-1%).

- All other provinces reported decreases greater than the national average. Prince Edward Island reported the largest decrease in census farms (-17%), continuing the double-digit downward trend between censuses that began in 1961.

A census farm is an agricultural holding that produces an agricultural product intended for sale. This broad definition is used to obtain an inventory of all the agricultural products and resources in Canada.

Decline in number of census farms, Increase in number of larger farms, Canada, 1966 to 1991



Number of Census Farms

	All census farms			Gross Receipts > = $50,000		
	Number in 1986	Number in 1991	% change since 1986	Number in 1986	Number in 1991	% change since 1986
Newfoundland	651	725	11.4	159	193	21.4
Prince Edward Island	2,833	2,361	-16.7	1,117	1,072	-4.0
Nova Scotia	4,283	3,980	-7.1	1,107	1,172	5.9
New Brunswick	3,554	3,252	-8.5	1,091	1,052	-3.6
Quebec	41,448	38,076	-8.1	18,574	19,008	2.3
Ontario	72,713	68,633	-5.6	27,338	26,996	-1.3
Manitoba	27,336	25,706	-6.0	11,449	11,676	2.0
Saskatchewan	63,431	60,840	-4.1	25,316	28,509	12.6
Alberta	57,777	57,245	-.9	21,357	24,269	13.6
British Columbia	19,063	19,225	.9	3,906	4,418	13.1
Canada	**293,089**	**280,043**	**-4.5**	**111,414**	**118,365**	**6.2**

Improved land continues to increase

- In 1991, the total area of land in crops in Canada was 83 million acres. This was up slightly from 1986, and continued two decades of an upward trend.

- Saskatchewan had the largest share of land in crops (33 million acres or 40% of the Canada total) in 1991.

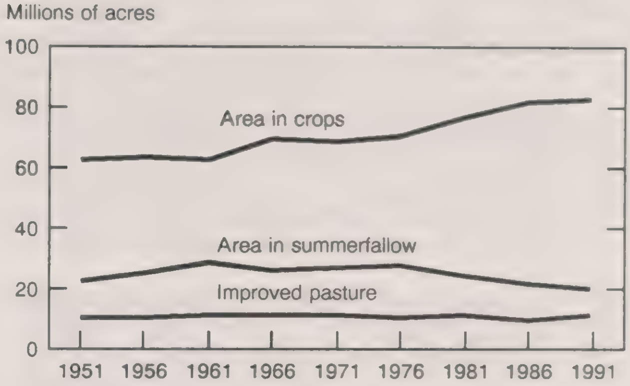
- The area of summerfallow in Canada continued to decline in 1991. Acreage decreased 7% since 1986, down to 19.5 million acres in 1991.

- Saskatchewan had the largest share of summerfallow acreage (14 million acres or 72% of the Canada total) in 1991.

- Since 1971, the total area of improved pasture in Canada has remained relatively constant at about 10 million acres. In 1986, however, improved pasture acreage dropped to less than 9 million acres. The total area of improved pasture moved back to its former level in 1991.

- Alberta had the largest share of Canada's improved pasture (4.3 million acres, 42%) in 1991, followed by Saskatchewan (2.7 million acres, 26%).

Improved land in Canada continues to increase



Area in Crops, Summerfallow, and Improved Pasture (acres), 1986 and 1991

	Area in crops		Area in summerfallow		Improved pasture		Total Improved land	
	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991
Newfoundland	12,049	15,503	951	359	9,444	11,382	22,444	27,244
Prince Edward Island	386,715	380,796	6,541	2,464	55,899	47,636	449,155	430,896
Nova Scotia	270,609	262,503	9,663	2,930	89,542	75,918	369,814	341,351
New Brunswick	319,940	302,079	10,599	3,833	67,222	61,896	397,761	367,808
Quebec	4,310,496	4,048,706	78,586	36,355	744,115	669,468	5,133,197	4,754,529
Ontario	8,544,820	8,430,414	198,517	157,301	1,065,731	964,235	9,809,068	9,551,950
Manitoba	11,167,521	11,764,813	1,258,294	733,899	679,402	843,348	13,105,217	13,342,060
Saskatchewan	32,928,799	33,257,706	13,981,843	14,116,713	2,171,380	2,658,002	49,082,022	50,032,421
Alberta	22,641,092	22,961,142	5,255,965	4,377,212	3,402,183	4,305,760	31,299,240	31,644,114
British Columbia	1,410,584	1,375,873	200,568	142,026	510,095	595,535	2,121,247	2,113,434
Canada	**81,992,625**	**82,799,535**	**21,001,527**	**19,573,092**	**8,795,013**	**10,233,180**	**111,789,165**	**112,605,807**

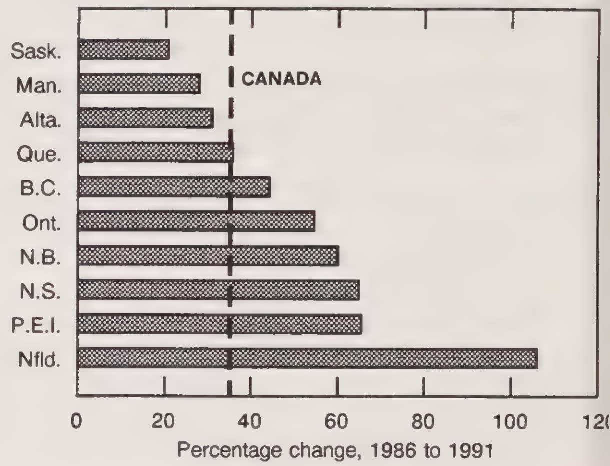
Number of four-wheel drive tractors increases

- Since 1986, the number of four-wheel drive tractors in Canada increased by one-third, while the number of two-wheel drive tractors dropped by 3%.
- In 1991, half of the four-wheel drive tractors were in the 100 horsepower or over category. More than three-quarters of the two-wheel drive tractors were in the less than 100 horsepower category.
- At the provincial level, the number of four-wheel drive tractors in Newfoundland more than doubled, the largest increase for any province.
- The largest proportion of four-wheel drive tractors (to total tractors) in 1991 was reported in Newfoundland (31%), followed by Nova Scotia (22%) and Quebec (20%). Ontario had the single largest number of tractors (185,000) in 1991.

Farms using more round balers

- In 1991, one-third of the balers in use in Canada were large round balers, compared to only one-fifth in 1986.

One-third increase in four-wheel drive tractors at Canada level



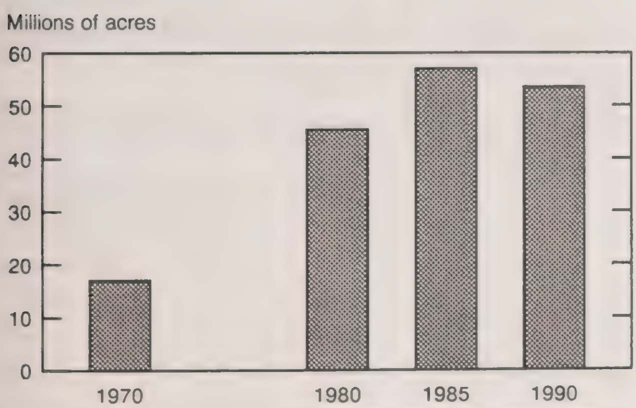
One-third increase in four-wheel drive tractors

	two-wheel drive tractors			four-wheel drive tractors			four-wheel drive tractors – Share of total tractors within each Province (%)	
	1986	1991	% change	1986	1991	% change	1986	1991
Newfoundland	565	580	2.7	128	264	106.3	18.5	31.3
Prince Edward Island	5,674	5,083	-10.4	391	647	65.5	6.4	11.3
Nova Scotia	6,663	6,076	-8.8	1,067	1,758	64.8	13.8	22.4
New Brunswick	6,294	5,831	-7.4	811	1,296	59.8	11.4	18.2
Quebec	81,936	76,650	-6.5	14,154	19,243	36.0	14.7	20.1
Ontario	172,905	162,728	-5.9	14,260	22,033	54.5	6.0	11.9
Manitoba	66,876	64,490	-3.6	7,069	9,033	27.8	9.6	12.3
Saskatchewan	148,427	146,592	-1.2	18,607	22,446	20.6	11.1	13.3
Alberta	131,341	130,796	-0.4	19,138	25,076	31.0	12.7	16.1
British Columbia	27,967	28,039	0.3	3,801	5,488	44.4	12.0	16.4
Canada	**648,648**	**626,865**	**-3.4**	**79,426**	**107,284**	**35.1**	**10.9**	**14.6**

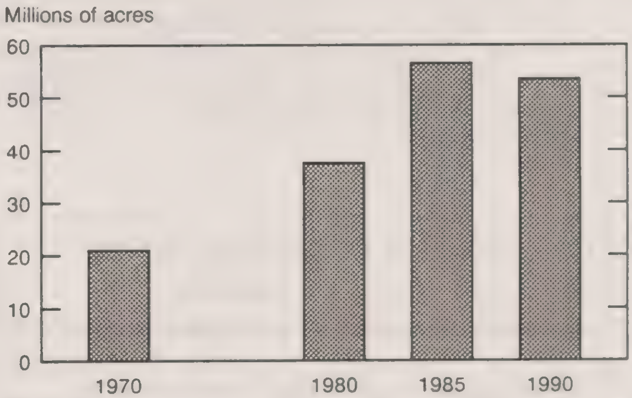
Use of commercial fertilizer and herbicides decreases

- A steady upward trend from 1970 to 1985 in the use of commercial fertilizer and herbicides (both farms reporting and the land areas covered), reversed with the 1991 census.
- The percentage of census farms in Canada using commercial fertilizer declined from 66% in 1985 to 59% in 1990. At the same time, 37% of Canadian census farms reported using manure on more than 5 million acres of land. Over 60% of this land was in Eastern Canada.
- In 1990, Prince Edward Island had the highest percentage (71%) of farms using commercial fertilizer, whereas only 45% of British Columbia's farms reported fertilizer use.
- The proportion of cropland fertilized declined from 70% in 1985 to 64% in 1990, still significantly higher than the 25% fertilized in 1970.
- Newfoundland had the largest percentage (87%) of area in crops being fertilized in 1990, compared to only 57% in Saskatchewan.
- In 1990, 49% of Canadian census farms used herbicides, a significant drop from the 59% in 1985.
- In 1990, Saskatchewan had the highest percentage (68%) of farms using herbicides, whereas only 16% of Newfoundland's farms reported using herbicides.
- The total area of crops and summerfallow treated with herbicides dropped to 52% in 1990, down slightly from 55% in 1985. Nevertheless, the 1990 figure is still more than double the 22% treated with herbicides in 1970.
- Manitoba had the highest percentage (65%) of area in crops and summerfallow treated with herbicides in 1990. Newfoundland had the lowest at 9%.

Decrease in area applied with commercial fertilizer in Canada



Decrease in area applied with herbicides in Canada



Acres applied with fertilizer and herbicides, 1970, and 1980 to 1990

	Commercial fertilizer				Herbicides			
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1970	1980	1985	1990
Newfoundland	**5,684**	**10,906**	**11,755**	**13,427**	**912**	**1,234**	**1,660**	**1,414**
Prince Edward Island	138,657	265,494	279,964	252,336	106,608	202,104	211,455	182,322
Nova Scotia	**94,271**	**218,779**	**210,145**	**203,287**	**38,467**	**51,553**	**61,145**	**55,310**
New Brunswick	91,879	187,792	207,688	193,079	72,659	99,334	113,171	98,495
Quebec	**1,159,810**	**2,731,505**	**2,938,659**	**2,462,953**	**410,316**	**990,475**	**1,337,461**	**1,394,491**
Ontario	3,095,117	6,261,213	6,402,812	5,617,813	2,758,119	4,753,376	4,981,059	4,426,851
Manitoba	**2,930,926**	**7,898,613**	**9,208,072**	**9,114,074**	**4,193,858**	**6,246,626**	**8,859,638**	**8,063,498**
Saskatchewan	3,701,960	13,654,683	20,077,392	18,914,810	8,007,853	13,204,633	25,788,378	24,823,839
Alberta	**5,583,003**	**13,603,578**	**16,938,768**	**15,690,907**	**5,454,426**	**11,761,734**	**15,005,557**	**14,012,340**
British Columbia	320,244	894,782	924,633	817,762	136,432	299,379	348,830	312,520
Canada	**17,121,551**	**45,727,345**	**57,199,888**	**53,280,448**	**21,179,650**	**37,610,448**	**56,708,354**	**53,371,080**

Family-operated farms still predominate

- In 1991, family-operated farms accounted for 98% of all census farms in Canada, compared to 99% in 1986. Non-family corporations represented just over 1% of all farms in 1991, while the remainder were institutional farms, community pastures and Hutterite colonies.

One-quarter of census farms produce most of output

- In 1991, one-quarter of census farms generated three-quarters of gross farm receipts. This situation has remained relatively unchanged over the past three censuses.

- Provincially, the component of gross farm receipts generated by the top 25 percent of farms varies greatly. In Newfoundland and British Columbia in 1991, the top 25% of farms generated over 90% of provincial farm receipts, while in Saskatchewan, these farms generated 62%. Quebec and Manitoba (along with Saskatchewan) were below the national average at 72%.

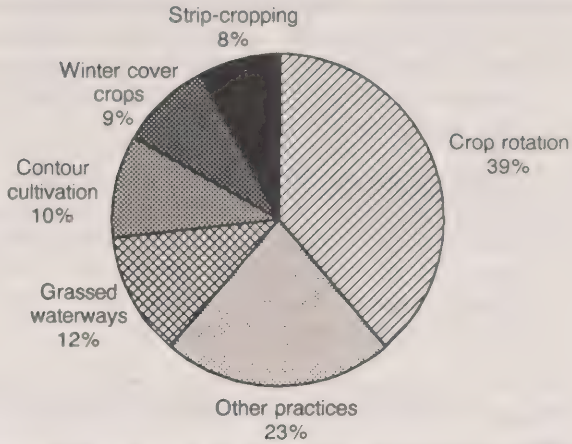
% of gross farm receipts on top 25% of farms in Canada

Year	% of gross farm receipts
1966	68.7
1971	71.8
1981	74.2
1986	74.0
1991	75.5

Crop rotation most common soil erosion control method

- Crop rotation (using clovers, alfalfa, etc.) was employed by 37% of Canadian census farms to control soil erosion in 1990.
- In Prince Edward Island, 64% of farms practiced crop rotation compared to 17% of British Columbia farms.
- To control soil erosion, 18% of Ontario farms used winter cover crops, 15% of Alberta farms used grassed waterways and Saskatchewan farms used strip-cropping (20%) and contour cultivation (17%). The most frequently reported "other practice" was conservation tillage.

Crop rotation most common soil erosion control method, Canada, 1990



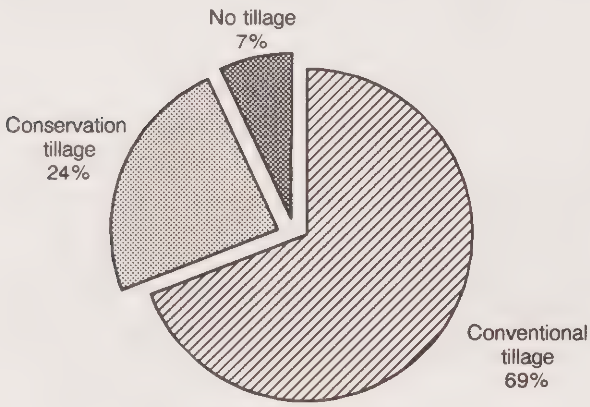
Percentage of Census Farms Reporting Soil Erosion Control Practices, 1990

	Crop rotation using clover, alfalfa, etc.	Winter cover crops	Grassed waterways	Strip-cropping	Contour cultivation	Other practices
Newfoundland	24	4	3	1	5	8
Prince Edward Island	64	8	10	4	9	14
Nova Scotia	28	10	7	2	6	6
New Brunswick	35	8	7	4	7	7
Quebec	42	3	3	2	3	7
Ontario	54	18	14	4	6	18
Manitoba	32	6	11	4	12	34
Saskatchewan	21	6	12	20	17	34
Alberta	38	6	15	8	10	26
British Columbia	17	8	7	1	4	9
Canada	37	9	11	8	9	22

Conservation and "no till" practices used

- In 1991, one-quarter of the land seeded in Canada (17.5 million acres) was prepared using conservation tillage. "No till" seeding was used on an additional 7% of land.
- Conservation tillage and "no till" seeding was most prevalent in the Prairie provinces. Saskatchewan accounted for the largest proportion of conservation tillage and "no till" seeding, where these methods were used on 36% of land prepared for seeding.

Tillage methods on seeded land in Canada, 1991



Share of Seeded Land according to Tillage Method, 1991

	Conventional tillage	Conservation tillage	No tillage
Newfoundland	84.1	7.7	8.2
Prince Edward Island	91.2	7.9	0.9
Nova Scotia	88.3	7.8	3.8
New Brunswick	85.3	12.5	2.2
Quebec	85.2	12.3	2.5
Ontario	78.2	17.8	4.0
Manitoba	66.3	28.7	5.0
Saskatchewan	63.9	25.7	10.4
Alberta	72.6	24.3	3.1
British Columbia	83.5	11.9	4.6
Canada	**68.9**	**24.4**	**6.7**

Soil salinity

In 1991, for the first time, the Census of Agriculture asked farm operators questions about soil salinity.

- Measures to control soil salinity were most prevalent in the Prairie provinces. In Saskatchewan, 24% of census farms reported using some measure to control soil salinity, compared with 15% of Manitoba farms and 11% of farms in Alberta.

Canadian farms use shelterbelts

- In 1991, 13% of all Canadian farms (36 thousand) reported having soil conservation shelterbelts (windbreaks).
- The total length of shelterbelts in Canada in 1991 was 84 thousand kilometres or 2.3 kilometres per reporting farm. If planted in a row, these trees would circle the equator twice.
- In 1991, Prairie provinces reported the most shelterbelts in Canada. In Saskatchewan, 18% of farms reported 34 thousand kilometres of shelterbelts for an average length per reporting farm of 3.2 kilometres. In 1991, 21% of Manitoba farms and 16% of Alberta farms reported having shelterbelts.

Vegetable crop acreage increases

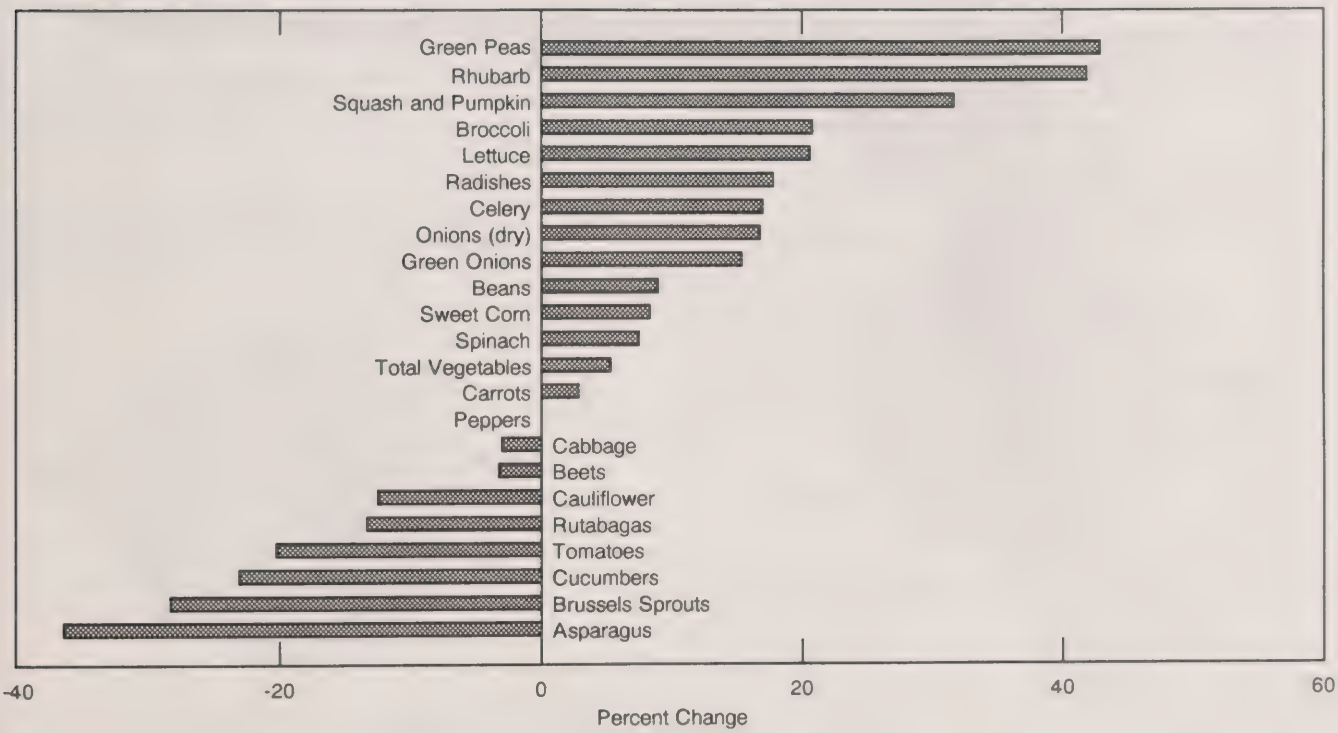
- Total vegetable acreage increased 15 thousand acres (5%) between 1986 and 1991. Acreage increased for 14 vegetable crops and declined for 8.

- In 1991, sweet corn (29%), green peas (16%) and tomatoes (10%) accounted for 55% of the vegetable crop acreage. Between 1986 and 1991, sweet corn acreage increased 8%, and green peas 43% (the largest increase of any vegetable crop), but tomatoes decreased 20%.

- Some smaller crops showed the largest changes in acreage between 1986 and 1991. Rhubarb, broccoli and lettuce increased over 20%, but asparagus, brussels sprouts and cucumbers declined by more than 20%.

- Sweet corn acreage increased in all provinces. Sweet corn is primarily grown in Ontario and Quebec with 57% and 31%, of the Canadian sweet corn acreage.

Fourteen vegetable crops increase acreage, Eight vegetable crops decrease acreage, Canada, 1986 to 1991



- Green peas increased in all provinces with significant acreages, except in New Brunswick where acreage fell marginally (-2%) between 1986 and 1991.

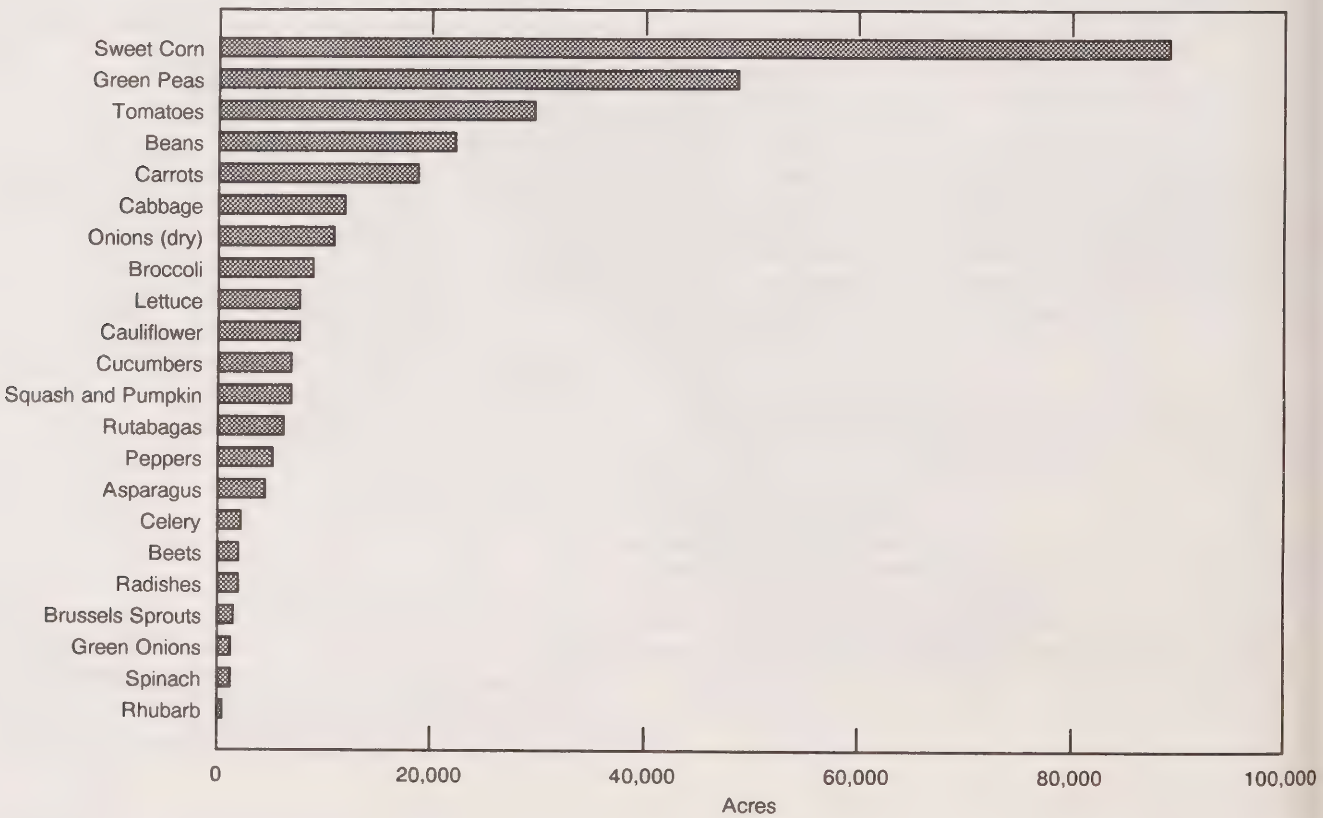
- The Ontario decline in tomato acreage (down 7,000 acres, -20%) accounted for the overall decline, since Ontario has 89% of the tomato acreage in Canada. Tomato acreage in Quebec (9% of the acreage in Canada) also declined by more than 20%.

Total Vegetable Acreage[1]

	1986	1991	% change
Newfoundland	970	1,199	23.6
Prince Edward Island	2,773	3,059	10.3
Nova Scotia	8,916	9,462	6.1
New Brunswick	8,079	7,145	-11.6
Quebec	81,060	90,378	11.5
Ontario	154,046	154,493	.3
Manitoba	3,400	4,174	22.8
Saskatchewan	1,213	1,044	-13.9
Alberta	8,895	11,536	29.7
British Columbia	18,702	20,447	9.3
Canada	**288,058**	**302,936**	**5.2**

[1] *Canada total may not equal sum of provinces due to rounding.*

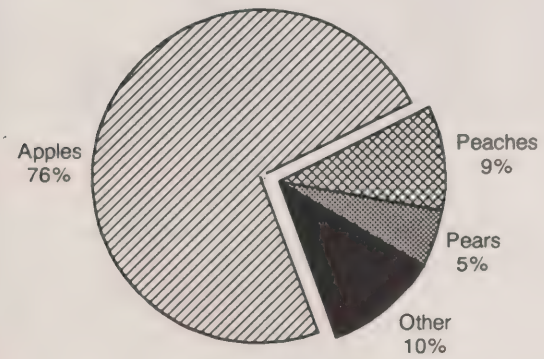
Top three vegetables account for 55% of vegetable acreage, Canada, 1991



Tree fruit area down slightly

- In 1991, tree fruit area in Canada was 113 thousand acres, 2% less than in 1986.
- Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia accounted for 98% of the tree fruit area in Canada in 1991. Except for Quebec, all these provinces experienced slight declines in tree fruit area between 1986 and 1991.
- Apples remained the predominant tree fruit grown in Canada in 1991. Apples accounted for three-quarters of the area devoted to tree fruits, increasing slightly by 1% to 86 thousand acres in 1991.
- Peaches ranked second in terms of area in 1991 at 11 thousand acres, a 10% decrease from 1986.
- Sour cherries registered the largest percentage decline in tree fruit area, down 19% from 1986 to 2,600 acres.

Three-quarters of tree fruit area in apples Canada, 1991

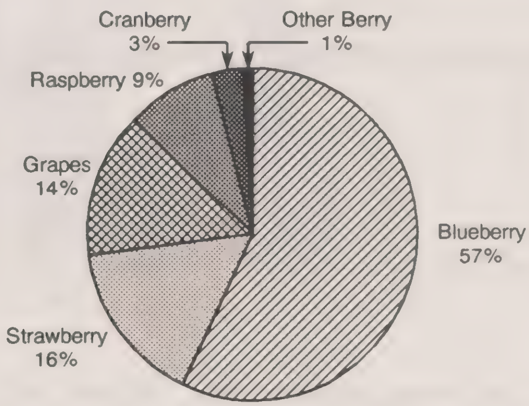


Other	
Plums and Prunes	3%
Sweet Cherries	2%
Sour Cherries	2%
Apricots	1%
Other Tree Fruits	2%

Small fruit acreage increases

- Between 1986 and 1991, small fruit acreage in Canada increased by 13 thousand acres (13%), to 110,000 acres.
- The top three in area were blueberries (57% of total small fruit area), strawberries (16%) and grapes (14%).
- Grapes (-40%) and strawberries (-14%) showed the only decreases in small fruit acreage betweeen 1986 and 1991.
- From 1986 to 1991, cranberry area in Canada increased 71% to roughly 3,400 acres. British Columbia had 84% of Canada's cranberry acreage.

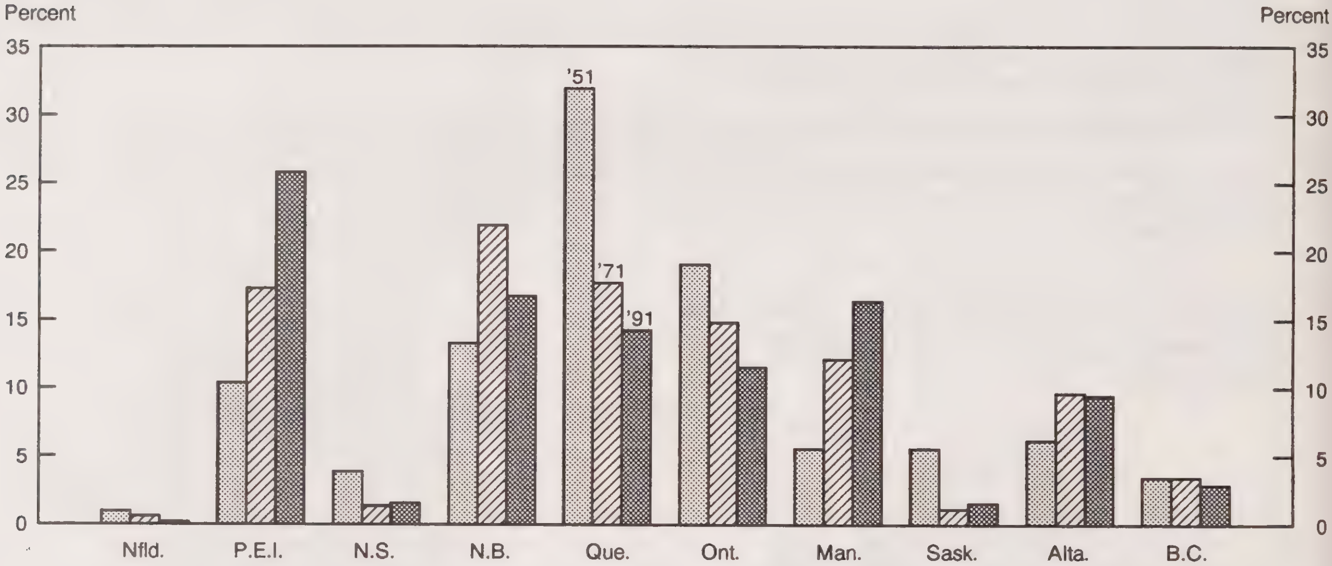
Blueberries represent 57% of small fruit area, Canada, 1991



Prince Edward Island still grows most potatoes

- In 1991, Canada grew 302 thousand acres of potatoes, up 10% from 1986.
- Ontario, with 37% of the Canadian population in 1991, reported only 12% of the total area planted in potatoes. In comparison, Prince Edward Island, with only 0.5% of the population, reported 26% of the total acreage.
- From 1971 to 1991, Prince Edward Island's share of the total area planted in potatoes increased from 17% to 26%. Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan also reported increases, while all other provinces showed decreases.
- In 1991, less than 300 farms (6% of farms with potatoes) accounted for almost half of the potatoes grown in Canada. Twenty-eight percent (83) of these large farms were in Prince Edward Island, 24% (73) in Manitoba, 13% (39) in New Brunswick and 12% (36) in Ontario.

Largest share of potato area in Prince Edward Island



Total Potato Acreage, 1951, 1971 and 1991

	1951	1971	1991
Newfoundland	2,505	1,194	667
Prince Edward Island	29,607	46,752	77,809
Nova Scotia	11,331	3,487	4,386
New Brunswick	38,123	59,421	50,621
Quebec	92,024	47,535	43,280
Ontario	54,894	40,055	35,070
Manitoba	15,846	32,678	49,478
Saskatchewan	15,709	3,255	4,461
Alberta	17,730	26,139	28,339
British Columbia	9,792	9,083	8,324
Canada	**287,561**	**269,599**	**302,435**

Share of Total Potato Acreage Among the Provinces, 1951, 1971 and 1991

	1951	1971	1991
Newfoundland	0.9	0.4	0.2
Prince Edward Isla	10.3	17.3	25.7
Nova Scotia	3.9	1.3	1.5
New Brunswick	13.3	22.0	16.7
Quebec	32.0	17.6	14.3
Ontario	19.1	14.9	11.6
Manitoba	5.5	12.1	16.4
Saskatchewan	5.5	1.2	1.5
Alberta	6.2	9.7	9.4
British Columbia	3.4	3.4	2.8
Canada	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Area of field crops remains constant

- Canada's area of field crops in 1991 was just over 82 million acres, a 0.9% increase from 1986.

- Wheat remains the number one field crop accounting for 35 million acres, or 43% of total field crop area. Spring wheat makes up 84% of total wheat area, followed by durum (at 14%) and winter wheat (at 2%).

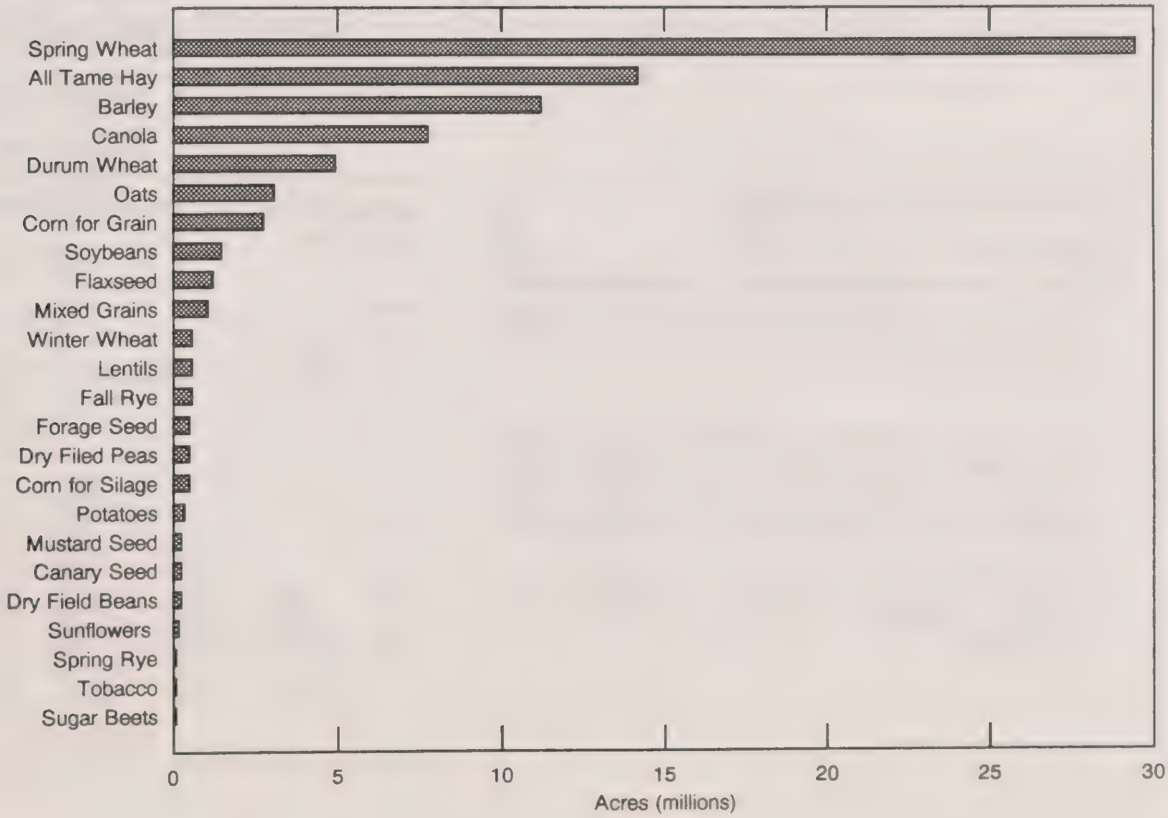
- Tame hay is the largest field crop after wheat, with 17% of field crop area (14.2 million acres). Alberta has the largest provincial share of hay (30 percent of all land in hay) with 4.2 million acres. Ontario, Saskatchewan and Quebec rank second, third and fourth, with just over 2 million acres each.

- Sunflowers showed the largest increase (189%) between 1986 and 1991, to a level of 206,049 acres. Manitoba accounted for nine-tenths of the total Canadian area of sunflowers.

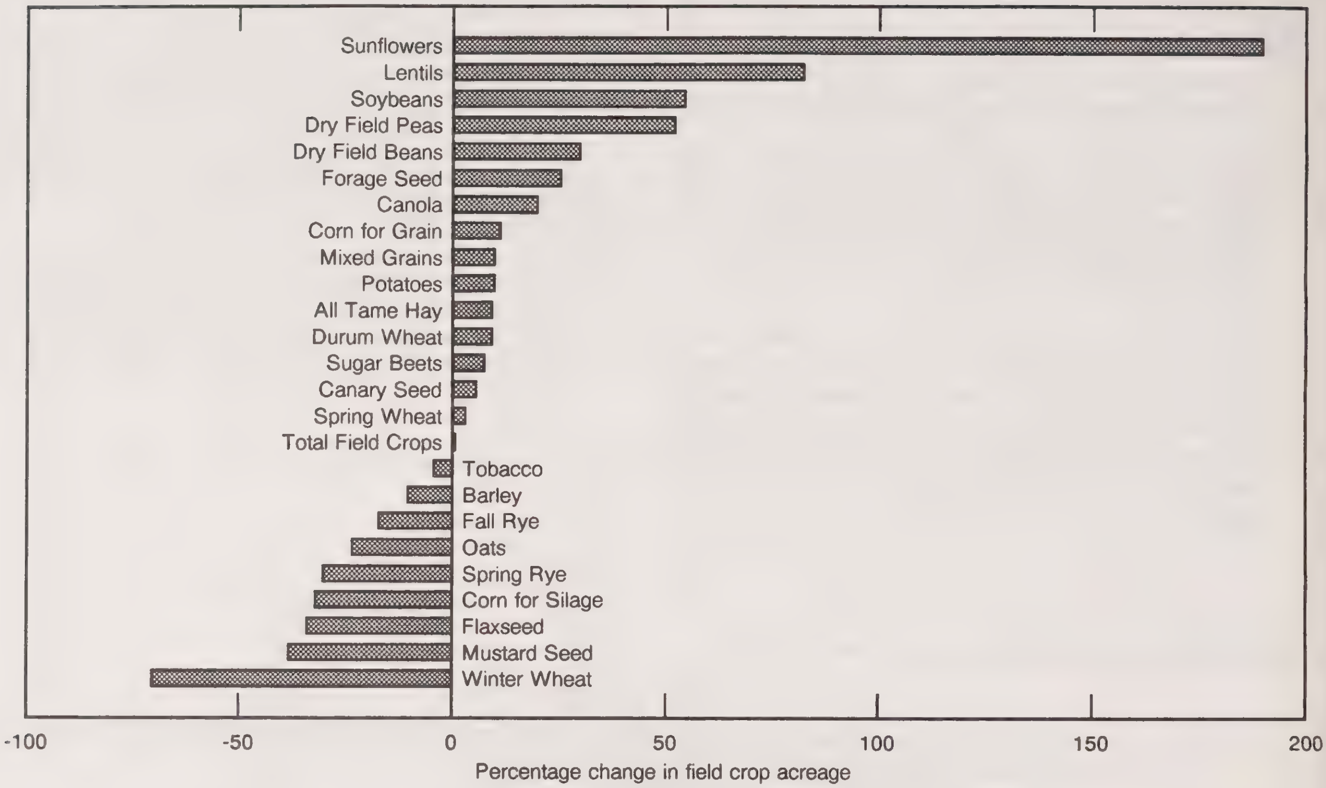
- Soybean area was up in the two major producing provinces. Ontario, with the largest area of soybeans (1.4 million acres in 1991) increased 50% from 1986. Quebec's area of soybeans increased almost six-fold between 1986 and 1991, to 62,445 acres.

- Tobacco area declined by 5% between 1986 and 1991, to 74 thousand acres. Ontario, with 90% of tobacco area, registered the only provincial increase, up 3% to 67 thousand acres.

Spring Wheat has largest area, Canada, 1991



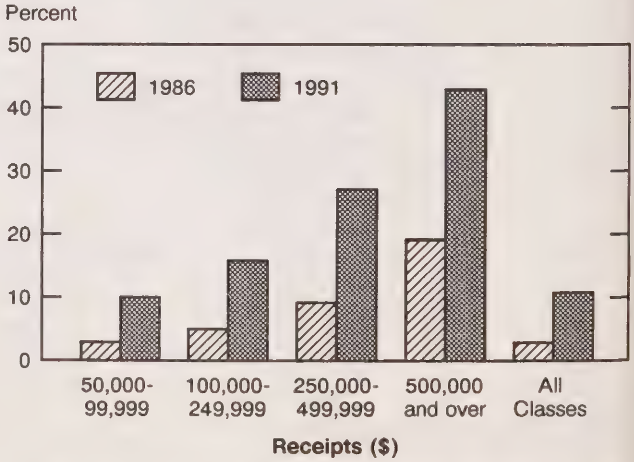
Area of total field crops remains constant, Canada, 1986 to 1991



Computer use on farms quadruples since 1986

- The number of farms using computers to manage the farm business quadrupled from 2.6% in 1986 to 11% in 1991.
- Farms with receipts of $500,000 or more were most likely to use a computer to manage their business. In 1991, 43% of this category of farm reported using a computer, up from 19% in 1986.
- Among the provinces, British Columbia had the highest proportion (14%) of farms using computers.

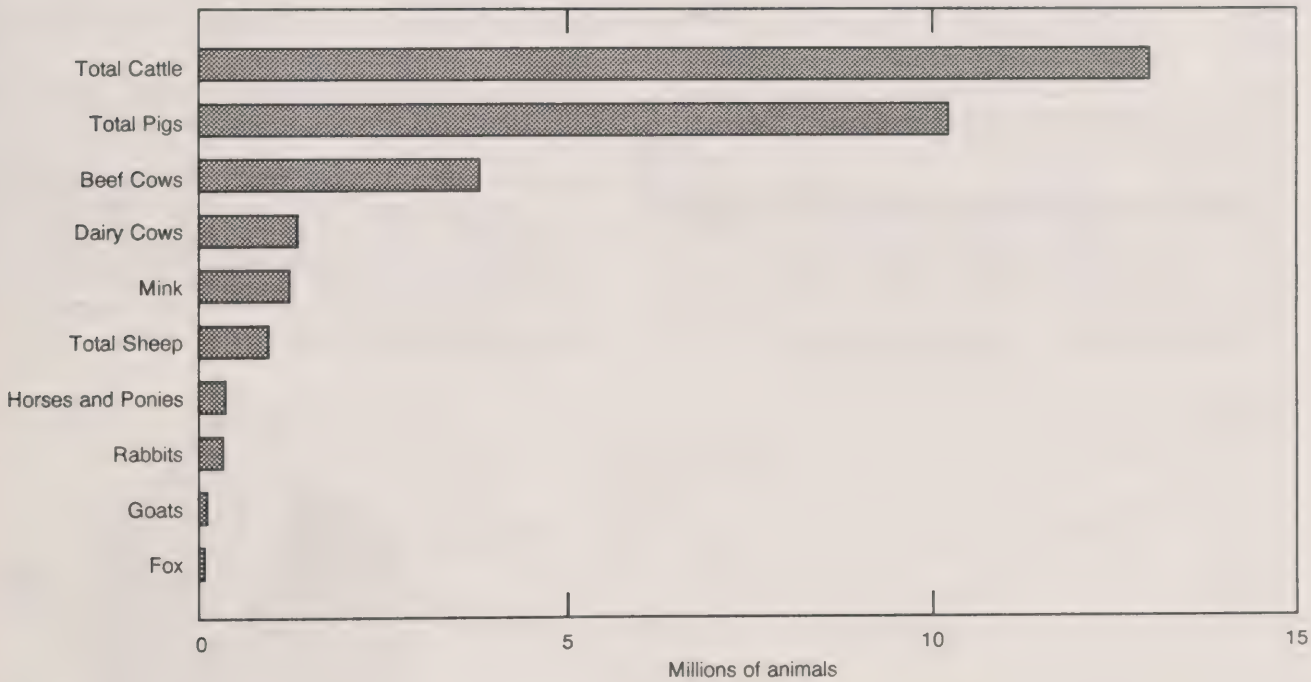
Computer use on Canadian farms quadruples since 1986



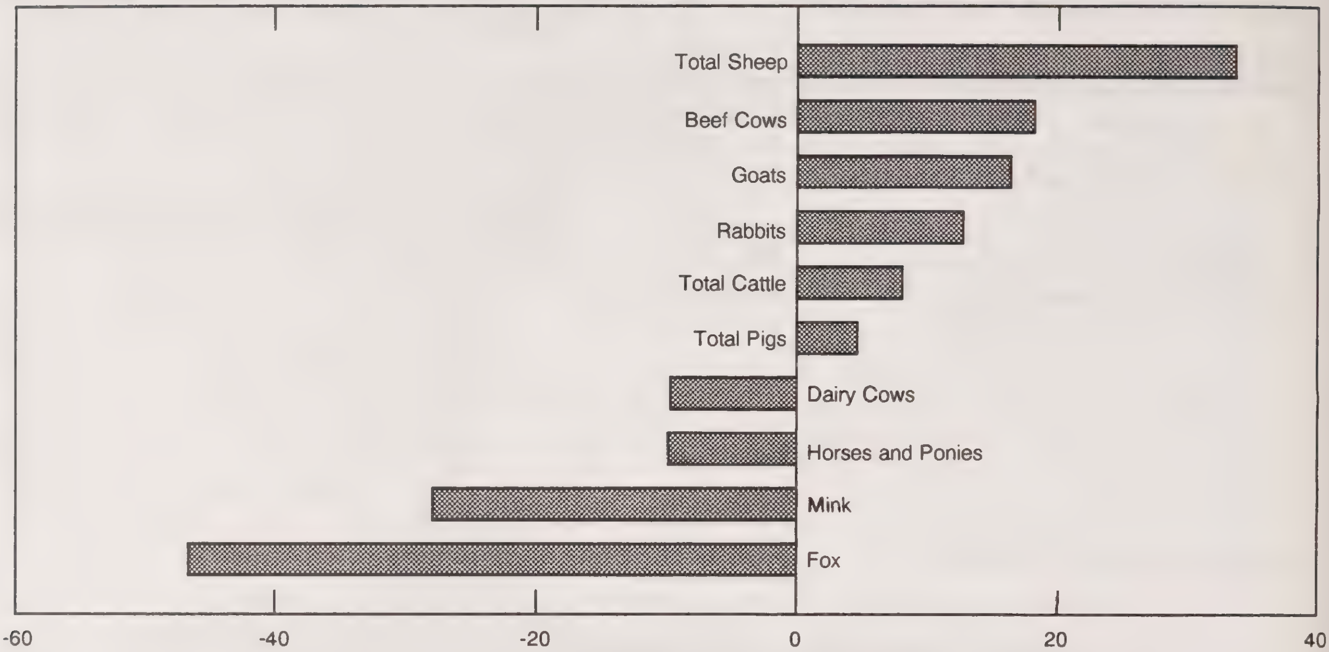
Cattle, pig and sheep herds increase

- In 1991, numbers of sheep showed the largest increase of any livestock category, up one-third since 1986 to almost 936,000 head.
- The number of beef cows in 1991 reached 3.8 million, an 18% increase from 1986. Alberta's share of the Canadian beef cow herd was 43%, and Saskatchewan had 23%.
- In addition to beef cows and sheep, the numbers of goats, rabbits and pigs also increased between 1986 and 1991.
- The number of fox, at 60,000, showed the largest drop of all livestock categories since 1986, down 47%.
- Between 1986 and 1991, decreases were also registered in numbers of mink, horses and ponies, and dairy cows.

Livestock Numbers, Canada, 1991



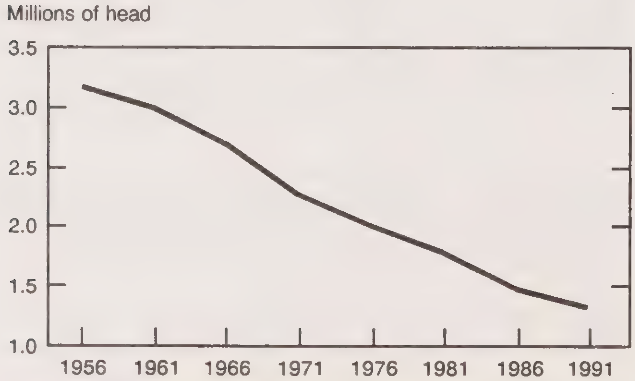
Cattle, pig and sheep herds increase, Canada, 1986 to 1991, Percentage Change



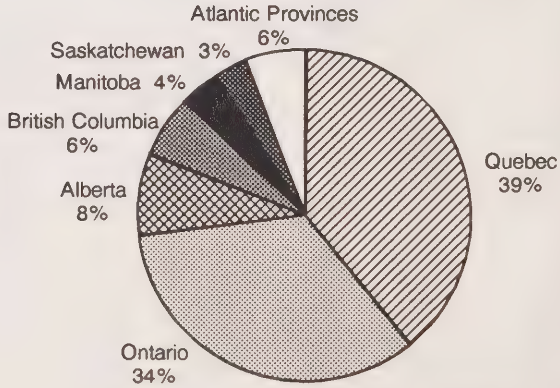
Fewer dairy cows on Canadian farms

- In 1991, there were 1.3 million dairy cows in Canada, a 10% decrease since 1986.
- From 1986 to 1991, the number of farms with dairy cows dropped by 22% to 40,000.
- The average dairy farm had 34 dairy cows in 1991 compared to 29 cows in 1986 and only 16 cows in 1971. In 1991, nearly half of the dairy cows were in herds of fewer than 50.

Fewer dairy cows on Canadian farms



Provincial share of dairy cows, 1991



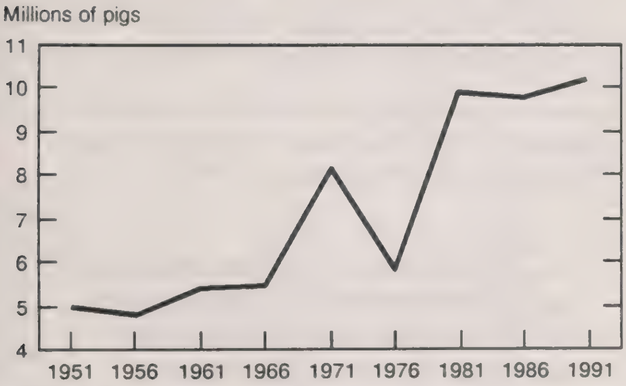
Atlantic Provinces	
Newfoundland	1%
Prince Edward Island	1%
Nova Scotia	2%
New Brunswick	2%

Number of pigs at census high

- In 1991, 10.2 million pigs were reported on farms in Canada, a census-record and a slight increase over 1986.

- At the same time, the number of farms reporting pigs dropped to a record low of 30,000 in 1991, down 76% since 1971. In 1991, 8% of these farms accounted for half the pigs in Canada. Of these larger farms, 40% were in Quebec, 23% in Ontario and 17% in Alberta.

Number of pigs in Canada



- Between 1986 and 1991, hog production shifted from Eastern to Western Canada. In 1991, Eastern hog producers lost 5% of total hog production (just over 0.5 million) to Western producers.

- In 1991, Quebec accounted for 28% of the number of pigs, yet had only 12% of the farms reporting pigs. In contrast, Ontario accounted for the same number of pigs, but had nearly three times as many farms reporting pigs.

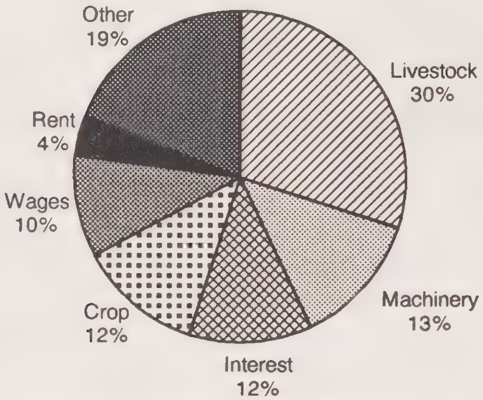
Provincial Share of Total Pigs, 1986 and 1991

	1986	1991
Newfoundland	0.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	1.2	1.0
Nova Scotia	1.4	1.3
New Brunswick	1.0	0.7
Quebec	30.0	28.5
Ontario	32.0	28.6
East	**65.8**	**60.4**
Manitoba	11.0	12.6
Saskatchewan	6.1	7.9
Alberta	14.9	16.9
British Columbia	2.2	2.2
West	**34.2**	**39.6**
Canada	**100**	**100**

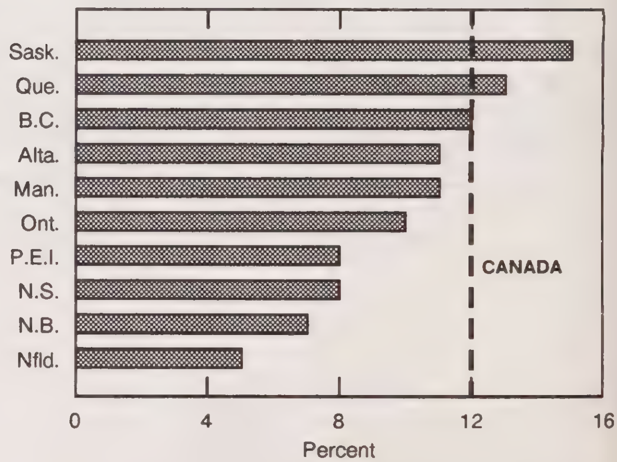
Expenses

- In 1990, total farm business operating expenses in constant 1990 dollars increased marginally (3%) from 1985.
- In 1990, interest expenses were $2.4 billion or 12% of total farm business expenses in Canada. The average amount of interest paid per reporting farm was $13,700.
- At the national level, 15% of farms with receipts of $50,000 or more were debt-free and reported no interest expenses. For farms with receipts of less than $50,000, however, 55% were without interest expenses in 1990.
- In the Atlantic provinces, interest expenses accounted for less than 10% of total farm expenses, with Newfoundland the lowest at just over 5%. Saskatchewan reported the highest share of interest to total farm expenses (15%).
- Livestock expenses (feed, supplements, livestock, poultry, and veterinary expenses) were the largest component (30%) of total expenses at the national level. This proportion varied among provinces, from a low in Saskatchewan of 13% to a high in Newfoundland of 52%.
- Crop expenses (fertilizer, lime, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, seed and seedlings) made up 12% of all farm expenses in 1990.
- Wages and salaries ($2 billion) accounted for 10% of farm expenses in Canada. Half of all wages and salaries were paid to family members.

Share of Farm Expenses, Canada, 1990



Interest as a percentage of total expenses highest in Saskatchewan in 1990



Expenses, 1990

	Canada		Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	($'000)	% of total expenses	($'000)	% of total expenses	($'000)	% of total expenses	($'000)	% of total expenses	($'000)	% of total expenses	($'000)	% of total expenses
Rent	767,911	4	241	0	6,714	3	2,824	1	2,544	1	33,178	1
Wages	2,039,667	10	10,330	17	33,244	16	55,462	18	44,981	18	357,221	12
Interest	2,373,734	12	3,190	5	17,064	8	23,532	8	18,585	7	391,976	13
Machinery	2,729,776	13	3,234	5	25,448	12	26,809	9	28,759	11	306,424	10
Crop	2,486,984	12	2,045	3	37,779	18	19,367	6	30,853	12	272,037	9
Livestock	6,088,997	30	31,682	52	52,867	25	109,735	36	76,600	31	1,128,559	36
Other	3,824,485	19	10,087	17	36,583	17	63,228	21	48,278	6	612,460	20
Total Expenses	**20,311,554**	**100**	**60,809**	**100**	**209,699**	**100**	**300,957**	**100**	**250,600**	**100**	**3,101,855**	**100**

	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	($'000)	% of total expenses	($'000)	% of total expenses	($'000)	% of total expenses	($'000)	% of total expenses	($'000)	% of total expenses
Rent	164,235	3	94,788	5	244,740	7	193,582	4	25,063	2
Wages	665,354	12	130,644	7	209,292	6	303,857	7	229,282	20
Interest	572,873	10	200,909	11	487,673	15	517,105	11	140,828	12
Machinery	536,593	10	310,404	17	735,614	22	641,715	14	114,775	10
Crop	603,870	11	362,695	20	544,234	16	534,930	11	79,173	7
Livestock	1,779,670	33	410,813	23	446,395	13	1,712,842	37	339,833	30
Other	1,139,993	21	306,528	17	659,899	20	749,453	16	197,978	18
Total Expenses	**5,462,588**	**100**	**1,816,781**	**100**	**3,327,847**	**100**	**4,653,484**	**100**	**1,126,932**	**100**

The Daily

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Data Sources

All data which appear in today's issue of The Daily come from various Censuses of Agriculture.

Data for selected variables from the Censuses of Agriculture from 1971 to 1991 appear in the publication released today: Census Overview of Canadian Agriculture: 1971-1991 (Catalogue 93-348).

Sub-provincial data

The Census of Agriculture provides detailed information for small areas within provinces. These data will be released in July, 1992.

1991 Agriculture-Population Linkage

Information on number, age, sex, marital status and mother tongue of farm operators and the farm population, as well as number of days of off-farm work by farm operators, will be released October 26, 1992.

Data on the labour force activity, income, education, citizenship, and ethnic origin of farm operators and the farm population will be released in October, 1993.

Further Information

The information summarized here is only a sample of highlights from the 1991 Census of Agriculture. Sub-provincial data and printed publications will be available in July, 1992. User-specified tabulations can be provided on a cost-recovery basis by contacting Lynda Kemp, User Services Unit, Census of Agriculture at (613) 951-8711, or toll-free in Canada at 1-800-465-1991.

Please address other enquiries to:

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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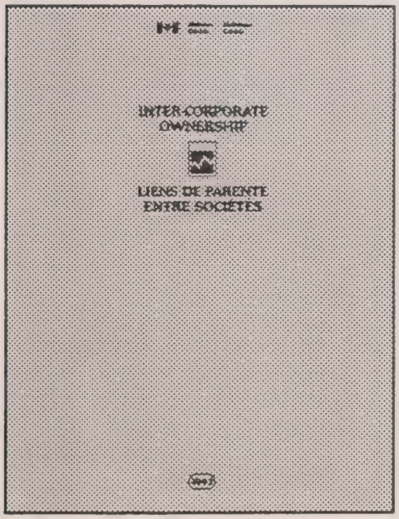
MAJOR RELEASE

(Continued on page 2)



Inter-corporate Ownership
1992

The latest edition of *Inter-corporate Ownership*, a unique 1,050-page Statistics Canada directory of "Who Owns and Controls What", references over 65,000 corporations.

As in previous editions, in terms of the number of controlled corporations, the Edward & Peter Bronfman Group ranks as Canada's largest enterprise. Since this directory was last published in 1990, the Bronfman empire has grown by 61 corporations to 421. The Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec rank second and third with 202 and 141 enterprises, respectively.

The directory presents information in an easy-to-read format, showing at a glance the hierarchy of subsidiaries within each enterprise structure. Entries for each corporation provide country of control, country of residence and percentage of voting rights held. In addition, the inclusion of a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and the province of head office for most Canadian resident corporations permits study by industrial sector.

New for 1992, additional indexes are available to buyers of the publication. In addition to the alphabetical index in each manual, indexes by country of control, province of head office, and SICC can be purchased for $29.95 each.

Inter-corporate Ownership, 1992 (61-517, $325) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, call Ron Vanasse (613-951-3469), Corporations Section, Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act Subdivision, Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Labour Force Survey

May 1992

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for May 1992 show an increase in the seasonally adjusted levels of both employment (+31,000) and unemployment(+25,000). The participation rate rose to 65.4 (+0.2), the first increase since last October. The unemployment rate increased to 11.2 (+0.2) in May.

Employment and Employment/Population Ratio

For the week ending May 16, 1992, the seasonally adjusted employment estimate rose to 12,207,000 following six consecutive monthly declines. The increase was noted mainly among men aged 25 and over and was spread across several industries. The overall employment/population ratio edged up 0.1 to 58.1.

- Employment among adults aged 25 and over rose by 59,000 and was concentrated among men (+42,000). Employment among youths fell by 28,000.
- The rise in the May employment level was in part-time employment (+35,000), with adults accounting for virtually all of the increase.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 20,000 (+0.4%) in Ontario, 5,000 (+1.0%) in Manitoba, 9,000 in Alberta (+0.7%) and by 11,000 in British Columbia (+0.7%), but it declined by 5,000 in Newfoundland (-2.7%). There was little change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In May 1992, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 25,000 to 1,536,000. The unemployment rate rose 0.2 to 11.2, the highest since November 1984. The participation rate rose to 65.4 (+0.2) in May, in contrast to the declining trend over the past six months.

Notes to Users

A new Guide to Labour Force Survey Data is now available. This publication discusses relevant concepts and terminology and explores the survey questionnaire on an item-by-item basis. It also briefly covers methodology and collection procedures and provides a summary of the available data. A useful addition to this improved publication is a new labour force survey dictionary that provides detailed definitions of survey terms and variables.

The Guide to Labour Force Survey Data (71-528, $45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
Michael Sheridan	*(613) 951-9480*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing cooperation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

- The rise in the number of unemployed was concentrated among youths (+23,000), mostly among young men.
- The unemployment rate for youths jumped 1.0 to 17.8, while the rate for adults was unchanged at 9.8.
- The rise in labour force participation in May was observed among adults (+0.2), but a decline was noted among young women (-0.6).
- The level of unemployment rose by 1,000 in Prince Edward Island, 3,000 in Nova Scotia, 4,000 in New Brunswick, 17,000 in Ontario and 6,000 in Alberta. There was no significant change in the remaining provinces.

- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	May	Month-to-Month Change
Newfoundland	20.1	+1.1
Prince Edward Island	19.1	+1.2
Nova Scotia	13.6	+0.7
New Brunswick	14.1	+1.0
Quebec	12.4	-0.1
Ontario	10.9	+0.3
Manitoba	9.7	+0.1
Saskatchewan	7.7	-0.2
Alberta	9.3	+0.3
British Columbia	10.0	0.0

Changes since May 1991
(unadjusted estimates)

- Overall, employment fell by 159,000 from a year earlier (-1.3%). It declined by 100,000 (-1.5%) for men and by 59,000 (-1.0%) for women.

- For youths, employment decreased by 114,000 (-5.3%) and the employment/population ratio fell 2.9 to 54.8. For adults, employment fell by 45,000 (-0.4%) and the employment/population ratio declined 1.4 to 59.4.

- Full-time employment (persons usually working 30 hours or more per week) decreased by 221,000 (-2.1%), but part-time employment increased by 61,000 (+3.0%).

- Employment decreased by 137,000 in the goods-producing industries (-3.9%). Employment was little changed in the service-producing industries as declines in community, business and personal services were partially offset by gains in other industries in this sector.

- The estimated level of unemployment rose by 136,000 to 1,548,000 (+9.6%) and the unemployment rate increased 1.0 to 11.2.

- The participation rate decreased 1.1 to 66.0 and the employment/population ratio fell 1.7 to 58.6.

Other Highlights

Student Summer Employment

Compared to May 1991, employment declined for students planning to return to school in the fall despite an increase in their number. The drop in the proportion employed continues the trend that began in the summer of 1990.

- The estimated number of youths who were attending school full-time in March and planning to return to school was 1,789,000 in May 1992, up 29,000 from a year earlier. The employment level declined by 53,000 to 770,00.

- The employment/population ratio of returning students declined to 43.1 in May 1992 from 46.8 in 1991 and 49.2 in 1990.

- The unemployment rate rose to 17.7 in May 1992, compared to 15.8 in May 1991 and 11.4 in May 1990.

For a full review of the data on students for previous years, consult the article "Students and Summer Jobs in Retrospect" published in the January 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

The May 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of June. For summary information available today, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). See "How to Order Publications".

For information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,743	13,687	13,770
Employment ('000)	12,207	12,176	12,359
Unemployment ('000)	1,536	1,511	1,411
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.2	11.0	10.2
Participation Rate (%)	65.4	65.2	66.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.1	58.0	59.7
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,866	13,491	13,890
Employment ('000)	12,319	11,939	12,478
Unemployment ('000)	1,548	1,552	1,412
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.2	11.5	10.2
Participation Rate (%)	66.0	64.3	67.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.6	56.9	60.3

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Direct Selling in Canada

1990

Direct sales to Canadian household consumers totalled $3,237.9 million in 1990, a 4.6% increase from 1989 sales of $3,096.3 million. (Direct sales refer to the retail marketing of consumer goods by channels other than retail stores.)

The main commodities sold by direct sellers were books, newspapers and magazines ($962.7 million); food products ($482.3 million); cosmetics and jewellery ($326.8 million); and electrical appliances and household cleaners ($177.6 million). Other commodities accounted for $1,288.5 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 34.

The 1990 issue of *Direct Selling in Canada* (63-218, $22) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.3 million tonnes, a 9.2% decrease from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 8.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 12.7% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 1.0% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 30, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 30, 1992 totalled 270 445 tonnes, a 1.5% decrease from the preceding week's total of 274 649 tonnes but up 3.3% from the year-earlier level of 261 679 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 5 709 235 tonnes, a 4.6% increase from 5 460 188 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

April 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 141 906 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in April 1992, a 14.2% increase from the 124 237^{r} (revised) tonnes produced in April 1991.

January to April 1992 production totalled 568 790 tonnes, up 8.0% from the 526 485^{r} tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for April 1992 and April 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The April 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Nursery Trades Industry

1990 and 1991

Final 1990 and preliminary 1991 data for the nursery trades industry in Canada are now available in advance of the printed publication. Information is available on industry revenues and expenditures as well as on the distribution of the revenues. Some data on internal structure are also included.

Survey of Canadian *Nursery Trades Industry* (22-203, $22) will be available in early July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Les Macartney (613-951-3854), Agriculture Division. ■

Pulp Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pulp industry (SIC 2711) totalled $6,310.0 million, down 11.7% from $7,142.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5483.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Mobile Home Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mobile home industry (SIC 3244) totalled $179.0 million, up 1.8% from $175.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5554.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Clay Products Industry (from domestic clay)

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products industry (from domestic clay) (SIC 3511) totalled $126.9 million, down 34.5% from $193.7 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6849.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, March 1992.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

The Dairy Review, March 1992.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, March 1992.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Rigid Insulating Board, April 1992.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, April 1992.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, April 1992.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, April 1992.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Communications Service Bulletin: Cable Television Statistics, 1991. Vol. 22, No. 1. June 1992.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49; United States: US$9.85/US$59; Other Countries: US$11.50/US$69).

Electric Power Statistics, March 1992.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Inter-corporate Ownership, 1992.
Catalogue number 61-517
(Canada: $325; United States: US$390; Other Countries: US$455).

Retail Trade, March 1992.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, March 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Imports by Commodity, March 1992.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 8-12

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
9	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	April 1992
9	**Farm Product Price Index**	April 1992
10	**New Housing Price Index**	April 1992
10	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	April 1992
12	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	April 1992

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 8, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Crop Condition Assessment Program

Statistics Canada provides information on a weekly basis throughout the growing season for monitoring crop growing conditions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This information is available through the Crop Condition Assessment Program (CCAP), now entering its fourth operational season.

The CCAP reports are produced using statistical information derived from digital satellite data. These data are incorporated into a vegetation index, which indicates the level of vegetation stress resulting from conditions that could include drought, disease or insect damage.

The August 7 CCAP report will include experimental early season yield indicators for six major grains, by census agricultural region, derived from the satellite information. Estimates of production for the Prairie provinces will also be provided.

The products available for purchase include hardcopy colour visual images, maps, graphs and tabular data at the census agricultural region and rural municipality levels. The CCAP is available on a 15-week subscription basis with prices ranging from $1,200 to $3,750, depending on output options.

For more information on the Crop Condition Assessment Program, contact Ken Korporal or Norah Hillary (613-951-3872, Fax 613-951-3868), Spatial Analysis and Geomatics Applications, Agriculture Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Motor Vehicle Theft
1980-1990

Highlights

- Motor vehicle thefts reported to police in Canada increased by 17% between 1980 and 1990: 108,056 motor vehicles were reported stolen in 1990, up from 92,256 in 1980. While the actual number of motor vehicles stolen during the last 10 years increased, the rate of vehicles stolen remained relatively unchanged, ranging between five and seven vehicles stolen per 1,000 registered[1].

- On average, almost 25% of motor vehicles stolen between 1980 and 1990 were not recovered. However, the proportion of vehicles not recovered has increased from 19% in 1980 to 27% in 1990.

- The incidence of motor vehicle theft is put into perspective by comparing categories of property crime. Motor vehicle theft ranked fourth among property crime categories during 1990, accounting for 7% of the total. Heading the list was theft under $1,000 (51%), followed by break and enter (24%) and fraud (8%). These proportions have remained stable over the years.

- According to American statistics, over 1.6 million vehicle thefts were reported in the United States during 1990. Vehicle theft accounted for 13% of all property crime during 1990, almost twice the proportion reported in Canada. Since 1980, the U.S. experienced a 38% increase in motor vehicle theft, compared to a 17% increase in Canada.

- Motor vehicle theft rates in 1990 were highest in Quebec at 10 thefts per 1,000 vehicles registered, followed by British Columbia at eight per 1,000. The Atlantic provinces reported rates considerably lower than the rest of Canada, with Newfoundland reporting the lowest at two per 1,000. Ontario reported 4.5 thefts per 1,000 registrations, half the rate of motor vehicles reported stolen in Quebec.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Motor Vehicle Theft, Vol. 12, No. 12 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

[1] Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations, *(53-219, $17), Transportation Division, Statistics Canada.*

Motor Vehicle Thefts by Province/Territory, Canada
1990

Province Territory	Motor Vehicle Registrations[1]	Thefts of Motor Vehicles[2]	Motor Vehicles Stolen per 1,000 Registrations	Number	Recovered	Not Recovered
			%			%
Newfoundland	305,851	578	1.9	415	72	28
Prince Edward Island	84,716	200	2.4	132	66	34
Nova Scotia	603,615	1,794	3.0	1,414	79	21
New Brunswick	475,671	1,508	3.2	998	66	34
Quebec	3,580,765	36,560	10.2	19,715	54	46
Ontario	6,000,322	27,046	4.5	21,986	81	19
Manitoba	779,069	3,876	5.0	3,360	87	13
Saskatchewan	735,964	3,105	4.2	2,328	75	25
Alberta	1,861,662	12,487	6.7	9,937	80	20
British Columbia	2,499,485	20,152	8.1	18,324	91	9
Yukon	30,952	221	7.1	147	66	34
Northwest Territories	23,058	530	23.0	341	64	36
Canada	**16,981,130**	**108,056**	**6.4**	**79,097**	**73**	**27**

1 Motor Vehicle Registrations *(Cat. #53-219) Transportation Division, STC.*
2 *Excludes attempted thefts*
Source: *Canadian Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 1990.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
May l992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 84 553 tonnes for all types of sugar in May 1992, comprising 75 069 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 484 tonnes in export sales. The 1992 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 409 661 tonnes: 357 655 tonnes in domestic sales and 52 006 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 90 611 tonnes in May 1991, of which 84 589 tonnes were domestic sales and 6 022 tonnes were export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 379 955 tonnes: 350 231[r] (revised) tonnes in domestic sales and 29 724[r] tonnes in export sales.

The May 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50.) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
10-day Period Ending May 31, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10-day period totalled 5.8 million tonnes, a 21.7% decrease from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 5.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 10.7% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year decreased 0.7% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
April 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.8 million tonnes in April 1992, a 4.1% decrease from the April 1991 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date showed a 3.4% increase from the 1991 period. Receipts from United States connections also showed a 1.4% increase.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The April 1992 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of June.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries
April 1992

Information on the sales of storage batteries is now available. Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 135,913 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in April 1992.

Cumulative sales from January to April 1992 amounted to 557,946 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries, down 1.3% from the 565, 455 units sold the previous year.

The April 1992 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

April 1992

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 62,812 kitchen appliances in April 1992, down 19.7% from the 78,198 appliances produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances for January to April 1992 amounted to 271,749 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1991 amounted to 247,674 units.

Data on home comfort products for April 1992 are confidential.

The April 1992 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Pent (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

April 1992

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,068,439 pairs of footwear in April 1992, a 10.0% decrease from the 2,298,308r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to April 1992 totalled 7,377,191r pairs of footwear, down 10.6% from the 8,255,931r pairs produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The April 1992 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada

1990 and 1991

Estimates of 1990 and 1991 apparent per capita consumption in Canada are now available for cereals, sugars and syrups, pulses and nuts, beverages, dairy products and by-products, poultry, eggs and meats.

The May issue of *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part I, 1991* (32-229, $26) will be available in early June.

For further information, contact Paul Murray (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division. ■

Interprovincial Trade Flows

1984-88 Preliminary Annual Estimates

Preliminary estimates of interprovincial trade flows for 33 groupings of goods and four major aggregates are now available on CANSIM and as an information package.

CANSIM series that are missing (approximately 3012 of 5577) represent cases where there are no trade flows or where values are extremely small (i.e., less than 1% of shipments and demand). Series labelled as "secure" (approximately 324) represent significant values that are confidential.

The data will differ from those released in the *Daily* on April 29, 1992, for 1984 and 1988 total tradeable goods, due to revisions to selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4201-4231, 4234, 4244, 4250-4253.

The information package – hard copy tables, a diskette and documentation ($500.00) – can be ordered through Marketing and Consulting Services, Input-Output Division.

For more information regarding data products or services, please contact Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697), Marketing and Consulting Services, Input-Output Division.

For further information regarding the data, please contact Hans Messinger (613-951-2937), Interprovincial Trade Flows, Input-Output Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Wood Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 35-250
(Canada: $49; United States: US$59; Other Countries: US$69).

Other Manufacturing Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 47-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Building Permits, March 1992.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Motor Vehicle Theft, 1980-1990. Vol. 12, No. 12.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 9, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

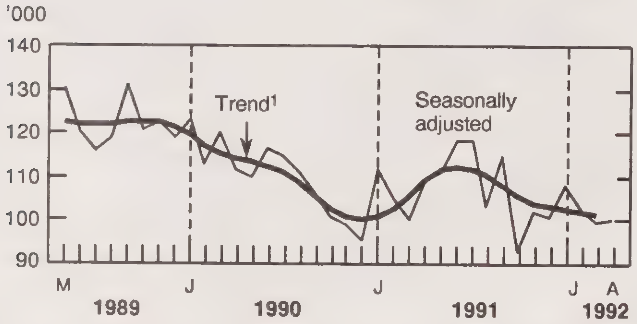
April 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Series

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 100,000 units in April 1992, an increase of 0.5% from the revised March level. This marginal increase was due to stronger sales of passenger cars (+2.8%), while truck sales declined (-3.7%).

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1989-1992



¹ *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

- The slight increase of 0.5% in April reflected a continuation of the weak sales reported throughout the past two years.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for April 1992 were 125,000 units, down 10.7% from April 1991. Sales of passenger cars recorded a decline of 9.7%, while truck sales decreased by 12.7%.
- The April decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a drop of 14.3% for North American automobiles and a decrease of 3.8% for cars manufactured in Japan.
- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market fell to 62% in April 1992 from 66% a year earlier; the Japanese share rose marginally from 28% to 29% over the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The April 1992 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552) or Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

April 1992

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	January 1992^r	February 1992^r	March 1992^r	April 1992^p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**107,502** **+7.2**	**102,250** **-4.9**	**99,033** **-3.1**	**99,574** **+0.5**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	47,348 +13.0	43,301 -8.5	38,957 -10.0	41,032 +5.3
Overseas	24,640 +0.9	23,327 -5.3	25,694 +10.1	25,421 -1.1
Total	**71,988** **+8.5**	**66,628** **-7.4**	**64,651** **-3.0**	**66,453** **+2.8**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**35,514** **+4.6**	**35,622** **+0.3**	**34,383** **-3.5**	**33,120** **-3.7**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	April 1992	Change 1992/1991	January-April 1992	Change 1992/1991
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**124,848**	**-10.7**	**396,739**	**-4.3**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	51,910	-14.3	163,016	-11.9
Japan	24,521	-3.8	77,535	+2.3
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	6,947	+10.9	19,414	-3.1
Total	**83,378**	**-9.7**	**259,965**	**-7.4**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	36,041	-10.1	118,686	+4.9
Overseas	5,429	-26.7	18,088	-12.3
Total	**41,470**	**-12.7**	**136,774**	**+2.2**

^r *Revised.*
^p *Preliminary.*

■

Farm Product Price Index

April 1992

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 95.9 in April, up 0.3% from the revised March level of 95.6. The crops index was unchanged in April at 88.8; an increase in the potatoes index offset a drop in the oilseeds index, while the cereals index remained unchanged. The livestock and animal products index rose 0.5% to 100.3. Over the last nine months, the total index has been at levels not seen since the 1979-1980 crop year, due mainly to lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley that became effective August 1, the beginning of the 1991-92 crop year.

The percentage changes in the index between March and April 1992, by province, were as follows:

Newfoundland	-1.3%
Prince Edward Island	-2.7%
Nova Scotia	-4.6%
New Brunswick	-3.5%
Quebec	+0.7%
Ontario	0.0%
Manitoba	-0.6%
Saskatchewan	+0.3%
Alberta	+1.9%
British Columbia	+0.1%
Canada	**+0.3%**

Crops

The crops index was stable in April at 88.8, as an increase in the potatoes index offset a decrease in the oilseeds index, while the cereals index was unchanged. The index remained 10.5% below the level of one year earlier.

- The cereals index was unchanged at 75.7 in April. Price increases for CWB wheat and barley and non-board barley were balanced by a price drop for non-board wheat and oats. The index remained 17.6% below the year-earlier level.

- The oilseeds index fell to 100.5, a decrease of 0.5% from March. Flaxseed and canola price drops were largely offset by increased soybean prices. The index in April stood 7.5% below the level of a year earlier.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.5% to 100.3 in April. The cattle and calves and the hogs indexes increased by 0.8% and 1.2%, respectively, but the poultry index decreased by 5.8%. The eggs and dairy products indexes remained almost unchanged.

- The cattle and calves index rose 0.8% to 106.1, in response to higher United States (U.S.) slaughter cattle prices. The index increased by 10.9% over the last four months but still stood 3.0% below the April 1991 level.

- The hogs index increased by 1.2% to 69.0, in response to higher U.S. prices. In spite of the rise, the index remained 18.3% below the level seen one year earlier. Inspected slaughter in the U.S. for the first four months of 1992 was 7.8% above the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The April issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on June 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
April 1992

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 1 330 296 cubic metres in April 1992, a decrease of 15.6% from 1 576 713^r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 523 486 cubic metres, up 8.1% from 5 110 626^r cubic metres in April 1991. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 337 344 cubic metres, an increase of 2.3% from 8 151 977r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 16.9% to 15 901 282 cubic metres, down from 19 130 375^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood for 1992 totalled 11 798 906 cubic metres, a decrease of 14.2% from 13 756 302^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 7.6% to 20 644 479 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 19 186 016^r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 34 297 529 cubic metres, was up 0.1% from 34 251 313^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The April 1992 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
April 1992

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for April 1992 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 59 854 tonnes in April 1992, a decrease of 1.4% from the 60 720 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The April 1992 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
April 1992

Steel primary forms production for April 1992 totalled 1 162 295 tonnes, an increase of 15.2% from 1 008 580 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 4 561 097 tonnes, up 4.0% from 4 386 643 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The April 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing
April 1992

Steel pipe and tubing production for April 1992 totalled 97 501 tonnes, a decrease of 39.5% from the 161 220^r (revised) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 471 670 tonnes, down 21.9% from the 603 877^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The April 1992 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Supply and Disposition of Major Grains and Oilseeds

1990-91

Supply and disposition tables for Canada pertaining to the major grains and oilseeds (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, canola, corn and soybeans) are now available for the 1990-91 crop year (August 1 to July 31).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5629, 5674, 5679-5685 and 5688.

The 1990-91 issue of *Grain Trade of Canada* (22-201, $39) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-March 1992.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Coal and Coke Statistics, March 1992.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1987-1989.
Catalogue number 63-204
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Imports by Country, January-March 1992.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 10, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASE

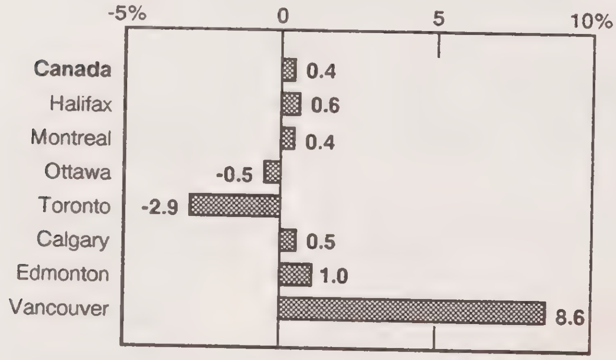
New Housing Price Index
April 1992

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 134.1 in April, up 0.2% from the March 1992 level. The estimated House Only index increased 0.1% and the Land Only index increased 0.7%.

The largest monthly increases in new housing prices were registered in Regina (2.0%), Victoria (1.6%) and Vancouver (1.4%); the largest monthly decreases were recorded in Sudbury-Thunder Bay (-1.3%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-0.8%) and Windsor (-0.8%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices stood 0.4% higher in April than the year-earlier level. This movement mainly reflected the offsetting impacts of decreases, such as in Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.2%), Hamilton (-3.1%) and Toronto (-2.9%), compared to increases in cities such as Vancouver (8.6%) and Victoria (5.2%).

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, April 1992



Note to Users

Users should note that the NHPI reflects selling price changes from the contractor's perspective rather than the purchaser's. The analytical index more closely follows a purchase price concept, although it has not been adjusted for all possible costs.

Analytical Index

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the GST and relevant new housing rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST on purchasers of these houses. In April 1992 this index was 139.9, up 0.3% from the revised Canada Total level of 139.5 for March 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991	% change April 1992/ March 1992	% change April 1992/ April 1991
Canada Total	**134.1**	**133.8**	**133.6**	**0.2**	**0.4**
Canada (House only)	**124.6**	**124.5**	**124.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**
Canada (Land only)	**162.3**	**161.2**	**160.1**	**0.7**	**1.4**
St. John's	126.8	126.8	126.7	-	0.1
Halifax	109.8	109.7	109.1	0.1	0.6
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	115.4	113.6	-	1.6
Quebec City	135.2	134.8	133.6	0.3	1.2
Montreal	134.8	134.8	134.3	-	0.4
Ottawa-Hull	122.9	122.8	123.5	0.1	-0.5
Toronto	141.8	141.7	146.1	0.1	-2.9
Hamilton	132.5	132.9	136.8	-0.3	-3.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	133.0	132.5	134.4	0.4	-1.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	125.4	126.4	129.6	-0.8	-3.2
London	146.5	146.5	144.2	-	1.6
Windsor	127.3	128.3	128.0	-0.8	-0.5
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	131.5	133.2	134.1	-1.3	-1.9
Winnipeg	108.3	108.0	108.3	0.3	-
Regina	115.3	113.0	111.4	2.0	3.5
Saskatoon	107.2	106.9	106.4	0.3	0.8
Calgary	132.9	132.6	132.3	0.2	0.5
Edmonton	141.0	141.3	139.6	-0.2	1.0
Vancouver	133.1	131.3	122.6	1.4	8.6
Victoria	126.8	124.8	120.5	1.6	5.2

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

April 1992

Department stores sales including concessions totalled $1,020 million in April 1992. After allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales increased 6% from April 1991. Concessions sales totalled $62 million, 6% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during April 1992 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-to-year Percentage Changes

	Sales ($ millions)	Year-to-year Percentage Change
Province		
Newfoundland	14.0	+7.8
Prince Edward Island	4.2	+10.4
Nova Scotia	33.8	+9.8
New Brunswick	22.8	+9.1
Quebec	201.8	+10.1
Ontario	413.2	+7.0
Manitoba	42.7	+3.0
Saskatchewan	29.6	+11.2
Alberta	111.7	+1.8
British Columbia	146.1	+4.0
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	40.3	-1.0
Edmonton	48.6	+1.3
Halifax-Dartmouth	17.5	+8.0
Hamilton	29.1	+4.4
Montreal	106.7	+10.1
Ottawa-Hull	49.7	+7.5
Quebec City	27.7	+11.6
Toronto	156.0	+4.5
Vancouver	77.4	+0.1
Winnipeg	37.8	+4.6

Note to Users

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and a seasonally adjusted estimate at the Canada level will be released in The Daily on June 23.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10 to 12).

The April 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) or Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production of Poultry and Eggs, 1991.
Catalogue number 23-202
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; Other Countries: US$48).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April 1992.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, April 1992.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, April 1992.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Export by Commodity, March 1992.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 11, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

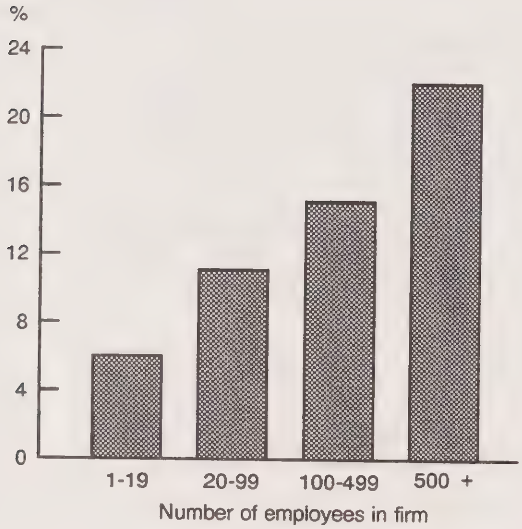
MAJOR RELEASE

Studying on the Job
1989-1990

Highlights

- Between December 1989 and November 1990, almost 14% of the paid workforce or 1.3 million Canadian workers over the age of 16 took part-time training courses that were sponsored by their employers.

Workers in Large Firms Were More Likely to Receive Employer-sponsored Training in 1989-1990



Sources: Adults Education and Training Survey and Labour Force Survey

- Industries that placed the highest priority on training were utilities (31% of the workforce received training) and public administration (28%).

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The Summer 1992 edition of Perspectives on Labour and Income (released in The Daily on June 3) features an article entitled "Studying on the Job," which describes the characteristics of paid-workers who received part-time training from their employers in 1989-1990. This study reveals that about one in seven paid-workers in Canada received employer-sponsored part-time training in 1989-1990.*

- The chances of receiving employer-sponsored training courses rose as the size of the firm increased. From a low of 6% for small firms with less than 20 employees, the part-time training rate rose to 11% for medium-small firms and to 15% for medium-large firms. The part-time training rate reached 22% for companies with 500 or more employees.

- Workers in white-collar occupations received more employer-sponsored training during the reference period than those in other occupations. Workers in natural sciences were most likely to benefit (28%), although rates as high as 25% were reported for workers in social sciences and managerial or administrative positions.

- Courses in commerce, management and business administration were the most popular. Workers who enrolled in these fields accounted for 29% of all employer-sponsored trainees in part-time courses. The second most popular field of study (26% of enrolment) was engineering and applied science technologies and trades, which encompasses computer technology.

The Summer 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Susan Crompton (613-951-0178), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Softwood Lumber Exporter Survey
1990 and 1991

Results from the Softwood Lumber Exporter Survey for 1990 and 1991, conducted jointly by the International Trade Division and Industry Division, are now available.

The table below presents the distribution of softwood lumber exports for designated regions within the United States, showing both the published trade data for all of Canada (as derived from Customs information) and the survey results.

Comparing these two sets of data, the share of softwood lumber exports attributed to the northern and western regions of the U.S. shown by the Customs data is higher than the share shown by the survey data. These findings are not entirely unexpected, as it is conceivable that limitations of the administrative data source have led to the assignment of the final destination to those states in which the goods were entered.

For further information, please contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9797), International Trade Division.

Note to Users

The objective of the survey was to evaluate the U.S. state of destination data for softwood lumber exports, as derived from Customs' administrative information.

Fifty-three Canadian exporters, accounting for 78.2% of the total volume of Canadian exports of softwood lumber to the U.S. in 1990, were direct respondents to the survey. The response rate was 100%.

The approximately 900 exporters not included in the survey were small exporters, accounting for approximately 22% of the total volume of softwood lumber exports.

Comparison of Customs-based Data to Survey Data

	1990		1991	
	Customs-based	Survey-based	Customs-based	Survey-based
	Share (%)			
U.S. Region of Destination*				
Northern	52.7	48.2	54.2	48.7
Southern	21.8	36.0	25.2	36.1
Western	24.7	11.5	20.3	10.7
Unknown	0.9	4.3	0.4	4.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* *The regions are defined as the following: **Northern**: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin; **Western**: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; **Southern**: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.* ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending June 6, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 6, 1992 totalled 267 587 tonnes, a 1.1% decrease from the preceding week's total of 270 445 tonnes, but a 12.0% increase from the year-earlier level of 238 923 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 5 976 822 tonnes, a 4.9% increase from 5 699 111 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard
April 1992

Canadian firms produced 179 379 cubic metres of waferboard in April 1992, an increase of 46.6% from the 122 400 cubic metres produced in April 1991. Particleboard production reached 99 643 cubic metres, up 16.7% from 85 392 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for April 1992 was 7 485 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 13.3% from the 8 632 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in April 1991.

Cumulative production of waferboard during 1992 totalled 625 493 cubic metres, up 49.4% from the 418 733 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 362 995 cubic metres, up 14.8% from the 316 316 cubic metres produced from January to April 1991. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 30 259 thousand square metres, basis 3.173mm, up 0.4% from the 30 149 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The April 1992 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Dairy Review
April 1992

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 100 tonnes in April, a 17.3% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 800 tonnes, a decrease of 9.3% from April 1991.

An estimated 603 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in March 1992, a decrease of 1.5% from March 1991. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first three months of 1992 to 1 770 000 kilolitres, an increase of 1.4% from the January-March 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The April 1992 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on June 25. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Campus Bookstores
1990-91

During the academic year 1990-91, total retail sales of campus bookstores in Canada were $415 million, a 6% increase from the previous academic year.

Textbook sales accounted for 62% of total net sales, other books for 8%, stationery and supplies for 11% and miscellaneous items for 20%.

The 1990-91 issue of *Campus Bookstores* (63-219, $22) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Tom Newton, Retail Trade Section, Industry Division (613-951-3552). ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles
First Quarter 1992

Figures for the first quarter of 1992 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information, on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Radio and Television Broadcasting Industry
1991

Preliminary 1991 data are now available for the radio and television broadcasting industry.

Communications Service Bulletin: Broadcasting Statistics – Radio and Television 1991, Vol. 22 No. 2 (56-001, $8.20/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205, Fax 613-951-9920), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, 1991.
Catalogue number 32-217
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41;
Other Countries: US$48).

Footwear Statistics, April 1992.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products,
April 1992.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, April 1992.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Communications Service Bulletin: Broadcasting Statistics – Radio and Television, 1991. Vol. 22, No. 2, June 1992.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49; United States: US$9.85/US$59;
Other Countries: US$11.50/US$69).

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours – Historical Revision and New Products

The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours (SEPH) that was introduced in 1983 delivers the most current monthly employment, earnings and hours data by industry.

The SEPH estimates back to January 1983 have been revised and are now on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. The revised time series, which incorporate corrections for major data discontinuities, present a more accurate portrait of trends in employment, earnings and hours over the history of the survey.

Some new products have been developed in conjunction with the historical revision. These include seasonally adjusted data, diffusion indices and more data disaggregated by large and small firms.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4492, 9440-9452, 9639-9898.

For more detailed information about these revisions and the new products that are now available, contact a labour market consultant at the SEPH Dissemination Service (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087).

MAJOR RELEASE

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

April 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

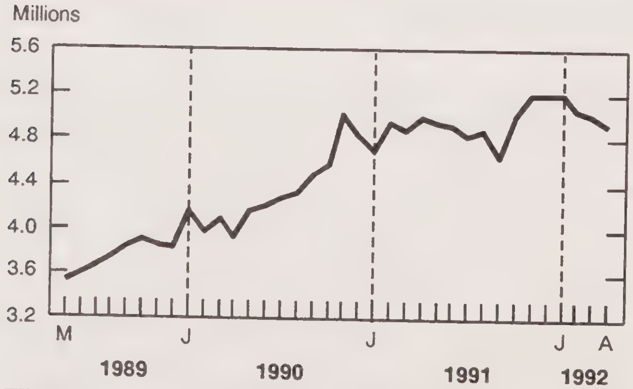
Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada increased in April, as an increase in the number of travellers from the United States outweighed the decreased volume of visitors from other countries. Meanwhile, the recent downtrend in the total number of outbound Canadian travellers continued.

Highlights

- In April, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 1.8% from March to a seasonally adjusted 4.9 million. This was the fourth consecutive monthly decrease in same-day crossborder automobile trips by Canadians. At the same time, the number of automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also dropped, down 7.0% to 1.1 million.

Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

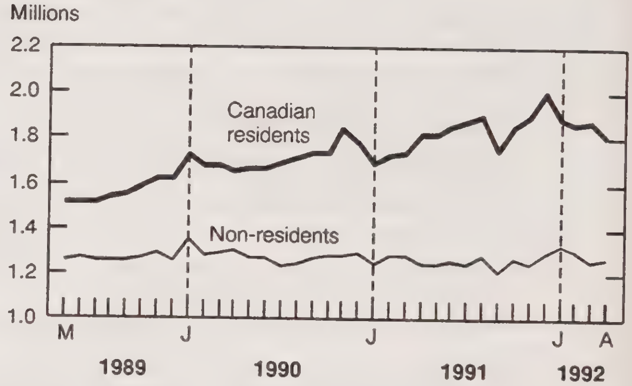
Seasonally adjusted



- The short-term downtrend in travel of one or more nights to the United States by Canadian residents (by all modes of travel) continued in April, dropping 4.5% to a seasonally adjusted 1.5 million trips. Meanwhile, the number of trips to all other countries also dropped, down 1.6% to 249,000 trips.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries

Seasonally adjusted



- Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 1.4% in April to a seasonally adjusted 1.0 million. Comparable trips by residents of all other countries also increased, up 1.7% to 243,000.

Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile totalled 4.9 million, a 0.8% increase from April 1991. The number of automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also increased, up 1.8% to 1.1 million. The Easter holiday in April in 1992 rather than in March (as in 1991) accounted for these increases.

- Trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to the United States (by all modes of travel) in April 1992 totalled 1.6 million, up 2.3% from April 1991. Similar trips to all other countries also increased from April 1991, up 6.2% to 241,000, but did not surpass the number recorded in April 1990.

- Trips of one or more nights by United States residents to Canada increased 9.7% from April 1991, to 651,000 trips, but remained below the level in April 1990. This increase was largely due to a 12.6% rise in automobile travel. Meanwhile, comparable trips by residents of all other countries also increased, up 2.4% to 168,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The April 1992 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933) or Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
April 1992

	January 1992[r]	February 1992[r]	March 1992[r]	April 1992[p]
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,074	1,042	1,006	1,020
Other Countries[2]	243	255	238	243
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,631	1,604	1,619	1,547
Other Countries	247	250	253	249
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,774	2,807	2,696	2,721
Other Countries	266	280	264	263
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,928	6,833	6,696	6,546
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	5,190	5,054	5,003	4,914
One or More Nights	1,259	1,219	1,225	1,140

	April 1992[p]	% Change 1992/1991	January-April 1992[p]	% Change 1992/1991
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-Resident Travellers:				
United States	651	9.7	2,109	3.5
Other Countries[2]	168	2.4	517	-0.2
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,566	2.3	5,566	6.1
Other Countries	241	6.2	1,222	10.9
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States[1]	4,954	0.6	18,779	4.6
Auto Re-entries	4,869	0.8	18,404	4.7

1 Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.
2 Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.
p Preliminary.
r Revised.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deaths in Canada

1990

Highlights

- In 1990, the number of deaths in Canada was 191,973, an increase of 0.5% over the 190,965 deaths reported in 1989. The total population of Canada on June 1, 1990 was estimated at 26.58 million, an increase of 1.4% over the 26.22 million people on June 1, 1989. In 1990 the crude death rate was 7.2 deaths per 1,000 population – slightly lower than the 1989 death rate of 7.3. Over the last decade, the crude death rate fluctuated between 7.0 and 7.3 deaths per 1,000 population.

- The number of infant (under one year of age) deaths decreased to 2,766 in 1990 from 2,795 in 1989. The infant mortality rate also decreased from 7.1 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1989 to 6.8 in 1990. The 1990 infant mortality rate for females (6.1) was 18.6% less than for males (7.5). Between 1981 and 1990, the infant mortality rate decreased by 29.1% from 9.6 deaths per 1,000 live births to 6.8 in 1990 – its lowest level since 1921.

- The 1990 crude death rates for the 10 provinces and the two territories (with 1989 rates in brackets) were as follows:

Newfoundland	6.8	(6.5)
Prince Edward Island	8.8	(8.4)
Nova Scotia	8.3	(8.5)
New Brunswick	7.5	(7.7)
Quebec	7.2	(7.2)
Ontario	7.3	(7.4)
Manitoba	8.1	(8.1)
Saskatchewan	8.0	(7.9)
Alberta	5.7	(5.7)
British Columbia	7.5	(7.5)
Yukon	4.4	(3.8)
Northwest Territories	4.2	(4.7)

Part of the 1990 Vital Statistics data reported by the province of Ontario was not completely edited.

- In 1989, the latest year for which data are available, Canada had a lower death rate (7.3 deaths per 1,000 population) than many industrialized countries, including Czechoslovakia (11.4 in 1988), Denmark (11.6), England and Wales (11.5), France (9.4 in 1988), Italy 9.3 in 1988), Norway (10.6) and the United States (8.8 in 1988). Japan (6.2 in 1987) had a lower rate. Although the crude death rate in Sweden (10.8 per 1,000) exceeded Canada's, the infant mortality rate (6.0 per 1,000 live births) was lower.

For further information about this release, contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-1764) or Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

April 1992

In April 1992, 77 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 110.7 million fare passengers, a decrease of 7.5% from April 1991. Operating revenues totalled $112.3 million, up 8.0% from April 1991.

Note: in 1992, the urban transit universe is comprised of 77 establishments. Data from January to March 1992 have been revised.

In April 1992, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fare passengers, down 10.1% compared to April 1991. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $18.3 million, a 5.6% decrease from April 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The April 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the third week of June.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

April 1992

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in April 1992 was 177 069 tonnes, up 2% from the 172 951 tonnes milled in April 1991.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 0.8% to 133 295 tonnes in April 1992 from 132 173 tonnes in April 1991.

Crushing

The canola crushings for April 1992 amounted to 158 115 tonnes, up 32% from the 119 960 tonnes crushed in April 1991. The resulting oil production increased 35% to 64 302 tonnes from 47 708 tonnes in April 1991. Meal production increased 32% to 96 343 tonnes from 72 816 tonnes in April 1991.

Soybean crushings are now confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The April 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs

April 1992

Canadian egg production in April 1992 was 39.2 million dozen, a 0.6% decrease from April 1991. The average number of layers decreased by 0.4% between April 1991 and 1992, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased to 2,215 from 2,219.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Sound Recording Survey

1990-91

Preliminary data from the 1990-91 annual Sound Recording Survey (production, releases and sales) are now available.

Highlights

- In 1990-91, 180 record label companies reported sales of sound recordings of $411 million, an increase of 15% over 1989-90. Canadian-controlled companies reported sales of $59 million, an increase of 16% over 1989-90. Foreign-controlled companies increased sales by 15% to $352 million.

- Foreign-controlled record label companies continued to dominate the market in 1990-91 with 86% of sales, 80% of full-time employees and 79% of new recordings.

- The number of new recordings with English lyrics reached 3,782, a 17% increase over 1989-90, but new recordings with French lyrics decreased by 22% to 275.

- About 71% of French-language recordings and 9% of English-language recordings had Canadian content in 1990-91.

Industry profiles can be obtained by size, region and origin of financial control. Detailed information on the characteristics of sound recordings (e.g., the Canadian content, language, musical category and origin of master tapes) are available. Financial indicators on employment and profitability as well as various ratios can be developed.

For further information, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-1544), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Book Publishing and Exclusive Agency Distribution

1990-91

Preliminary analysis of the 1990-91 results of the Survey of Book Publishers and Exclusive Agents showed an annual increase in the total sales of titles published in Canada of 1.8%, net of inflation.

The results from 314 publishers showed that nearly 8,125 titles were released in 1990-91 and that total sales of Canadian published titles reached $813 million, including $211 million from sales outside Canada.

Exclusive agents and publishers selling books for other publishers reported sales from this activity in Canada of $654 million, mostly from imported books.

Survey data, including detailed tables are now available. *Culture Statistics – Book Publishing* (87-210, $17) will be released shortly.

For further information, contact Michel Frève (613-951-1563), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Film Production and Distribution Surveys

1990-91

Preliminary data at the Canada level for the 1990-91 annual Film, Video and Audio-visual Production Survey and the Film, Video and Audio-visual Distribution and Videocassette Wholesaling Survey are now available.

For further information, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-1573), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, March 1992.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1992.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; United States: US$46.20/US$462; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 15-19

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
16	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	May 1992
16	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1992
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 1992
17	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	First Quarter 1992
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	April 1992
18	Sales of Natural Gas	April 1992
19	The Consumer Price Index	May 1992

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 15, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Labour Force Income Profiles
1990

The Labour Force Income Profiles reveal that, while the median employment income for all of Canada increased in current dollars, when adjusted for inflation, the median income actually dropped.

There were also several changes in the rankings of the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) with regards to the levels of median employment income. While the most notable changes were observed in the data pertaining to men, several important shifts were also noted for women.

The lowest Canadian median employment income at the provincial level was reported in the Atlantic Provinces, and the highest was reported in the Northwest Territories.

The incidence of unemployment insurance beneficiaries ranged from a low of just 3% to a high of close to 50% at the forward sortation area (FSA) level of geography.

This release provides the opportunity to analyse labour force data for areas as large as the whole country or as small as individual forward sortation areas.

For further information, see page 3 of today's *Daily* or contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Income Profile

1990

Canada and the Provinces

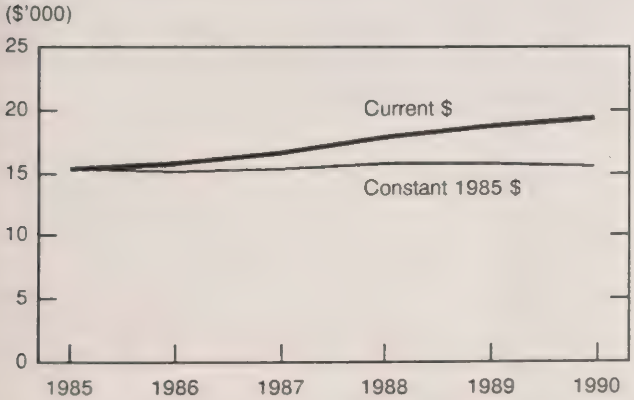
- The data released today reveal that the median employment income in Canada increased by nearly 4% from 1989 to $19,300 in 1990. However, after adjustment for inflation the median employment income actually dropped by 1% from 1989. (Data are released in current dollars only.)

- Across the country, the difference was more varied. Increases were seen only in the Northwest Territories (+2.4%) and Newfoundland (+0.13%). All the other provinces showed a decline. Hardest hit were Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island at -3.2% and -2.1%, respectively. (These percentages are based on 1985 constant dollars.)

- The highest provincial and territorial median employment incomes in Canada were reported in the Northwest Territories at $23,400, followed by Yukon at $22,200.

Canadian Median Employment Income, 1985 to 1990

(Both Genders)



Source: *Labour Force Income Profile, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6*

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Labour Force Income Profiles are obtained from income tax records, based on tax returns filed in the spring of 1991.*
>
> *The data are available for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas, census divisions and postal areas.*
>
> *The income figures represent employment income, for part-time as well as full-time workers.*

- The lowest provincial and territorial median employment incomes in Canada were reported in Newfoundland at $10,700 and Prince Edward Island at $11,800.

Census Metropolitan Areas

- Among the 26 CMAs, the greatest change in median employment income between 1989 and 1990 occurred among males. The most striking changes among males relate to the rankings of median employment incomes in Windsor and Sudbury. For males in Sudbury, median employment income was ranked fifth highest in 1989 and climbed to second highest in 1990. In Windsor, median employment income fell three places from a rank of third in 1989 to sixth in 1990. Notable about the fall in rank of Windsor is that the median level of employment income for males dropped by $900, from $30,400 in 1989 to $29,500 in 1990 (see table on page 5).

- Between 1989 and 1990, only Windsor and Hamilton (ranked in the top six both years) witnessed a drop in the median level of employment income for males (see table on page 5).

- As indicated below, in both 1989 and 1990, median employment income for females was highest in Ottawa-Hull and Toronto:

CMA	1990 Median	Rank	1989 Median	Rank
Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part)	$19,900	1	$18,900	1
Toronto	$19,200	2	$18,200	2
Ottawa-Hull (Que. part)	$19,200	2	$17,800	3

- Whereas the median employment income for women of both Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part) and Toronto increased by $1,000 between 1989 and 1990, the increase for Ottawa-Hull (Que. part) was $1,400, which brought it even with Toronto's 1990 median.

Mid-size Cities

The table on page 5 shows mid-size cities with the 10 highest and lowest median employment incomes. A mid-size city is one with a population between 10,000 and 100,000 inhabitants and is not part of a census metropolitan area (CMA).

- In 1990, the highest median employment income was found in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. The lowest of all median employment incomes was found in Summerside, Prince Edward Island. (The median employment income includes both men and women.)

Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs)

FSAs are the level of geography which encompasses mail distribution stations throughout the country, and are represented by the first three characters of the postal code. In the table on page 6, the number of male and female taxfilers reporting Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits are expressed as a percentage of the respective taxfilers reporting employment income. The table shows the number of people receiving UI benefits in a particular FSA and provides a postal-area measure of unemployment.

- For males across Canada, the data indicate that Westmount, the 'H3Y' FSA in Montreal, had the lowest rate (2.9%) of UI benefit recipients in relation to the size of the labour force.

- Other areas of low incidence included Manotick, Ont. K4M at 3%, Toronto M2P (in Don Mills) at 3.7%, and Edmonton T6R (Blackmud, Windermere, and Terwilliger) at 3.9%.

- The areas with the highest incidence of male UI beneficiaries included Glace Bay, N.S. B1A at 42.3%, Sydney, N.S. B1N at 44.4%, Asbestos, Qué. J1T at 45.8%, and Sydney Mines, N.S. B1V at 47.6%.

- The table and the data also report results for females, for whom the rates were highest in Sydney Mines (47.8%) and lowest in Toronto (5.4%).

- The five areas with the lowest incidence were all found in Toronto.

- The areas with the highest incidence of female UI beneficiaries were La Malbaie, Qué. G5A at 41.0%, Stephenville, Nfld. A2N at 41.3%, and Glace Bay, N.S. B1A at 41.4%.

These data are also available for men and women combined. It should be noted that the data incorporate all forms of UI (such as regular, maternity, sickness benefits, fishing, etc.). The data provide a convenient indicator of the incidence of unemployment insurance for small areas.

For further information, contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) – Median Employment Income for Males, 1989 and 1990

CMA	1990 Median Employment Income	1990 Rank	1989 Median Employment Income	1989 Rank
Oshawa	$35,200	1	$34,100	1
Sudbury	31,900	2	29,900	5*
Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part)	30,700	3	29,900	5*
Hamilton	30,500	4	30,800	2
Thunder Bay	30,400	5	30,100	4
Windsor	29,500	6	30,400	3
St. Catharines-Niagara	28,800	7	28,700	7
Toronto	28,600	8*	28,300	8*
Kitchener	28,600	8*	28,300	8*
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	28,200	10	27,200	10
Calgary	27,500	11*	26,600	12
Vancouver	27,500	11*	26,900	11
Edmonton	27,000	13	25,800	15*
Halifax	26,900	14	25,800	15*
Ottawa-Hull (Que. part)	26,800	15	26,000	14
Trois-Rivières	26,700	16*	25,600	17
London	26,700	16*	26,600	12
Regina	26,200	18	24,700	20
Quebec City	25,900	19	24,900	19
Saint John	25,900	20	25,300	18
Victoria	25,500	21	24,500	21
Canada	**25,000**		**24,500**	
Montreal	25,000	22	24,300	22
Winnipeg	24,800	23	24,100	23
Saskatoon	24,500	24	23,500	24
Sherbrooke	22,800	25	22,400	25
St. John's	21,400	26	20,800	26

* *Indicates a tie.*

Mid-size Cities – Median Employment Income for Both Genders

Cities	Highest Median Income	Cities	Lowest Median Income
Yellowknife, NWT	$ 34,600	Victoriaville, QUE	$ 16,000
Labrador City, NFLD	31,400	Prince Albert, BC	16,000
Fort McMurray, ALTA	31,400	Charlottetown, PEI	15,900
Thompson, MAN	27,900	Truro, NS	15,800
Oakville, ONT	26,900	Lloydminster, SASK	15,000
Flin Flon, MAN	26,600	Sydney, NS	14,900
Boucherville, QUE	25,800	Swift Current, SASK	14,600
Baie-Comeau, QUE	25,600	Brandon, MAN	14,500
Elliot Lake, ONT	24,300	North Battleford, SASK	14,400
Whitehorse, YT	23,550	Summerside, PEI	13,600

Incidence of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Beneficiaries by FSA

FSA	City	Labour Force	UI beneficiaries	Incidence of UI
Males				
H3Y	Montreal	2,730	80	2.9%
K4M	Manotick	650	20	3.1%
M2P	Toronto	1,630	60	3.7%
T6R	Edmonton	2,080	80	3.9%
M4N	Toronto	3,570	140	3.9%
B2A	North Sydney	1,900	790	41.6%
B1A	Glace Bay	4,470	1,890	42.3%
B1N	Sydney	1,350	600	44.4%
J1T	Asbestos	1,770	810	45.8%
B1V	Sydney Mines	1,870	890	47.6%
Females				
M2L	Toronto	3,310	180	5.4%
M2P	Toronto	1,630	90	5.5%
M4W	Toronto	2,870	160	5.6%
M5E	Toronto	690	40	5.8%
M3B	Toronto	3,690	230	6.2%
G5A	La Malbaie	1,000	410	41.0%
A2N	Stephenville	1,960	810	41.3%
B1A	Glace Bay	3,360	1,390	41.4%
B1H	New Waterford	1,610	670	41.6%
B1V	Sydney Mines	1,340	640	47.8%

* **Note:** *The data represent the highest and lowest observations from a list of all Canadian FSAs with 500 residents or more.* ■

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Capital and Operating Expenditures

1991

Capital expenditures by Canada's oil and gas producing industry increased 10.2% in 1991 to $7.8 billion. Operating costs (excluding royalties) rose 5.6% to $7.3 billion.

- The conventional (non oil sands) sector had capital expenditures during 1991 of $6.7 billion, a 5.6% increase from the $6.3 billion recorded in 1990 . These expenditures relate to land acquisition and retention (mineral rights), geological and geophysical activity, exploration drilling, development drilling, production facilities, non-production facilities, enhanced recovery projects and natural gas processing plants.
- The non-conventional (oil sands) sector capital expenditures in 1991 amounted to $1.1 billion, up 49.2% from the 1990 figure of $0.7 billion. These expenditures relate to exploratory and delineation drilling, research and development, fixed installations, machinery and equipment, housing and pollution control equipment.
- Conventional sector operating expenditures in 1991 amounted to $5.8 billion, a 6.9% increase from the $5.4 billion in 1990 . These expenditures relate to natural gas processing plants, field, well and gathering operations and taxes.
- Non-conventional sector operating expenditures during 1991 amounted to $1.5 billion, a 0.1% increase over 1990. These expenditures relate to taxes, administration expense, land acquisition and retention, reclamation and other.

The 1991 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry* (26-213, $26) will be available the third week of October. For further information, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry
1991 and 1990 Expenditures – Conventional and Non-conventional Sectors

	Canada Lands[1]		Provinces		Canada	
	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990
	$ millions					
Capital Expenditures						
Conventional	747.8	328.3	5,913.2	5,977.0	6,661.0	6,305.3
Non-conventional	–	–	1,090.5	730.7	1,090.5	730.7
Total	**747.8**	**328.3**	**7,003.7**	**6,707.7**	**7,751.5**	**7,036.0**
Operating Expenditures[2]						
Conventional	92.7	79.2	5,696.0	5,334.2	5,788.7	5,413.4
Non-conventional	–	–	1,554.1	1,539.4	1,554.1	1,539.4
Total	**92.7**	**79.2**	**7,250.1**	**6,873.6**	**7,342.8**	**6,952.8**

1 *Canada Lands are defined as East Coast Offshore, West Coast Offshore, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Arctic Islands and Hudson Bay*
2 *Excludes royalties.*

Workers on the Move
1988

Highlights

- Of the 15.3 million person-jobs held during 1988, about one-third began with hirings during the year; on average, nearly 4% of jobs in a given month were held by persons hired during that month.

- In 1988, there were about 2.9 million job quits and 1.2 million people permanently laid off for economic reasons. Permanent separations resulting from retirement, dismissal, labour disputes and end of short-term contracts accounted for another 555,000 people.

- The high hiring and separation rates observed in Canada also prevail in Australia and the United States, while rates in Japan and France are relatively low.

- Because of the entry of students into the labour market and the beginning of the production season in certain industries, the highest hiring rates and the largest number of hirings were recorded in spring and summer (40% of hirings took place in May, June and August 1988).

Note to Users

The Summer 1992 edition of Perspectives on Labour and Income *(released June 3, 1992) features two articles on job hirings and separations in 1988. The first, entitled "Workers on the Move: An Overview of Labour Turnover," presents background information and general findings on labour turnover. The second article, "Workers on the Move: Hirings," examines full-time and part-time hirings, seasonal fluctuations and the distribution of hirings across industrial sectors.*

- In 1988, the service sector accounted for 72% of all hirings. The industries with the most hirings were retail trade, accommodation and food services, health, business services and education.

The Summer 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on "Workers on the Move: An Overview of Labour Turnover" contact Georges Lemaître (819-777-2071), formerly with the Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Social and Economic Studies Division, or Scott Murray (613-951-9476), Household Surveys Division.

For further information on "Workers on the Move: Hirings" contact Diane Galarneau (613-951-4626), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

List of Residential Care Facilities
1991

Residential care facilities include all institutions (with a minimum of four beds) that provide the services of nursing homes; also included are homes for the aged, homes for persons with physical or psychiatric disabilities, homes for persons who are developmentally delayed, homes for emotionally disturbed children, homes for persons who are addicted to alcohol and/or drugs, homes for delinquent and transient persons (transition homes are no longer included in this publication).

The names and addresses of 6,068 facilities with 237,165 beds are listed alphabetically in this report by province or territory and municipality. Additional information is provided on the principal characteristics of residents, and ownership and bed complement of each facility.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990) or fax (613-951-0792). ■

Oils and Fats
April 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in April 1992 totalled 70 028 tonnes, an increase of 23.1% from the 56 869 tonnes produced in March 1992. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 245 379 tonnes, an increase of 6.7% from the corresponding 1991 figure of 230 034 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 764 tonnes in April 1992, up from the 8 184 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 35 879 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 40 153r (revised) tonnes in 1991.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 4 120 tonnes in April 1992 from 6 408 tonnes in March 1992. The cumulative sales to date in 1992 were 20 609 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 25 178 tonnes in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The April 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
April 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,471 million for April 1992, an increase of 2.0% over the $1,443 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The April 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
April 1992

Preliminary monthly operational data for April 1992 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres increased by 9.1% and international passenger-kilometres increased by 12.4% over April of 1991.

The preliminary monthly operational data for February and March 1992 have been revised and are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for April 1992 will be published in the July issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). The revised February and March 1992 data will be published in the June issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin*. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,
April 1992.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard,
April 1992.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, April 1992.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended March 31, 1992.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes,
January-March 1992.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, January 1992. Vol. 7, No. 1.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, February 1992. Vol. 7, No. 2.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

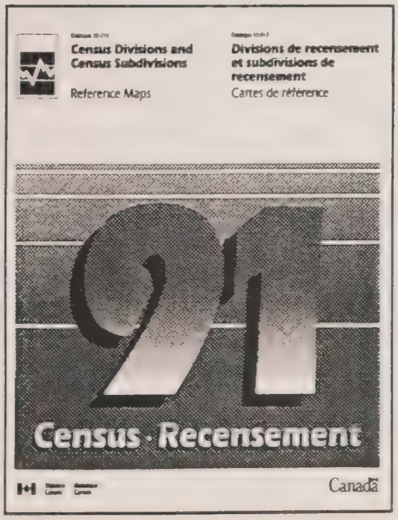
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 16, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continue on page 2)



Census Reference Map Series: Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions
1991 Census

The first of a two-publication series of reference maps, illustrating various geographic areas of the 1991 Census, is now available. This publication presents the reference maps of Canada's census divisions and census subdivisions. Census divisions are areas such as counties and regional districts; census subdivisions include cities, municipalities, towns, and villages. Each province and territory is covered by one to four maps, with scales ranging from 1:375,000 to 1:6,000,000.

These colourful maps also depict the boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations plus physical features like major roads, railroads and bodies of water. Reference maps will be available for other geographical areas such as census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, census tracts, federal electoral districts, and enumeration areas.

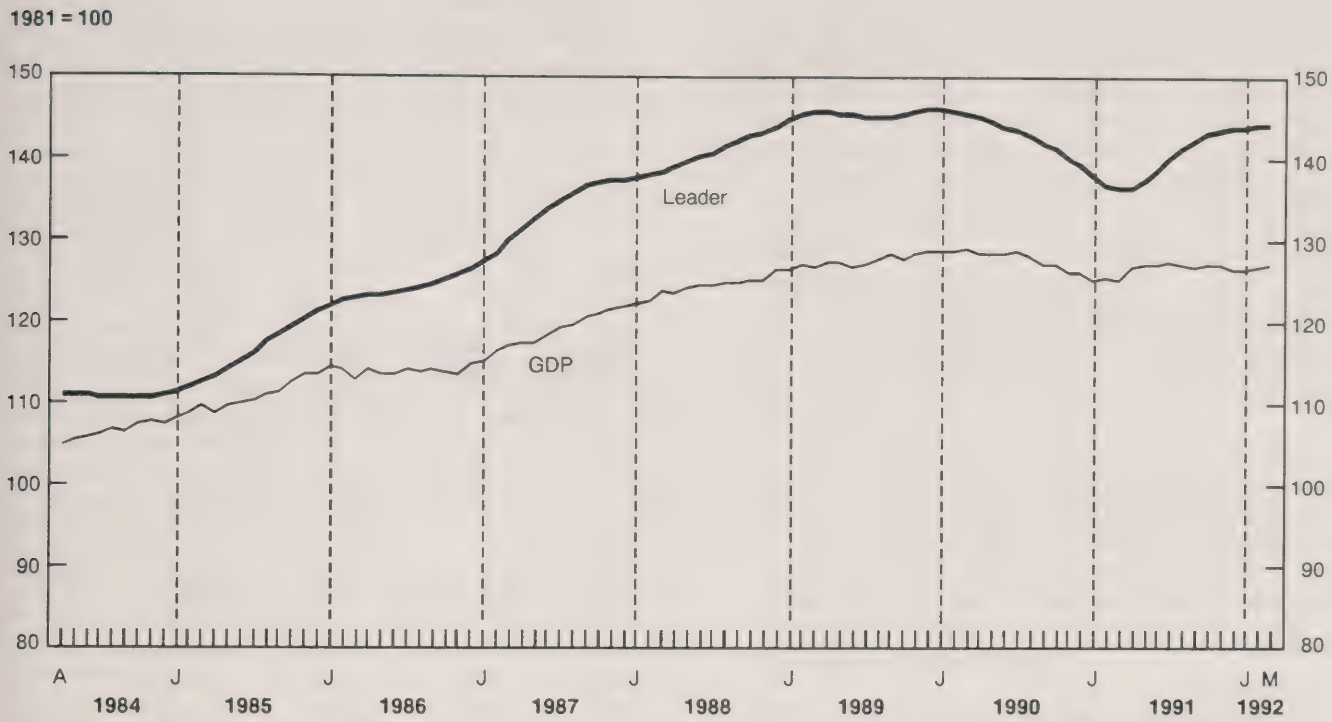
Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, Reference Maps (92-319, $75) is now available. To obtain any of these census reference maps individually or as a set, see "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

March 1992

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Following customary practice, data for the leading indicator have been revised back to January 1988 with the release of March data.*

The leading indicator was up 0.1% in March, the same growth as recorded in January and February. The sluggish performance of the index, which began to slow last August, reflected a downturn in services and the stock market in March. Overall, five of the 10 components were down, up from four in February, while only four rose. The unsmoothed version of the index fell 0.6% in March after a 1.4% gain in February.

Household demand remained slow in March, at a time of rapidly deteriorating labour market conditions. The housing index rose for the first time since October 1991, but the gain was small and will be restrained by lower existing house sales in April and a downturn in housing starts in May. Furniture and appliance sales picked up in line with housing in March. Sales of other durable goods fell, however, led by another slowdown in auto demand. Personal services accounted for most of the deterioration in services employment in March.

The manufacturing indicators remained lacklustre. New orders for durable goods fell less rapidly than in January and February, but inventories continued to rise at a fast clip, which lowered the ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods. The average workweek levelled off again in March, after a gain in February.

The financial market indicators were mixed. Growth in the money supply was steady at 0.5%, after a 0.6% gain in February. The stock market, however, posted its first drop since December, led by weakness in financial services.

The growth of the U.S. leading indicator was unchanged at 0.3% in March, after an upturn in February. This conforms with less vigorous gains in final demand in March and April. Personal income growth was restrained by the efforts of firms to control payrolls. As a result, Canadian exports to the U.S. grew less rapidly in March than at the turn of the year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the June issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available this week. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	January	February	March	February	March
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**144.1**	**144.2**
Unsmoothed Composite	-0.6	1.4	-0.6	144.8	144.0
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.2	0.5	0.6	1,008.3[4]	1,014.8[4]
Other durable goods sales	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	3,543.6[4]	3,534.8[4]
Housing index[1]	-1.6	-0.5	0.5	124.3	124.9
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	-1.2	-0.8	-0.4	8,997[4]	8,957[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – finished goods[2]	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	1.35	1.34
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.3	0.0	38.1	38.1
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	1,782	1,771
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.2	0.3	0.3	200.2	200.9
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	0.3	0.5	-0.2	3,527	3,521
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	0.4	0.6	0.5	24,346[4]	24,463[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

April 1992

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments increased 1.1% in April, the third increase in a row. As was the case in February, the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries accounted for most of the April increase. Over the past nine months, this industry has displayed a pattern of alternating increases and decreases. Shipments for all manufacturing excluding the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries declined 0.1% in April following a strong increase of 1.8% in March.

Unfilled orders decreased for the sixth consecutive month. Over the last two months, large orders have been received in the fabricated metal industries and in the machinery industry. However, these increases have been more than offset by decreases in most other industries (as manufacturers reduced their backlog of orders) and by order cancellations, notably in the aircraft industry. The inventory to shipments ratio fell for the fourth consecutive month, dropping below 1.50 for the first time since February 1989.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. For the first time since July 1991, the trend for shipments rose. This was largely attributed to the sharp rise in the trend for the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries. The shipments trend for the rest of manufacturing continued to decline but at a considerably slower pace in recent months. The trend for unfilled orders has fallen since April 1989 and, over the last seven periods, at a rate of about -0.8% a month. The decline in the inventory trend has lasted more than two years, but at a slower pace in recent months.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.1 billion in April, an increase of 1.1% from the previous month. Eleven of the 22 major groups (accounting for 48% of shipment values) recorded increases with the transportation equipment (7.3%), paper and allied products (2.9%) and refined petroleum and coal products industries (2.2%) reporting the largest increases in value. The most significant decrease was in the electrical and electronic products industries (-8.1%).

Note to Users

As announced last month, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders have been revised back to January 1989. These revisions result from benchmarking to the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). The benchmarking and revision process adjusts monthly sample estimates in the benchmark year (1989) to the annual ASM levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data and then re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors.

The **trend** for shipments rose for the first time since July 1991. Eight of the 22 major groups (accounting for 55% of shipment values) contributed to the increase in the trend. The most significant increases in the most recent period, in order of dollar impact, were registered in the transportation equipment, refined petroleum and coal products and paper and allied products industries.

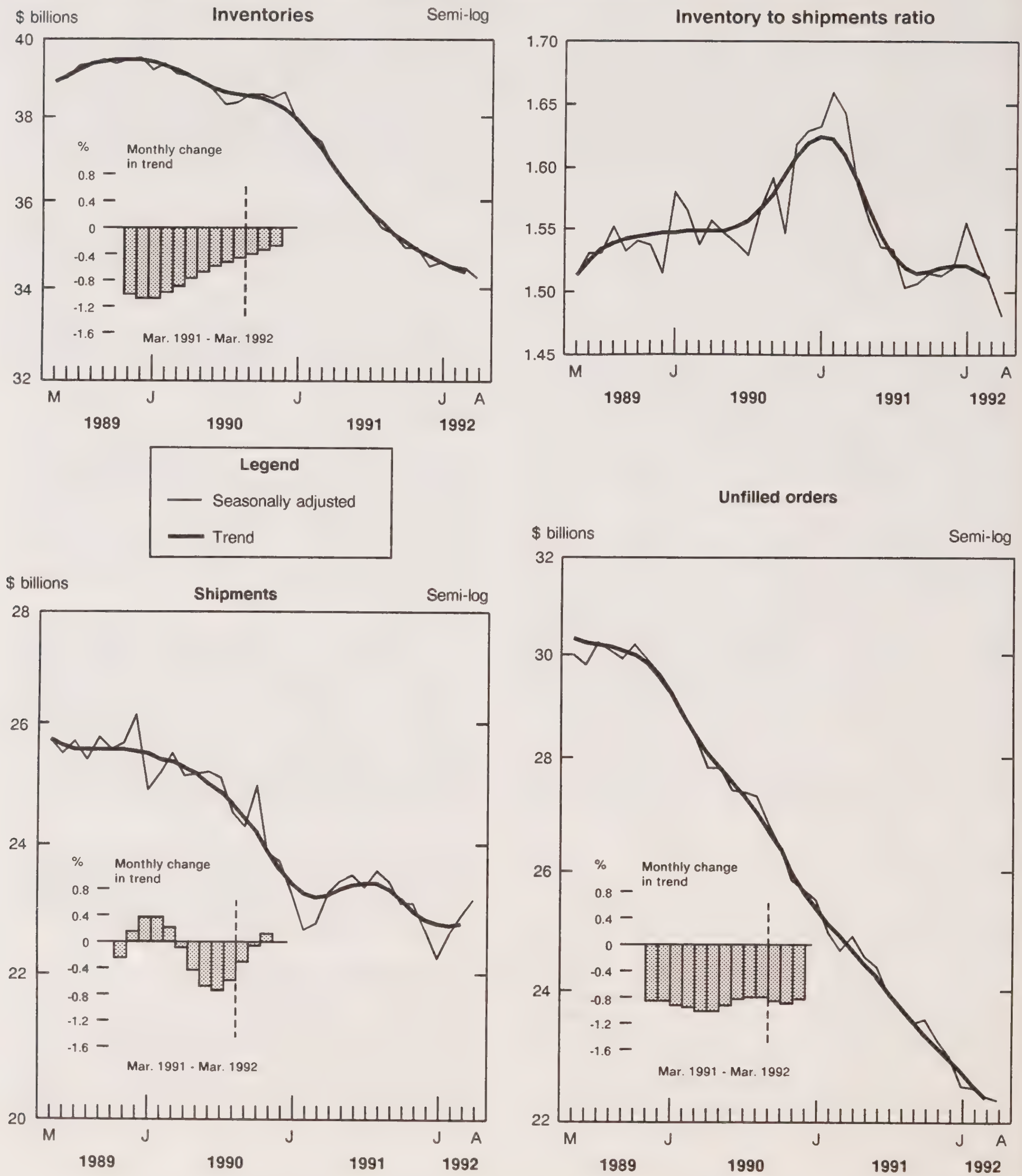
The trends for 14 of the 22 major groups declined in the most recent period as well as in the two previous periods. The largest decreases, in order of dollar impact, were in the primary metal, electrical and electronic products and chemicals industries. However, in most of these 14 industries, the trend has been falling at a progressively slower pace.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.6% in April to $34.2 billion with 12 of the 22 major groups recording decreases. The transportation equipment (-1.9%), electrical and electronic products (-1.1%) and chemicals industries (-1.0%) recorded the largest decreases. The **trend** for inventories (owned) has been declining since January 1990 but at a slower pace over the last 10 periods.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** decreased from 1.51 in March to 1.48 in April. The **trend**, which had shown no change from October 1991 to February 1992, declined slightly in March.

- **Unfilled orders** declined 0.3% to $22.3 billion, the sixth consecutive decrease. However, decreases in the last three months have been much smaller than in the previous three months. The largest decrease in April 1992 was in the transportation equipment industry (-2.6%), notably the result of cancellations in the aircraft industry. The largest increase was in the machinery

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, April 1992



industry (9.6%), the result of domestic and foreign orders. The **trend** has fallen at about the same pace since September 1991.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** increased 1.4% to $23.0 billion, the third consecutive increase following five monthly declines. The **trend** for new orders rose for the first time since July 1991.

Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first four months of 1992 were estimated at $90.8 billion, 1.2% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1991. This compares with year-to-date results for January, February and March which were, respectively, 4.3%, 2.0% and 1.6% lower than their corresponding 1991 levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, the April 1992 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173) will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

April 1992

Period	Not seasonally adjusted: Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Seasonally adjusted: Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
April 1991	23,702	37,364	24,940	23,978	23,209	36,818	24,872	23,453
May 1991	25,189	36,689	24,754	25,002	23,410	36,450	24,527	23,065
June 1991	24,567	35,868	24,430	24,243	23,500	36,070	24,364	23,337
July 1991	21,664	35,376	24,003	21,237	23,297	35,745	23,917	22,851
August 1991	23,222	35,166	23,872	23,091	23,568	35,394	23,688	23,338
September 1991	24,329	34,794	23,573	24,031	23,403	35,213	23,465	23,180
October 1991	25,037	34,568	23,503	24,967	23,047	34,868	23,546	23,128
November 1991	23,286	34,589	23,098	22,880	23,062	34,865	23,234	22,750
December 1991	20,873	33,825	22,555	20,331	22,684	34,465	22,960	22,410
January 1992	20,532	34,763	22,451	20,428	22,221	34,562	22,519	21,780
February 1992	21,479	35,185	22,468	21,496	22,566	34,485	22,479	22,526
March 1992	23,825	35,187	22,385	23,743	22,872	34,424	22,346	22,740
April 1992	23,467	34,740	22,311	23,393	23,113	34,201	22,282	23,049

Period	Seasonally Adjusted: Shipments S.A.	Shipments Trend	Inventories S.A.	Inventories Trend	Inventory to shipments ratio S.A.	Inventory to shipments ratio Trend	Unfilled orders S.A.	Unfilled orders Trend	New orders S.A.	New orders Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
April 1991	2.0	0.1	-1.5	-1.1	1.59	1.59	1.0	-0.9	4.5	0.2
May 1991	0.9	0.4	-1.0	-1.1	1.56	1.57	-1.4	-0.9	-1.7	0.3
June 1991	0.4	0.4	-1.0	-1.0	1.53	1.54	-0.7	-1.0	1.2	0.3
July 1991	-0.9	0.2	-0.9	-0.9	1.53	1.53	-1.8	-1.0	-2.1	0.2
August 1991	1.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.8	1.50	1.52	-1.0	-1.0	2.1	-0.1
September 1991	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	1.50	1.51	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3
October 1991	-1.5	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	1.51	1.52	0.3	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6
November 1991	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	1.51	1.52	-1.3	-0.8	-1.6	-0.7
December 1991	-1.6	-0.6	-1.1	-0.4	1.52	1.52	-1.2	-0.8	-1.5	-0.6
January 1992	-2.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	1.56	1.52	-1.9	-0.9	-2.8	-0.4
February 1992	1.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	1.53	1.52	-0.2	-0.9	3.4	-0.1
March 1992	1.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	1.51	1.51	-0.6	-0.8	0.9	0.2
April 1992	1.1	*	-0.6	*	1.48	*	-0.3	*	1.4	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales – Advance Release

May 1992

Department stores sales, including concessions, for May were $1,057 million. Sales for the major department stores were $573 million and sales for the junior category were $484 million.

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552) or Diane Lake (613-951-9842), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

May 1992

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.94 billion cigarettes in May 1992, a 2.4% increase from the 3.85^{r} (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991. Production from January to May 1992 totalled 18.70 billion cigarettes, down 7.3% from 20.18^{r} billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1991.

Domestic sales in May 1992 totalled 2.94 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 16.3% from the 3.51 billion cigarettes sold in May 1991. Year-to-date sales for 1992 totalled 14.24^{r} billion cigarettes, down 12.3% from 1991 cumulative amount of 16.23 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The May 1992 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly.

For further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

April 1992

Rolled steel shipments for April 1992 totalled 1 039 011 tonnes, an increase of 1.8% from the preceding month's total of 1 020 527 tonnes and an increase of 12.7% from the year-earlier 921 865^{r} (revised) tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments in 1992 totalled 3 820 233 tonnes, an increase of 13.8% compared to 3 357 194^{r} tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The April 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Statistics

1990

Preliminary 1990 data are now available from the For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey. The survey measures the inter-city commodity movements (distances of 25km or more) of Canadian-domiciled for-hire carriers.

Highlights

- A total of 149.2 million tonnes of commodities was transported within Canada in 1990, a drop of 8.2% compared to 162.4 million tonnes in 1989.

- Revenue earned on domestic shipments was $4.8 billion in 1990, down 10.5% from 1989.

- About 60 billion tonne-kilometres were recorded within Canada, compared to 54.4 billion tonne-kilometres during 1989.

More detailed information is available by contacting Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division, or fax (613-951-0579). ■

Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey

1992

The results of the 1992 Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey that was conducted in May 1992 are now available. The survey provides estimates of fruit and vegetable areas planted at the provincial and regional levels for 1992. For tree fruits, grapes and berries, estimates are available for total cultivated area and bearing area. Vegetable and bearing fruit areas planted include detail on areas for the fresh and processing markets.

Data from the 1991 Census of Agriculture are incorporated where available and appropriate.

Special tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

To order *Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey, 1992* ($25), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453). The survey results will be incorporated into the planted area series published in the August issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72).

For further information, please contact John Brunette (613-951-3857) or Sandra Hanisch (613-951-3866), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

June 1, 1992

Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products at June 1, 1992 and revised data for May 1, 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, ($115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Soft Drinks

May 1992

Data on soft drinks for May 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, March 1992.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

The Labour Force, May 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, Reference Maps.
Catalogue number 92-319
(Canada: $75; United States: US$90; Other Countries: US$105).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

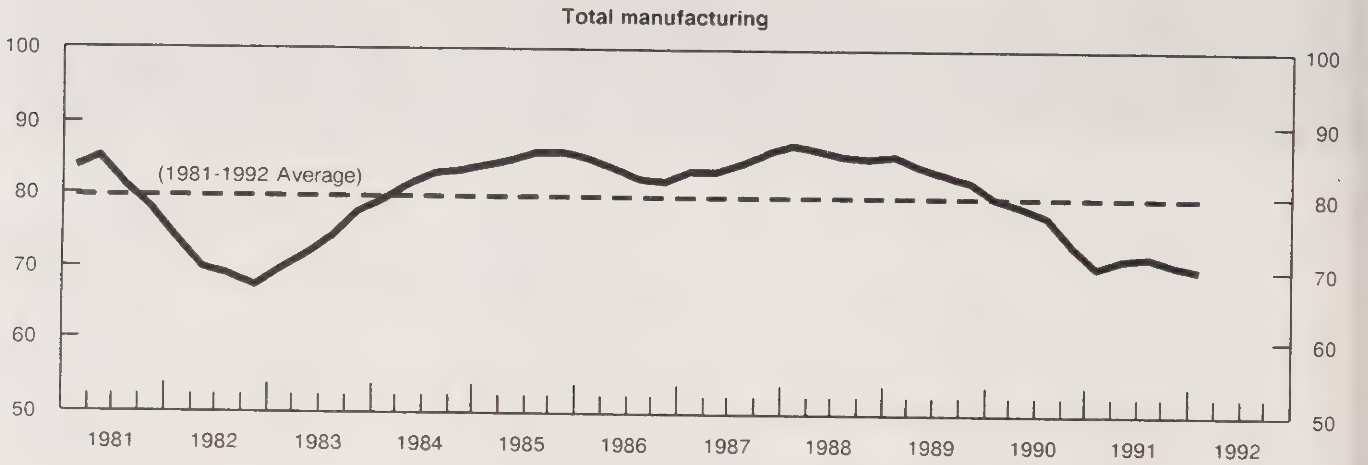
Wednesday, June 17, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1992



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

First Quarter 1992

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries decreased 0.7% in the first quarter to 69.8%. Output for the quarter fell, accounting for the decline in capacity utilization. Gains in production in January and March were not large enough for the manufacturing sector to recover from the large drop in December. While consumer and business expenditures were weak in the first quarter, exports increased. A comparison of utilization rates posted since 1981 shows that the current rate was well below the 79.4% average for the period. However, it was above the minimum for the period, which was 67.1% recorded in the fourth quarter of 1982.

In the durable goods manufacturing industries, the capacity utilization rate declined 0.9% in the first quarter to 67.6%. Declines in capacity utilization in the electrical and electronic products industries (-5.3%), non-metallic mineral products industries (-6.4%), and the furniture and fixtures industries (-2.7%) reflected the weakness in consumer and business expenditures on goods and construction. On the other hand, increased exports coincided with higher capacity utilization rates in the wood industries (4.5%), transportation equipment industries (3.7%) and the machinery industries (1.1%).

In the non-durable goods manufacturing industries, capacity utilization fell 0.7% in the first quarter to 72.1%. Again, weak consumer and business spending was reflected in dropping capacity utilization rates in the textile products industries (-7.4%), printing, publishing and allied industries (-4.2%) and clothing industries (-2.4%). Increased exports of paper and allied products accounted for a 0.4% rise in the industry's capacity utilization rate.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For further information on this release, contact David Wallace (613-951-9685) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

First Quarter 1992 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	QI 1992	QIV 1991	QIII 1991	QII 1991	Quarterly % Change: QI 1992/ QIV 1991	QIV 1991/ QIII 1991	QIII 1991/ QII 1991
Total Manufacturing	**69.8**	**70.3**	**71.6**	**71.2**	**-0.7**	**-1.8**	**0.6**
Durable Manufacturing Industries	**67.6**	**68.2**	**69.5**	**68.6**	**-0.9**	**-1.9**	**1.3**
Wood Industries	72.2	69.1	70.5	67.8	4.5	-2.0	4.0
Furniture and Fixtures	60.5	62.2	64.9	64.5	-2.7	-4.2	0.6
Primary Metals	78.7	82.6	83.8	79.8	-4.7	-1.4	5.0
Fabricated Metal Products	63.6	64.7	67.7	67.7	-1.7	-4.4	0.0
Machinery	53.4	52.8	56.5	59.0	1.1	-6.5	-4.2
Transportation Equipment	69.4	66.9	67.4	65.8	3.7	-0.7	2.4
Electrical and Electronic Products	67.7	71.5	71.2	72.7	-5.3	0.4	-2.1
Non-metallic Mineral Products	61.0	65.2	67.8	67.3	-6.4	-3.8	0.7
Other Manufacturing Industries	64.8	66.6	66.1	65.4	-2.7	0.8	1.1
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	**72.1**	**72.6**	**73.9**	**74.0**	**-0.7**	**-1.8**	**-0.1**
Food Industry	76.1	75.7	76.0	76.7	0.5	-0.4	-0.9
Beverage Industry	76.9	72.1	74.4	71.9	6.7	-3.1	3.5
Tobacco Products	63.9	71.8	74.3	67.7	-11.4	-3.4	9.7
Rubber Products	70.2	70.5	68.3	66.0	-0.4	3.2	3.5
Plastic Products	61.5	61.5	64.2	63.7	0.0	-4.2	0.8
Leather and Allied Products	59.2	59.9	59.3	61.3	-1.2	1.0	-3.3
Primary Textiles	66.3	66.6	69.0	66.9	-0.5	-3.5	3.1
Textile Products	53.6	57.9	61.7	63.1	-7.4	-6.2	-2.2
Clothing Industry	61.2	62.7	63.4	62.0	-2.4	-1.1	2.3
Paper and Allied Products	77.6	77.3	81.1	80.2	0.4	-4.7	1.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	57.1	59.6	61.3	62.8	-4.2	-2.8	-2.4
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	83.1	84.6	85.1	87.3	-1.8	-0.6	-2.5
Chemicals and Chemical Products	81.5	82.3	81.9	82.8	-1.0	0.5	-1.1

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
March 1992

- In the first quarter of 1992, Canadian Level I air carriers reported an operating loss of $159 million. **Available on CANSIM: matrix 385**.

- Preliminary fourth quarter 1991 data indicate that the top three city-pairs were: Montreal-Toronto, Ottawa-Toronto and Toronto-Vancouver. The Montreal-Toronto and Ottawa-Toronto city-pairs reported decreases of 20% and 14%, respectively, but Toronto-Vancouver showed an increase of 10%.

- The domestic charter market reached a total of 439 thousand passengers in 1991, a 33% increase over a year earlier.

- The total international charter market underwent its second consecutive annual decrease in 1991 to 4.3 million passengers; this decrease of 15% followed a 4% decrease in 1990.

- Preliminary data reported by Level I air carriers indicate that 66% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares in 1991, up from 64% in 1990. In terms of passenger-kilometres, the proportion of discount travel was 71%, up from 68% in 1990.

- In June 1991, total movements at the 59 Transport Canada towered airports decreased by 6% from June 1990.

The Vol. 24, No. 6 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics
1991 (Preliminary)

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization for 1991 are now available.

Data reported by Level I air carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air) indicate that 66.2% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares in 1991, up from 63.6% in 1989. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 71.3% of total volume in 1991; the comparable figure for 1990 was 67.6%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization – 72.4% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare in 1991. (This was on city-pairs within the "deregulated" zone, as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, and involved distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

In 1991, the average fare (all fares) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs amounted to $181, down 4.7% from a year earlier. The introduction of two new Level I air carriers – AirBC (a regional affiliate for Air Canada) and Time Air (a regional affiliate for Canadian Airlines International Ltd.) – into the Fare Basis Survey largely explained this decrease. To a large extent, these carriers operated short-haul routes, where the average fares were lower.

The Vol. 24, No. 6 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
April 1992

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for April 1992 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Greenhouse Industry, 1990 and 1991.
Catalogue number 22-202
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Oils and Fats, April 1992.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Food Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Touriscope: International Travel - Advance Infomation, April 1992. Vol. 8, No. 4.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Economic Observer, June 1992

The June issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

This issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in May, and a feature article on the value of household work in Canada. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

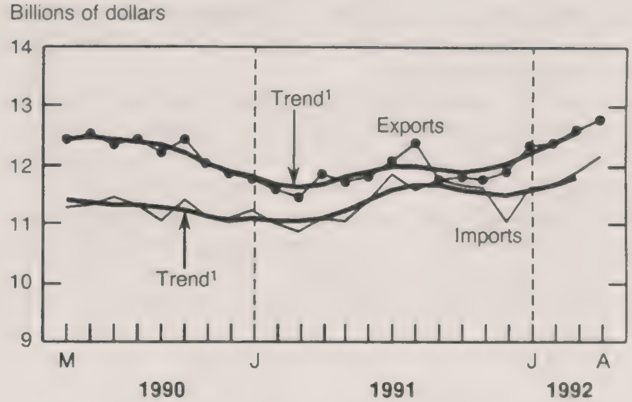
April 1992

Merchandise exports and imports have been increasing steadily since the beginning of the year. In April, exports stood at $12.8 billion, up $209 million from their revised level of $12.6 billion in March. Imports rose $239 million to reach $12.1 billion. The larger increase in imports compared to exports caused a reduction in the merchandise trade surplus to $662 million. Canada's trade surplus with the United States stood at $1.7 billion.

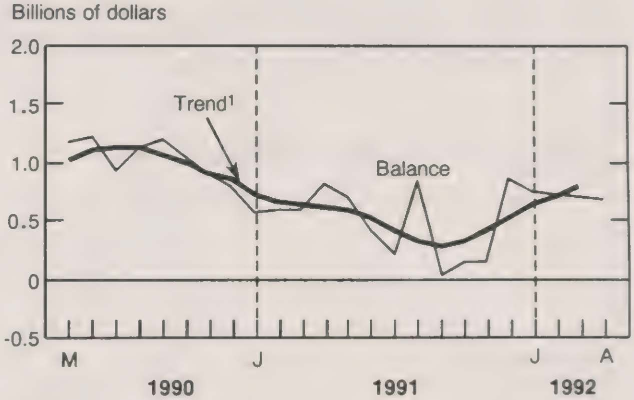
This was the second consecutive month in which the increase in exports was driven by commodities with relatively stable month-to-month movements. Industrial goods (less precious metals) were up by $104 million, and machinery and equipment excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment rose by $85 million. Smaller increases were noted for exports of miscellaneous consumer goods and special transactions. As in March, there was a small decline for forestry products (-$12 million). Among the more volatile commodities, higher exports were recorded for energy products ($110 million) and aircraft and other transportation equipment ($24 million). In contrast, agricultural products declined by $99 million (wheat alone dropped $110 million) and automotive products fell $27 million.

There were substantial increases for imports of most commodity groupings in April. More importantly, it was the stable import component which contributed most to the total increase. Increases were registered for imports of miscellaneous consumer goods ($63 million), agricultural and fishing products ($52 million), special transactions ($52 million), machinery and equipment excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment ($49 million), and industrial goods excluding precious metals ($37 million). The only group within the stable component to decline this month was forestry products (-$2 million). Among the more volatile commodities, imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment increased by $55 million, energy products rose by $70 million and automotive products were up $127 million. In contrast, substantial downward influence was exerted by precious metals, which declined by $261 million.

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

In accordance with the revision practices of International Trade Division, revised figures for 1988 through 1991 are now available. For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, the April 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of July, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Macro-economic Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Sales of Natural Gas

April 1992 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during April 1992 totalled 5 036 million cubic metres, a 9.4% increase over the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in April 1992 were broken down as follows (with the percentage changes from April 1991 in brackets): residential sales, 1 356 million cubic metres (+17.6%); commercial sales, 1 091 million cubic metres (+12.7%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 589 million cubic metres (+4.3%).

Year-to-date figures for 1992 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 24 086 million cubic metres, a 1.7% increase from the same period in 1991.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows (with the percentage changes from 1991 in brackets): residential sales, 7 148 million cubic metres (+0.5%); commercial sales, 5 746 million cubic metres (-1.5%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 11 192 million cubic metres (+4.2%).

Based on the sum of the latest 12 months (May 1991 to April 1992), total natural gas sales including direct sales showed 1.2% growth over the previous period (May 1990 to April 1991).

The April 1992 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
April 1992

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	80 674	164 722	311 090	2 606	559 092
Ontario	766 487	503 351	724 404	173 337	2 167 579
Manitoba	54 564	53 400	40 030	560	148 554
Saskatchewan	70 382	52 705	4 837	150 554	278 478
Alberta	254 002	214 627	935 776	–	1 404 405
British Columbia	130 150	101 930	76 640	169 281	478 001
April 1992 – Canada	**1 356 259**	**1 090 735**	**2 092 777**	**496 338**	**5 036 109**
April 1991 – Canada	1 152 950	967 532	2 069 292	412 316	4 602 090
% change	17.6	12.7	4.3		9.4
Year-to-date Canada 1992	**7 147 650**	**5 746 438**	**9 136 704**	**2 055 461**	**24 086 253**
Year-to-date Canada 1991	7 115 618	5 834 280	9 169 566	1 574 902	23 694 366
% change	0.5	-1.5	4.2		1.7
May 1991 – April 1992	**13 678 456**	**11 170 788**	**24 925 080**	**5 277 730**	**55 052 054**
May 1990 – April 1991	13 617 053	11 249 868	25 490 217	4 030 615	54 387 753
% change	0.5	-0.7	2.3		1.2

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue #55-002) as well as on CANSIM.
– Nil or zero. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

May 1992

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) rose by 0.9% in May 1992 from April's level of 127.5. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 2.1% from 126.1 to 128.7.

On a monthly basis, the largest increases occurred in Vancouver (3.7%), Victoria (3.5%), Calgary (2.9%) and Edmonton (1.6%). These increases were the results of increments in existing collective agreements.

On a year-over-year basis, the largest increase was observed for Calgary (8.5%), followed by Edmonton (5.4%), Vancouver (3.7%) and Victoria (3.5%). The remaining cities registered increases ranging from 0.1% to 2.7%, while St. John's and Halifax showed no change.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

May 1992
(1986 = 100)

	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	% Change May 1992/ April 1992	% Change May 1992/ May 1991
Canada	**128.7**	**127.5**	**126.1**	**0.9**	**2.1**
St.John's	119.6	119.6	119.6	–	–
Halifax	120.2	120.2	120.2	–	–
Saint John	130.8	130.8	127.3	–	2.7
Quebec City	133.0	133.0	132.5	–	0.4
Chicoutimi	133.0	133.0	132.5	–	0.4
Montreal	133.1	133.1	132.6	–	0.4
Ottawa	134.6	134.6	133.9	–	0.5
Toronto	137.6	137.6	136.8	–	0.6
Hamilton	131.5	131.5	130.7	–	0.6
St. Catharines	134.7	134.7	133.9	–	0.6
Kitchener	129.9	129.9	129.1	–	0.6
London	133.6	133.6	132.9	–	0.5
Windsor	134.3	134.3	133.4	–	0.7
Sudbury	135.2	135.2	134.2	–	0.7
Thunder Bay	134.9	134.9	134.0	–	0.7
Winnipeg	119.7	119.7	118.1	–	1.4
Regina*	100.3	100.3	100.2	–	0.1
Saskatoon*	100.3	100.3	100.2	–	0.1
Calgary	122.5	119.1	112.9	2.9	8.5
Edmonton	114.7	112.9	108.8	1.6	5.4
Vancouver	128.5	123.9	123.9	3.7	3.7
Victoria	128.5	124.2	124.2	3.5	3.5

* *Based on Average Hourly Earnings Data.*
– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

April 1992

Current and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1992 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1992 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The April 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending June 13, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 13, 1992 totalled 275 373 tonnes, a 2.9% increase from the preceding week's total of 267 587 tonnes and up 2.6% from the year-earlier level of 268 504 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 6 245 830 tonnes, a 5.7% increase from 5 906 599 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

May 1992

May 1992 data are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, June 1992.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/310).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, May 1992.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electrical and Electronic Products Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 43-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Consumer Price Index, May 1992.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, June 19, 1992.

Farm Product Price Index, April 1992.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, April 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Exports – Merchandise Trade, 1991.
Catalogue number 65-202
(Canada: $166; United States: US$199; Other Countries: US$232).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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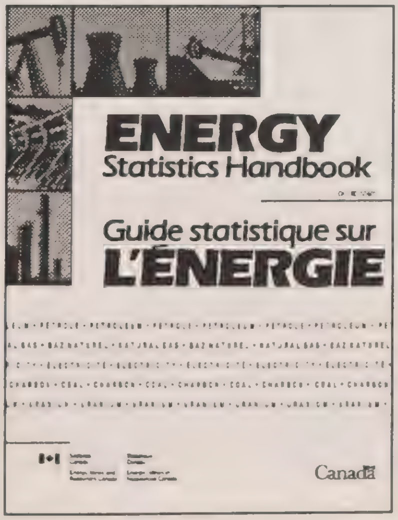
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Energy Statistics Handbook

June 1992

The new *Energy Statistics Handbook*, a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, provides current monthly and historical annual energy data covering the last 12 years. This is the most comprehensive source of detailed information on the energy field available and a useful tool for those who analyze and follow the availability, production and use of energy in Canada.

Data are organized and presented in a logical, easy-to-use manner by energy type. The publication also has supportive sections on prices and conversion factors (such as how to change a volume of natural gas to its heat content or how to change cubic metres of crude oil to metric tons of coal equivalent). Economic indicators (money market, housing starts, gross domestic product, etc.) are included to enhance understanding of the links between macroeconomic indicators and energy statistics.

On ordering, subscribers receive a binder with dividers, definitions and sources, and 200 pages of tables. Eleven monthly updates of tables will follow, so users will always have the most recent data available.

The *Energy Statistics Handbook* (57-601, $300 for 12 monthly issues) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". **Single issues are not available.**

For further information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of June 22-26

MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

May 1992

National Highlights

All-items

The year-over-year increase in the All-items CPI for May 1992 was 1.3%, lower than the rates of 1.6% and 1.7% recorded in the first four months of 1992. Comparable year-over-year movements were last observed in the winter of 1970-71 and, before that, in the early 1960s.

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items index rose by 0.2% in May, following a marginal 0.1% increase in April. In the latest month, four of the major component indexes registered increases ranging from 0.2% to 0.4%, one remained unchanged and two fell. The largest upward impacts resulted from a 0.2% rise in the Housing index followed by a 0.4% advance in the Transportation index. The largest downward influence came from a drop of 0.2% in the Food index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index fell by 0.1%, following increases of 0.4% and 0.2% observed in March and April, respectively. The difference in the adjusted and unadjusted movements for May is explained mainly by the unusually small increases in commodity taxes this spring.

The compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels in the latest three-month period (February to May), was 1.9%. This followed increases of 0.9%, 2.5% and 2.9% in February, March and April, respectively.

Food

The Food index fell 0.2% in May, after rising in each of the last four months. In the latest month, the index for Food Purchased from Stores fell 0.4%, but the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants edged up 0.1%.

Most of the decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores originated from a drop of 12.5% in the Fresh Vegetables index, due mainly to seasonally lower prices for tomatoes and cucumbers. Smaller price declines were observed for beef, selected bakery products (notably for unsweetened buns and crackers) and carbonated beverages. Grocery store price wars in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and some parts of British Columbia continued to influence price movements in May. At the same time, higher prices were observed for some fresh fruit (mainly for oranges and apples), some meat products (particularly for pork, poultry and cured and ready-cooked meat), low-fat milk, breakfast cereal and fish.

Over the 12-month period of May 1991 to May 1992, the Food index fell 1.1%, marking the fifth month in a row in which this index has shown a decline. The last time the Food index showed negative 12-month movements was during the autumn of 1976. In the latest period, the Food Purchased from Stores index fell 2.5%, but the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose 1.8%.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose by a slight 0.2% in May, following no change reported the month before. Much of the upward pressure resulted from increases of 0.2% and 0.4% in the Housing and Transportation indexes, respectively. A rise in provincial taxes in Saskatchewan contributed moderately to the overall rise in the All-items excluding Food index. A relatively small proportion of the upward pressure was offset by a decline of 0.2% in the Clothing index.

Much of the 0.2% increase in the Housing index was attributable to higher charges for traveller accommodation, electricity, and rented and owned accommodation. Hotel/motel rates rose 6.2% as the summer season arrived. Most of the increase in electricity prices occurred in the province of Quebec where Hydro Quebec was granted a 3.5% rise in prices. Rented Accommodation charges rose, partly due to increases in rents and partly due to higher tenants' maintenance and repair charges. The Owned Accommodation index reflected higher maintenance and repair expenses and a marginal rise in new house prices, dampened by a decline of mortgage interest costs. Less notable price increases were observed for detergent and soap, paper towels, rugs and mats, kitchen utensils and tableware and flatware. Lower prices were reported for fuel oil, furniture, hand tools and horticultural goods.

The 0.4% increase in the Transportation index was largely associated with a 2.3% rise in the price of gasoline. This followed a much smaller increase in April and declines in March and February. The latest

result was driven by substantial increases in Saskatchewan and by lesser increases in Alberta and Toronto. "Price wars" had raged in both Saskatchewan and Alberta in previous months. In Saskatchewan, a provincial tax increase of three cents per litre also contributed to the increase in May. A much smaller proportion of the overall change in the Transportation index was due to a 0.4% rise in automobile insurance premiums. The increases were dampened by a drop of 1.5% in airfares, due mainly to seasonally lower excursion rates to southern destinations.

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index increased by 0.4% as the prices of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages moved up by 0.3% and 0.4%, respectively. Most of the advance in cigarette prices resulted from a rise in Saskatchewan's tobacco tax as well as the addition of tobacco products to the province's sales tax base. Prices of served beer and liquor rose, mostly in British Columbia. Price increases in Quebec contributed most to a rise in the index for beer purchased from stores, while price increases in British Columbia contributed most to the advance in the index for wine purchased from stores.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index climbed by 0.2%, following increases in membership fees and dues for the use of recreational facilities, in some recreational vehicle prices and in magazine prices. Some offsetting effects resulted from lower costs for sporting and athletic equipment, photographic goods and cablevision services.

The Health and Personal Care index remained unchanged in May. Higher charges for haircutting, washing and grooming services were reported, but their impact was nullified by price declines for personal care supplies and equipment.

The 0.2% decline in the Clothing index was largely associated with drops of 0.5% in both the Women's Wear index and the Boys' Wear index. The Men's Wear and Girls' Wear indexes rose by 0.1% and 0.8%, respectively. In addition, dry-cleaning charges rose by 0.8%. The latest fall in the Clothing index followed a decline of 0.4% in April. Consumer resistance to spending has prompted widespread promotional activity aimed at stimulating sales in a relatively weak market.

Over the 12-month period of May 1991 to May 1992, the All-items excluding Food index moved up by a slower 1.8% compared to increases which fluctuated between 2.1% and 2.2% since January.

Energy

Between April and May, the Energy index increased by 1.4%, following a slight 0.1% rise in April and declines of 2.6% and 0.6% in February and March.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change May 1992 from	
	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	April 1992	May 1991
All-items	**127.8**	**127.6**	**126.1**	**0.2**	**1.3**
Food	120.6	120.9	122.0	-0.2	-1.1
Housing	126.1	125.8	124.2	0.2	1.5
Clothing	129.8	130.1	128.9	-0.2	0.7
Transportation	121.2	120.7	118.5	0.4	2.3
Health and personal care	131.0	131.0	128.8	0.0	1.7
Recreation, reading and education	131.3	131.1	129.6	0.2	1.3
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	168.8	168.2	162.0	0.4	4.2
All-items excluding food	129.4	129.1	127.1	0.2	1.8
All-items excluding food and energy	130.2	130.0	127.6	0.2	2.0
Goods	123.7	123.7	123.2	0.0	0.4
Services	132.7	132.3	129.6	0.3	2.4
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.2	78.4	79.3		
All-items (1981 = 100)	169.2				

The latest increase resulted from advances of 2.3% and 1.1% in gasoline and electricity prices, respectively, and from a drop of 1.0% in fuel oil prices. Over the 12-month period of May 1991 to May 1992, the Energy index remained unchanged following an increase of 1.5% in April. In the six previous months, the 12-month movement was negative.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

In May, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index rose by 0.2% after remaining unchanged in April. Over the 12-month period ending in May 1992, the index rose by 2.0%, following increases of 2.2% in April and 2.3% in March.

Goods and Services

The Services index rose by 0.3%. The Goods index remained unchanged as increases of 0.1% in both the Durable and Non-durable Goods components were offset by a decline of 0.2% in the Semi-durable Goods component. In April, both the Goods and the Services index rose by 0.1%. Between May 1991 and May 1992, the Goods index moved up 0.4%, much slower than the increase of 1.1% registered in April. The Services index climbed by 2.4% in the latest period, slightly faster than the rise of 2.2% in April.

City Highlights

Between April and May, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a drop of 0.5% in Winnipeg to a rise of 1.2% in Regina, with Saskatoon slightly behind at 1.0%. In Winnipeg, noticeable declines were registered in the Food, Housing, Clothing and Transportation indexes. Regina's comparatively large increase was explained primarily by increases in the Saskatchewan Education and Health Tax (provincial sales tax) from 7% to 8% and in the gasoline and tobacco taxes, as well as by the ending of gasoline price wars in that city. Between May 1991 and May 1992, the city with the highest increase in its CPI was Vancouver at 2.8%. Saskatoon remained the city with the lowest yearly increase (0.2%) even though it registered major price advances between April and May.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, By City

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2% as declines were observed in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward pressure came from a fall in the Clothing index, followed by a decline in the Food index. The drop in the Food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, chicken, bakery products, prepared meats and beef. Further downward pressure came from lower air fares and decreased prices for personal care supplies. Moderating these declines were increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and a rise in prices for household equipment. Prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises advanced as well. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index fell 0.3%, as four of the seven major component indexes declined, and two others remained unchanged. Lower clothing and food prices accounted for most of the overall decline. Within the Food index, lower prices were registered for fresh vegetables, poultry, restaurant meals, cured and prepared meats, and cereal products. The Housing index fell slightly, reflecting declines in owned accommodation charges, fuel oil prices and household furnishings and equipment costs. These declines were partly offset by increased charges for electricity, traveller accommodation and household operation. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Halifax

Declines in the Housing, Food and Clothing indexes, along with a slight decline in Tobacco and Alcohol, accounted for most of the 0.3% drop in the All-items index. Within Housing, declines in owned accommodation charges and household operating expenses more than offset higher prices for traveller accommodation and household equipment. The drop in the Food index mainly reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, fresh fruit and beef.

Price declines for women's wear, girls' wear and clothing services explained the fall in the Clothing index. A small drop in cigarette prices caused the Tobacco and Alcohol index to decline. The main sources of upward pressure came from increased vehicle insurance premiums, higher prices for personal care supplies and services, and increased recreational expenses. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Saint John

Advances in the Housing and Food indexes explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Housing index mainly reflected higher charges for owned, rented and traveller accommodation and increased prices for household furnishings and equipment. Higher prices for chicken, pork, beef, pasta products and cereal products, offset partly by lower prices for fresh produce, explained the rise in the Food index. Other notable price increases were recorded for drivers' licences and vehicle registration fees, personal care supplies and services, and served alcoholic beverages. Recreational expenses also advanced, while clothing prices declined. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Quebec City

Higher housing charges and increased transportation costs accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, much of the advance was due to increased charges for electricity, owned accommodation, traveller accommodation and household furnishings and equipment. The Transportation index was up due to higher prices for gasoline and a rise in vehicle insurance premiums. Price increases for beer purchased from stores were recorded as well. A drop in the Food index, mainly reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, had a notable moderating effect. Lower prices for clothing and for personal care supplies were also noted. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, with most of the upward pressure originating in the Housing component, where increased charges for electricity, traveller accommodation and owned accommodation were recorded. Advances in gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums and recreational expenses were also registered, along with higher prices for beer purchased from stores. Declines in the Food and Clothing indexes had a considerable moderating effect. Lower prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, for beef and soft drinks, explained the fall in the Food index. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Ottawa

Price increases for traveller accommodation, household furnishings and equipment, and personal care supplies and services explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The Food index fell, as lower prices for fresh produce, sugar and dairy products more than offset higher prices for poultry, beef, cereal and bakery products, and pork. The Clothing and Transportation indexes also fell, the latter reflecting a decline in air fares, which more than offset a rise in gasoline prices. Lower prices for recreational equipment were recorded as well. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.2%, with most of the upward pressure originating in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Transportation, higher gasoline prices more than offset a drop in air fares. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for traveller and owned accommodation, moderated by declines in household operating expenses and lower prices for household equipment. Higher prices for clothing and increased recreational expenses added further upward pressure. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh fruit, cereal products, poultry and pork were offset by a drop in fresh vegetable prices and, to a lesser extent, by lower prices for beef. Some downward pressure was exerted by price decreases for personal care supplies and served alcoholic beverages. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were higher housing charges, particularly for owned, traveller and rented accommodation, as well as for household furnishings and equipment. Higher recreational expenses, most notably for the use of sports facilities, also had a considerable upward influence. Four of the remaining five major

components declined, with the greatest downward pressure exerted by the Food index, where lower prices for fresh vegetables had a major impact. Lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies and air fares were also recorded. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Winnipeg

Declines in the Transportation, Housing, Food and Clothing indexes were responsible for the 0.5% drop in the All-items index. The fall in the Transportation index was mainly due to lower prices for gasoline, while a drop in homeowners' maintenance and repair charges explained the decline in the Housing index. Within Food, lower prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, for cereal products, bakery products and eggs more than offset price increases for fresh fruit, pork, dairy products and beef. Between May 1991 and May 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Regina

The All-items index rose 1.2%. A major factor in the rise was the increase in the Education and Health Tax, from 7% to 8%. Further upward pressure came from a three cents per litre increase in the gasoline tax. The rise in gasoline prices also reflected a return to regular prices after several months of price war activity. Higher cigarette prices were recorded, partly due to a 1.32 cents per cigarette tax increase and partly because cigarettes were once again taxable under the Education and Health Tax. Advances were also recorded in vehicle insurance premiums (April 1992), traveller and owned accommodation charges, and in food prices (notably fresh fruit, dairy products, pork and eggs). Prices for clothing and personal care supplies declined, exerting a small offsetting effect. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Saskatoon

Most of the 1.0% rise in the All-items index resulted from various tax increases. The Education and Health Tax was raised from 7% to 8%, the gasoline tax was raised by three cents per litre, and the cigarette tax was raised by 1.32 cents per cigarette. Gasoline prices also advanced in response to the ending of price war activity that had taken place over the last several months. Further upward pressure on cigarette prices came from the extension of the Education and Health tax to these products. Last fall they were exempted from this tax. Advances in recreational expenses, vehicle insurance premiums (April 1992), traveller accommodation charges and food (fresh fruit, pork and beef) were also recorded. Clothing prices declined. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.2%.

Edmonton

Price increases for gasoline, personal care supplies and services, traveller accommodation and rented accommodation accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Charges for served alcoholic beverages advanced as well. The Food index remained unchanged overall, while prices for clothing and recreational equipment declined. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Calgary

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as declines in three of the major component indexes offset advances in the remaining four. The greatest downward pressure came from a drop in clothing prices, followed closely by lower overall food prices, particularly fresh vegetables. Lower prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were also registered. The main source of upward pressure came from the Transportation index, where higher prices for gasoline were noted. Increased shelter charges (rented, owned and traveller accommodation) had a notable upward impact, as did higher prices for liquor served in licensed premises. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Vancouver

Increased housing charges, particularly for owned, traveller and rented accommodation, and for household furnishings and equipment, were among the main contributors in the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Price increases for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages also exerted a major upward influence. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing and for personal care supplies and services. The Food index declined, largely due to lower prices for fresh vegetables. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.8%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.3%. Among the main contributors were increased charges for traveller, owned and rented accommodation, and higher prices for alcoholic beverages. Price increases for personal care supplies, gasoline and clothing also had a

notable upward impact. The Food index declined, aslower prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals, chicken and eggs more than offset higher prices for cereal and bakery products, dairy products, beef and fish. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Whitehorse

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index. This reflected an advance in the Housing index which was completely offset by a decline in five of the remaining six major component indexes (the Food index remained unchanged overall). Within the Housing component, higher prices were recorded for rented and traveller accommodation, and for fuel oil and electricity. The major downward impact came from lower prices for clothing, served alcoholic beverages, air travel, recreational equipment and personal care supplies. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index rose 0.3%. This reflected increased housing charges, notably for rented and traveller accommodation, and for electricity and fuel oil. The Food index also advanced, largely due to higher prices for fresh fruit, bakery products and beef. Increased recreational expenses were also recorded. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies and air travel. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The May 1992 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
May 1992 index	122.2	115.7	118.1	130.0	117.9	126.3	130.7	143.7
% change from April 1992	-0.2	-0.8	0.4	-1.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.3
% change from May 1991	0.7	-3.2	0.8	0.3	2.5	1.2	3.7	3.3
Charlottetown/Summerside								
May 1992 index	126.5	124.4	119.0	124.2	117.8	134.4	132.1	187.5
% change from April 1992	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-2.2	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0
% change from May 1991	0.8	-1.0	0.3	0.6	2.4	1.4	2.5	2.3
Halifax								
May 1992 index	126.3	128.4	119.4	127.2	119.3	128.6	128.1	172.1
% change from April 1992	-0.3	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	-0.1
% change from May 1991	1.0	-1.1	0.8	0.2	2.8	0.1	3.1	1.5
Saint John								
May 1992 index	125.1	124.4	120.6	128.3	117.5	128.5	126.4	170.6
% change from April 1992	0.3	0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1
% change from May 1991	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	3.2	0.9	2.3	-5.7
Quebec City								
May 1992 index	127.4	119.0	126.3	134.4	116.0	131.6	133.9	168.1
% change from April 1992	0.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.5	0.7	-0.3	0.1	0.5
% change from May 1991	1.8	-0.7	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.2	4.0	5.8
Montreal								
May 1992 index	128.8	119.8	128.3	134.6	117.2	132.8	136.8	171.9
% change from April 1992	0.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
% change from May 1991	1.6	-1.7	1.4	1.9	2.1	3.1	3.6	6.2

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Ottawa								
May 1992 index	127.2	116.7	126.2	129.3	123.2	134.5	131.0	164.5
% change from April 1992	0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	1.2	-0.2	0.0
% change from May 1991	1.0	-3.2	1.9	1.0	3.1	0.1	-0.2	2.9
Toronto								
May 1992 index	129.6	121.5	129.9	129.4	124.0	135.0	132.7	162.2
% change from April 1992	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
% change from May 1991	0.7	-3.1	1.5	-0.2	2.8	1.1	0.5	1.8
Thunder Bay								
May 1992 index	126.7	119.0	125.0	129.4	122.1	126.4	129.8	168.6
% change from April 1992	0.1	-0.7	0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.0
% change from May 1991	2.2	1.6	3.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.8
Winnipeg								
May 1992 index	125.9	123.7	123.2	129.2	118.2	129.3	130.0	162.7
% change from April 1992	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
% change from May 1991	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.0	-0.4	1.4	1.0	3.2
Regina								
May 1992 index	127.2	125.9	118.7	128.4	128.4	139.9	129.4	168.6
% change from April 1992	1.2	0.2	0.4	-0.9	4.6	-0.8	0.5	5.0
% change from May 1991	0.6	-1.9	0.8	-3.9	3.6	0.8	1.6	4.4
Saskatoon								
May 1992 index	126.5	125.5	119.7	127.3	121.9	152.8	128.0	158.3
% change from April 1992	1.0	0.1	0.1	-1.0	3.1	0.7	0.9	5.7
% change from May 1991	0.2	-2.1	0.5	-4.0	1.3	2.1	1.0	4.7
Edmonton								
May 1992 index	126.2	120.5	121.9	126.7	121.0	130.9	130.4	179.7
% change from April 1992	0.2	0.0	0.2	-1.6	0.9	1.6	-0.2	0.5
% change from May 1991	1.3	-0.2	1.8	-0.2	2.1	3.6	0.9	2.2
Calgary								
May 1992 index	126.0	120.2	122.2	127.4	118.3	127.5	129.4	178.8
% change from April 1992	0.0	-0.8	0.2	-1.6	1.1	-0.9	0.2	0.4
% change from May 1991	1.4	-0.2	2.0	-0.6	2.3	1.4	0.9	2.8
Vancouver								
May 1992 index	127.0	126.9	121.2	124.3	128.2	124.1	128.8	163.8
% change from April 1992	0.2	-0.8	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	1.5
% change from May 1991	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.1	4.1	1.3	1.7	10.2
Victoria								
May 1992 index	126.2	125.6	119.4	126.0	127.3	125.0	128.8	164.1
% change from April 1992	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.0	-0.4	1.2
% change from May 1991	1.9	1.5	0.8	2.3	2.9	3.1	-0.8	10.1
Whitehorse								
May 1992 index	122.8	115.8	122.4	128.8	113.9	127.7	125.2	148.1
% change from April 1992	0.0	0.0	0.6	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9
% change from May 1991	0.8	-1.4	1.7	0.9	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.3
Yellowknife								
May 1992 index	124.5	118.9	120.1	128.8	117.6	118.9	126.4	161.0
% change from April 1992	0.3	1.2	0.8	-1.2	-0.3	-2.6	0.4	0.0
% change from May 1991	0.7	-1.6	1.6	-0.5	1.9	-1.2	-0.4	2.8

1 *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1991 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Quarterly Demographic Statistics – Canada, Provinces and Territories

January-March 1992

Canada's population reached an estimated 27,334,100 at April 1, 1992, an increase of 404,600 persons from a year earlier.

Note: These estimates are based on 1986 Census counts.

The preliminary post-censal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories on April 1, 1992 are now available. These estimates and those for April 1, 1991 and April 1, 1990 are presented in the accompanying table.

Figures on immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for the quarter of January-March 1992 are also available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: (quarterly estimates) matrix 1, (immigration) matrices 2, 3 and 397, (emigration) matrix 6516, (births, deaths and marriages) matrices 4, 5 and 6, (interprovincial migration - Family Allowances) matrices 5731 and 6982, and (Revenue Canada) matrix 6981.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30), which will be available in a few weeks.

For more detailed information, please contact your nearest regional reference centre or the relevant division. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact N. Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Center for Health Information. For other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Quarterly Demographic Statistics – Canada, Provinces and Territories

January-March 1992

	Population April 1			Annual growth rate for years ending March 31	
	1992 PP	1991 PR	1990 PD	1992	1991
	numbers			%	
Canada	**27,334,100**	**26,929,500**	**26,535,700**	**1.5**	**1.5**
Newfoundland	575,100	572,700	572,000	0.4	0.1
Prince Edward Island	130,100	130,500	130,500	-0.3	-0.0
Nova Scotia	906,800	899,400	893,300	0.8	0.7
New Brunswick	727,700	725,300	721,500	0.3	0.5
Quebec	6,912,300	6,830,400	6,753,000	1.2	1.1
Ontario	10,062,000	9,885,200	9,717,800	1.8	1.7
Manitoba	1,095,000	1,091,600	1,087,600	0.3	0.4
Saskatchewan	992,900	993,300	997,700	-0.0	-0.5
Alberta	2,558,200	2,514,000	2,463,900	1.8	2.0
British Columbia	3,290,500	3,205,800	3,118,600	2.6	2.8
Yukon	27,600	26,800	26,000	3.0	2.8
Northwest Territories	55,900	54,500	53,700	2.5	1.5

PP *Preliminary post-censal estimates.*
PR *Updated post-censal estimates.*
PD *Final post-censal estimates.*
Note: Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

■

Oil Pipeline Transport

March 1992

Highlights

- In March, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 5.4% from the same period the previous year to 15 503 202 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts in March were at 45 061 595 m^3, up 2.8% from 1991.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 13.3% compared to March 1991, while pipeline imports rose 6.3% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1992 were up 7.4% from 1991 levels, while imports were up 11.0%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in March 1992 rose 5.0% from 1991, but deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 14.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The March 1992 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 7, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 10.0% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 8.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 10.3% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date in 1992 decreased 0.2% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

May 1992

Manufacturers shipped 2 361 328 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in May 1992, up 1.4% from the 2 329 615 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 10.3% from the 2 139 868 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of May 1992 totalled 11 533 853 square metres, an increase of 5.3% from the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1992 May issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

April 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,217.1 million in April 1992, up 9.0% from April 1991.

Operating expenses were $883.7 million, an increase of 4.9% from April 1991. Net operating revenue was $333.4 million, an increase of 21.4% from April 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The April 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of June 29. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

April 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 911 600 cubic metres of lumber and ties in April 1992, an increase of 4.0% from the 2 798 700 cubic metres produced in April 1991.

January to April 1992 production was 11 339 091 cubic metres, an increase of 10.2% from the 10 292 500 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The April 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood

April 1992

Canadian firms produced 171 606 cubic metres of construction type plywood during April 1992, an increase of 12.5% from the 152 526 cubic metres produced during April 1991.

January to April 1992 production totalled 635 157 cubic metres, an increase of 24.3% from the 511 053 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The April 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Rubber Hose and Belting Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the rubber hose and belting industry (SIC 1521) totalled $197.3 million, down 20.6% from $248.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5411.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Film and Sheeting Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic film and sheeting industry (SIC 1631) totalled $823.7 million, down 4.7% from $864.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5416.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, April 1992.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, May 1992.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Energy Statistics Handbook, June 1992.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, March 1992.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Wholesale Trade, March 1992.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Vending Machine Operators, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991.
Catalogue number 63-213
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Direct Selling in Canada, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991.
Catalogue number 63-218
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Campus Bookstores, Academic Year 1990-91.
Catalogue number 63-219
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Industrial Research and Development, 1983 to 1992. Vol. 16, No. 2.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 22-26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
22	Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	First Quarter 1992
22	Financial Flow Accounts	First Quarter 1992
22	Canadian Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1992
23	Retail Trade	April 1992
23	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1992
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	April 1992
24	Wholesale Trade	April 1992
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	April 1992
26	Industrial Product Price Index	May 1992
26	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1992
26	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	May 1992

The Daily

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Statistics Canada

Monday, June 22, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 Prices

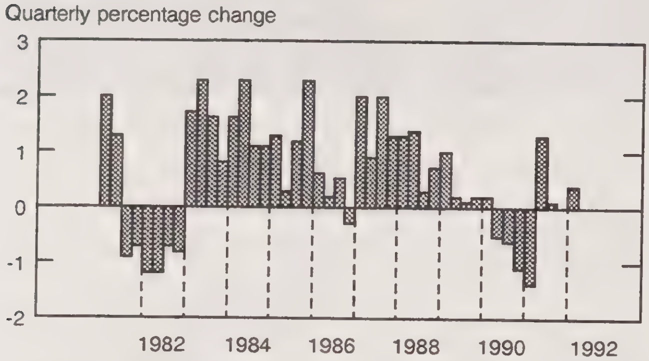
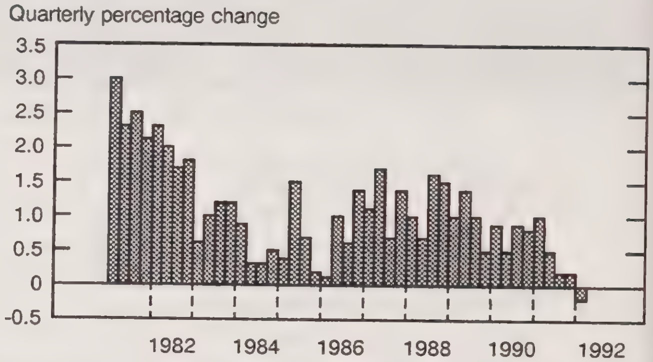


Chart 2

GDP Implicit Price Index



Income and Expenditure Accounts

First Quarter 1992

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices grew 0.2% in the first quarter of 1992 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $681 billion. GDP at 1986 prices increased 0.4% (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 1.7%), while the implicit price index decreased 0.2% (see Charts 1 and 2).

The first quarter expansion of economic activity followed a flat fourth quarter and left real GDP 1.9% below the peak reached in early 1990. Demand perked up substantially in the quarter, but the increase in output was smaller as businesses took advantage of the opportunity to reduce inventories. Strong export growth, stimulated by the recovery in the United States economy and by a depreciation of the Canadian dollar, led the pickup in demand. Domestic demand also increased, although only marginally, reflecting modest increases in business plant and equipment investment and government current expenditure (see Chart 3). Labour income increased slightly, despite a 1.2% fall in paid-hours worked, and corporation profits improved by 8.0%.

Components of Demand

Real consumer spending fell slightly in the first quarter. With personal disposable income up only 0.7% on a year-over-year basis (less than the 1.0% increase in the implicit price index for consumer expenditure over the same period) and with the uncertainties associated with declining employment, consumers restrained their buying. Sales of goods rose in January and February and then fell back in March. Expenditure on durable goods rose 1.4%, with most of the gain attributable to a 4.6% jump in purchases of motor vehicles, parts and repairs. Purchases of furniture and household appliances increased more modestly. Spending on semi-durable goods fell slightly, prompted by a fall in demand for clothing and footwear. Among non-durable commodities, outlays were higher for motor fuels, food and beverages and lower for electricity, gas and other heating fuels. A sharp drop in net expenditure abroad, associated with a decline in same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States, pulled down total spending on services. The downward movement in crossborder shopping, due in part to the declining value of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar, continued in April for a fourth consecutive month. In other service groups, such as residential rent and restaurants and hotels, spending grew moderately.

Components of Final Demand at Constant Prices

First Quarter 1992
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	At 1986 Prices	At 1991 Q4 Prices[1]
Personal expenditure	-0.1	-0.1
Durable goods	1.4	1.3
Semi-durable goods	-0.3	-0.3
Non-durable goods	-0.4	-0.4
Services	-0.3	-0.3
Government current expenditure	0.8	0.8
Government investment expenditure	-0.3	-0.3
Business investment in fixed capital	0.1	0.1
Residential construction	-0.1	0.2
Non-residential construction	0.4	0.4
Machinery and equipment	0.1	-0.2
Final domestic demand	0.1	0.2
Exports of goods and services	3.6	4.1
Merchandise	3.6	4.1
Non-merchandise	4.0	4.2

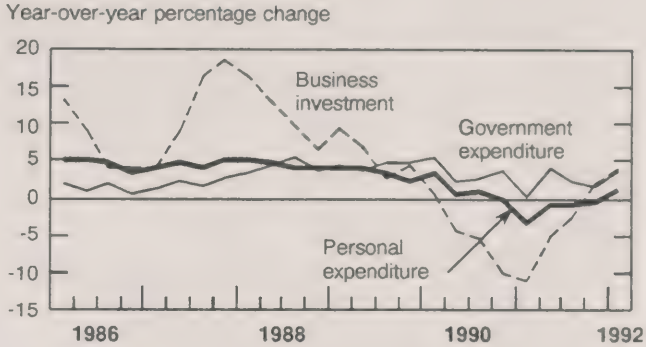
[1] *This is the chain Laspeyres volume index.*

Investment in residential construction decreased marginally in the first quarter following a three-quarter period of expansion. The decrease occurred despite a dramatic improvement in the affordability of new housing over the past year-and-a-half, during which time mortgage interest rates, land prices and building costs all fell markedly. Reflecting sharply lower housing starts, new construction fell 4.8%. Starts averaged 153,000 at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the quarter, rose to 170,000 in April and slipped back to 167,000 in May. The first quarter's decline in new construction was focused in Quebec, Ontario and the Atlantic provinces. Spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings also declined in the first quarter, while transfer costs leapt 16.5% as the real estate market rebounded noticeably. The apartment vacancy rate remained at a relatively high level, just under 4.5%, and the number of newly completed but unoccupied single and semi-detached dwelling units increased vis-à-vis the fourth quarter level.

Business investment in plant and equipment remained virtually unchanged during the quarter, measured at constant prices. Purchases of machinery and equipment rose 0.1%, while non-residential construction advanced 0.4%. Sales of commercial vehicles and office equipment grew substantially. The increase in non-residential construction outlays was attributable to the

Chart 3

Components of Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices



engineering component, notably hydroelectric projects and continuing pipeline construction. The building component declined considerably, reflecting high vacancy rates for commercial properties in urban centres.

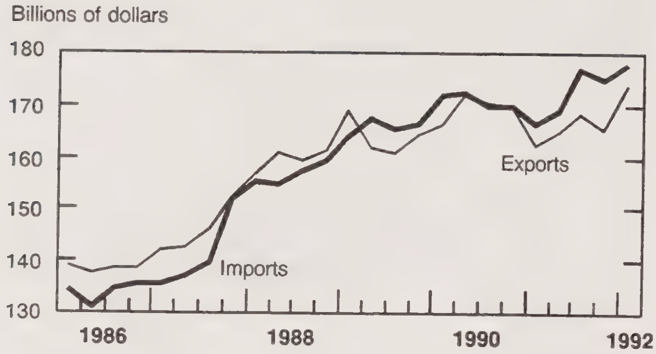
There was a sizeable reduction of non-farm inventories in the first quarter, concentrated in the retail and wholesale trade industries. The magnitude of the inventory swing, from accumulation in the fourth quarter to liquidation in the first, was equivalent to -1.0% of real GDP. Inventory cutbacks were widespread among retailers and wholesalers, and they were particularly notable for car dealers and machinery and equipment sellers. Manufacturers also reduced stock levels. It was the ninth consecutive quarter in which manufacturers reduced their inventories, with the most recent reductions occurring in raw materials and goods-in-progress as well as in finished goods.

In the farm sector, stocks decreased on a seasonally adjusted basis. The farm inventories estimates are based on an assumption that the grain harvest in 1992 will be roughly equal to the most recent 10-year average, implying a decrease of about 8% compared to the 1991 bumper crop.

Exports jumped 5.2% during the quarter and imports increased 1.8% (see Chart 4). The advance in exports was led by motor vehicles, wheat and machinery and equipment, while the rise in imports was concentrated in industrial goods. With the greater strength in exports, the balance of trade in goods and services narrowed from a deficit of \$9.6 billion in the fourth quarter to one of \$4.1 billion in the

Chart 4

Exports and Imports



first (in current dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates). After allowing for price changes, exports rose 3.6%, imports fell 0.7% and the change in the trade balance contributed 1.3 percentage points to real GDP growth. Further increases in exports and imports occurred in April. Exports were stimulated by increased demand in the United States, where real GDP grew 0.6%, and by a 3.6% depreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar. Imports were also influenced by the depreciation and by the efforts of Canadian business to reduce inventories in the face of fairly weak domestic demand.

Price Indexes

Although the GDP implicit price index declined in the first quarter, several of its components increased somewhat more rapidly, largely due to external factors. Generally higher world prices for wood, metals, grains and some other commodities, combined with the drop in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar, caused import prices to rise 2.5%. Partly due to these international influences, the industrial product price index and the consumer price index both rose 0.5% on a quarterly basis. Domestic inflationary pressures were weaker, however, because

Quarterly Price Indexes
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	1990				1991				1992
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Implicit Price Indexes									
Gross domestic product									
At factor cost	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.6	-1.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.4
Indirect taxes less subsidies	0.4	1.0	1.4	-12.6	19.7	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.7
At market prices	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.2
Personal expenditure									
At factor cost	1.5	0.6	1.2	3.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.1
Indirect taxes less subsidies	0.5	1.4	0.7	-10.0	26.5	3.1	1.7	1.1	0.8
At market prices	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.4	2.3	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.1
Chain Price Indexes									
Personal expenditure	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1
Government current expenditure	0.7	2.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.1
Residential construction	0.2	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	3.5	2.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.5
Non-residential construction	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	-3.0	0.7	-0.3	0.6	-0.7
Machinery and equipment	1.5	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-3.5	-0.5	-0.9	-0.6	1.8
Final domestic demand	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
Exports	0.9	-1.3	0.7	2.9	-2.6	-2.5	-0.8	0.4	0.7
Less: imports	2.1	-0.9	0.2	3.1	-1.9	-1.4	-0.4	0.1	2.6
Gross domestic product[1]	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.4
Fixed-weighted Price Indexes									
Personal expenditure	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.4	0.6	0.7	-0.1	0.1
Consumer price index	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.3	3.0	0.7	0.6	-0.2	0.5
Net price index[2]	1.5	0.9	1.2	3.1	-0.7	0.2	0.4	-0.5	0.3
Gross domestic product[1]	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	-0.3

1 *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*
2 *Consumer price index excluding indirect taxes and subsidies.*

of the considerable slack in factor and product markets. Major collective bargaining wage settlements reported by Labour Canada averaged just 2.9% (at a compound annual rate) in the first quarter and Statistics Canada's fixed-weighted average hourly earnings indicator rose 3.8% on a year-over-year basis. The overall GDP implicit price index, which nets out the effects of changes in import prices, therefore providing an indicator of domestic price inflation, decreased 0.2% during the quarter. The chain price index for GDP excluding inventories dropped 0.4%. The largest price increases in the first quarter occurred for machinery and equipment, which have a large import component.

Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew a modest 0.5% in the first quarter. The increase was due to higher compensation per employee, which rose 1.8% in the quarter and 4.0% on a year-over-year basis. Paid employee hours worked fell 1.2% during the quarter, declined a further 0.4% in April and then turned up 0.6% in May. The first quarter weakness in employment and labour income was felt in all regions of the country. Viewed from an industry perspective, the increase in labour income occurred mostly in the services-producing industries, notably in health and welfare, finance, education and government administration. There were declines in most of the goods-producing industries, including forestry, mining and manufacturing.

Corporation profits before taxes recovered somewhat, rising 8.0% in the first quarter. The increase was widespread, affecting both financial and non-financial industries, although some sectors, such as the building and construction materials industries, experienced sharp profit declines. With this advance, total profits were still just $32 billion (seasonally adjusted at annual rates), down from a peak level of $68 billion reached in the first quarter of 1989. Interest and miscellaneous investment income, held back by falling interest rates, rose a slight 0.1% in the quarter. Farm income rose sharply in the quarter, mainly due to higher receipts and stronger wheat exports. Increased subsidy payments under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) also accounted for some of the increase. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business fell modestly.

Personal income rose 0.8% in the quarter, reflecting higher farm income, government transfer payments and labour income. Personal disposable (after-tax) income grew 0.3% during the quarter as personal income tax payments rose sharply.

Employment and Hours
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	1990				1991				1992
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Paid employment*	0.7	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-1.4	0.3	0.5	-0.7	-1.3
Goods-producing industries	-0.1	-2.9	-1.6	-2.1	-2.9	0.0	0.6	-2.2	-2.9
Services-producing industries	1.0	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.7
Atlantic provinces	1.5	-0.9	-0.1	0.1	-1.5	-1.3	0.0	1.5	-1.1
Quebec	0.9	0.9	-1.1	-1.3	-2.2	0.7	0.7	-1.4	-1.3
Ontario	0.5	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-2.2	-0.1	1.0	-1.4	-1.2
Prairie provinces	0.9	-0.2	-0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	-0.9	-1.0
British Columbia	-0.2	-1.0	1.8	-0.4	-0.1	1.3	-0.6	2.0	-1.8
Full-time	0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-1.0	-1.8	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-1.4
Part-time	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.6	0.3	3.0	2.1	-3.8	-0.6
Average weekly hours	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.0
Total paid hours	0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-1.2	-1.8	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	-1.2

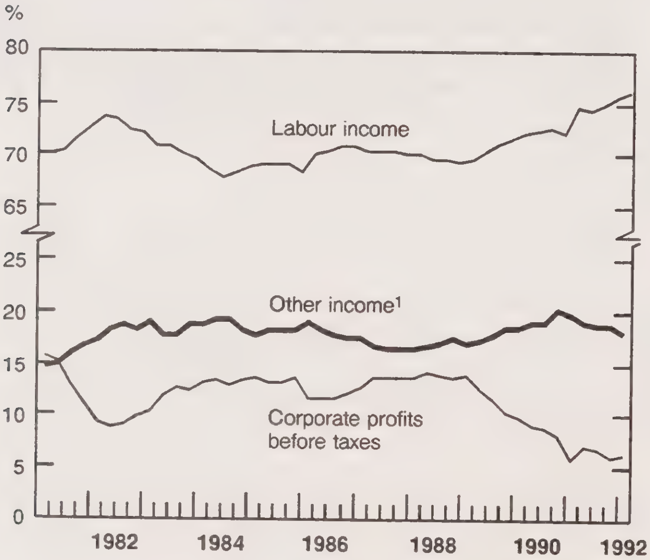
* *Includes paid employees plus working proprietors with paid help and excludes employees on unpaid absence. Multiple job holders are counted twice. Based on Labour Force Survey data.*

Government Sector

Total government sector current spending increased 0.7% in the quarter, as outlays for goods and services, transfers to persons and subsidies and capital assistance to business increased, while foreign aid transfers to non-residents and interest on the public debt decreased. Total government sector revenue grew 0.7%, with direct taxes on persons increasing substantially and direct taxes on corporate and government business enterprises dropping. The federal deficit, on a national accounts basis, fell from $27.2 billion in the fourth quarter to $19.3 billion in the first, while the combined provincial government deficit was markedly higher at $25.0 billion. The Quebec Pension Plan recorded its first deficit, on a national accounts basis, since its inception in 1966 and the Canada Pension Plan recorded a substantially smaller surplus.

Chart 5

Shares in Net Domestic Income at Factor Cost



[1] *Includes interest and miscellaneous investment income, accrued net income of farm operators from farm production, net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent, and the inventory valuation adjustment.*

Output by Industry

Services output rose 0.5% in the first quarter of 1992 following a 0.2% increase the previous quarter. Goods production fell 0.8%, similar to the 1.0% drop in the fourth quarter of 1991.

Finance, insurance and real estate accounted for most of the advance in the services sector, reflecting a pickup in activity in security and real estate markets. Following two quarters of decline, retail trade rose 0.9%, leaving output 1.9% above its level in the first quarter of 1991, when the GST was introduced. Wholesale trade also increased during the quarter. Transportation and storage output grew 1.0% following a decline in the fourth quarter. Community, business and personal services output dropped 1.1% in the first quarter to its lowest level since the third quarter of 1988. It was the sixth consecutive quarterly decline.

Manufacturing output fell 0.6% in the first quarter on the heels of a 1.6% decline in the previous quarter, as 13 of the 21 major groups recorded lower output. Producers of electrical equipment, primary metals and non-metallic mineral products together accounted for more than half of the total decline. Increases in transportation equipment and wood production partly offset the losses. Construction output dropped at a faster pace than in the previous quarter. Declines in mining, forestry and fishing also contributed to the weakness.

Revisions to Previous Years' Estimates

Revised estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts covering the period 1988 to 1991 are released with the results for the first quarter of 1992. The statistics have been revised to incorporate the most current source data and revised seasonal patterns. The new estimates indicate slightly stronger economic growth in 1988 and weaker growth in 1989, 1990 and 1991.

The largest revisions are in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income (down $5.0 billion in 1990 and $4.2 billion in 1991 compared to previous estimates) and in imports of goods and services (up $1.5 billion in 1988, $2.4 billion in 1989, $4.0 billion in 1990 and $3.0 billion in 1991). The labour income revisions incorporate new information for 1990 from Revenue Canada's "T4" tabulation of employer deduction-at-source remittances. The revisions to imports reflect new survey data on trade in business services and additional postal and customs information on crossborder mail-order and direct shopping.

Revisions to GDP Growth

(Percentage change from the previous year)

	1988	1989	1990	1991
GDP at current prices				
Previous estimate	9.7	7.3	3.5	1.1
Revised estimate	9.8	7.3	2.8	1.0
Revision	0.1	–	-0.7	-0.1
GDP at 1986 prices				
Previous estimate	4.7	2.5	0.5	-1.5
Revised estimate	5.0	2.3	-0.5	-1.7
Revision	0.3	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2
GDP implicit price index				
Previous estimate	4.8	4.7	3.0	2.7
Revised estimate	4.6	4.8	3.3	2.7
Revision	-0.2	0.1	0.3	–

– *Nil or zero.*

Available on CANSIM: (seasonally adjusted estimates) matrices 6701, 6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7432.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact Catherine Bertrand (613-951-9152), National Accounts and Environment Division.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $20/$80), which contains a technical article plus 33 statistical tables, is scheduled for release in July.

A computer printout containing 57 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on release day from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts data set on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $125 per quarter or $500 for an annual subscription. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date, for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, contact Mitzi Ross (613-951-3819), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Gross Domestic Product, Income-based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1991				1992	IV 1991/ III 1991	I 1992/ IV 1991
	I	II	III	IV	I		
	($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	378,580	381,936	384,448	387,280	389,284	0.7	0.5
Corporation profits before taxes	28,828	34,776	34,028	29,568	31,948	-13.1	8.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	58,136	55,200	53,032	53,428	53,508	0.7	0.1
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,456	3,680	3,292	2,896	3,948	-12.0	36.3
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	35,560	36,352	37,244	37,248	37,164	0.0	-0.2
Inventory valuation adjustment	2,820	1,892	2,776	868	-3,316	-1,908 [2]	-4,184 [2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	507,380	513,836	514,820	511,288	512,536	-0.7	0.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	78,488	81,344	81,708	84,600	84,912	3.5	0.4
Capital consumption allowances	77,772	79,020	79,528	80,312	80,804	1.0	0.6
Statistical discrepancy	436	1,616	2,188	3,216	2,488	1,028 [2]	-728 [2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**664,076**	**675,816**	**678,244**	**679,416**	**680,740**	**0.2**	**0.2**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1991				1992	IV 1991/ III 1991	I 1992/ IV 1991
	I	II	III	IV	I		
	At current prices ($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	404,052	410,908	413,728	412,964	412,892	-0.2	0.0
Durable goods	52,524	55,020	55,028	52,424	53,176	-4.7	1.4
Semi-durable goods	36,696	37,608	37,488	37,420	37,136	-0.2	-0.8
Non-durable goods	108,024	109,824	110,272	109,480	108,668	-0.7	-0.7
Services	206,808	208,456	210,940	213,640	213,912	1.3	0.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	137,820	140,056	141,900	142,652	143,760	0.5	0.8
Government investment in fixed capital	15,928	16,604	16,640	16,732	16,640	0.6	-0.5
Government investment in inventories	-32	24	8	-148	164	-156[1]	312[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	113,084	116,924	116,324	117,296	118,160	0.8	0.7
Residential	38,020	41,432	42,860	43,468	43,844	1.4	0.9
Non-residential construction	35,260	35,384	34,496	34,024	33,900	-1.4	-0.4
Machinery and equipment	39,804	40,108	38,968	39,804	40,416	2.1	1.5
Business investment in inventories	-2,292	-3,212	368	2,688	-4,304	2,320[1]	-6,992[1]
Non-farm	-2,936	-2,680	540	2,780	-3,272	2,240[1]	-6,052[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	644	-532	-172	-92	-1,032	80[1]	-940[1]
Exports of goods and services	162,136	164,732	168,136	165,128	173,704	-1.8	5.2
Merchandise	139,116	141,424	144,712	141,660	149,256	-2.1	5.4
Non-merchandise	23,020	23,308	23,424	23,468	24,448	0.2	4.2
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	166,180	168,608	176,676	174,680	177,792	-1.1	1.8
Merchandise	132,132	133,824	140,624	137,212	140,664	-2.4	2.5
Non-merchandise	34,048	34,784	36,052	37,468	37,128	3.9	-0.9
Statistical discrepancy	-440	-1,612	-2,184	-3,216	-2,484	-1,032[1]	732[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**664,076**	**675,816**	**678,244**	**679,416**	**680,740**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Final Domestic Demand	670,884	684,492	688,592	689,644	691,452	0.2	0.3
	At 1986 prices ($ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	328,976	333,316	333,732	333,324	333,000	-0.1	-0.1
Durable goods	46,344	48,856	48,920	46,624	47,292	-4.7	1.4
Semi-durable goods	29,140	29,676	29,292	29,176	29,084	-0.4	-0.3
Non-durable goods	85,860	86,360	86,200	86,388	86,080	0.2	-0.4
Services	167,632	168,424	169,320	171,136	170,544	1.1	-0.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	113,904	115,576	116,056	115,768	116,656	-0.2	0.8
Government investment in fixed capital	15,112	15,800	16,172	16,556	16,512	2.4	-0.3
Government investment in inventories	-28	24	8	-132	144	-140[1]	276[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	103,748	105,644	105,964	107,884	107,968	1.8	0.1
Residential	28,684	30,472	31,708	32,368	32,324	2.1	-0.1
Non-residential construction	29,896	30,000	29,444	28,952	29,056	-1.7	0.4
Machinery and equipment	45,168	45,172	44,812	46,564	46,588	3.9	0.1
Business investment in inventories	296	-2,500	432	2,792	-3,812	2,360[1]	-6,604[1]
Non-farm	-928	-2,248	288	2,688	-2,948	2,400[1]	-5,636[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	1,224	-252	144	104	-864	-40[1]	-968[1]
Exports of goods and services	157,684	165,200	171,040	167,380	173,420	-2.1	3.6
Merchandise	138,508	145,760	151,872	148,272	153,540	-2.4	3.6
Non-merchandise	19,176	19,440	19,168	19,108	19,880	-0.3	4.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	171,540	176,944	186,076	185,248	183,872	-0.4	-0.7
Merchandise	137,760	142,392	150,468	148,240	148,596	-1.5	0.2
Non-merchandise	33,780	34,552	35,608	37,008	35,276	3.9	-4.7
Statistical discrepancy	-360	-1,320	-1,784	-2,628	-2,036	-844[1]	592[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**547,792**	**554,796**	**555,544**	**555,696**	**557,980**	**0.0**	**0.4**
Final Domestic Demand	561,740	570,336	571,924	573,532	574,136	0.3	0.1
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	122.8	123.3	124.0	123.9	124.0	-0.1	0.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	121.0	121.2	122.3	123.2	123.2	0.7	0.0
Government investment in fixed capital	105.4	105.1	102.9	101.1	100.8	-1.7	-0.3
Business investment in fixed capital	109.0	110.7	109.8	108.7	109.4	-1.0	0.6
Exports of goods and services	102.8	99.7	98.3	98.7	100.2	0.4	1.5
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	96.9	95.3	94.9	94.3	96.7	-0.6	2.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**121.2**	**121.8**	**122.1**	**122.3**	**122.0**	**0.2**	**-0.2**
Final Domestic Demand	119.4	120.0	120.4	120.2	120.4	-0.2	0.2

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

■

Balance of International Payments

First Quarter 1992

Highlights

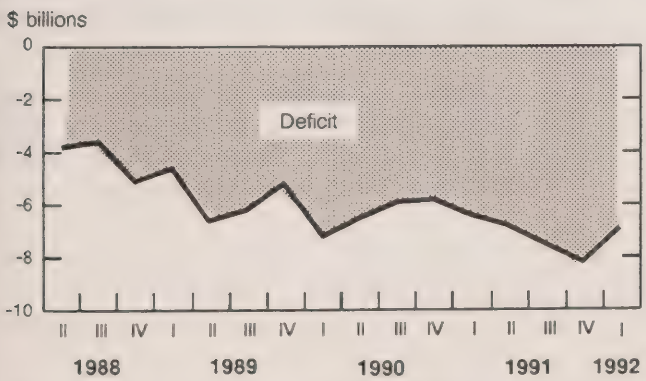
Canada's seasonally adjusted current account deficit declined in the first quarter of 1992 to $7.0 billion from $8.3 billion, the first quarterly drop in over a year. The change stemmed largely from merchandise exports which rose by 5.4%, a growth not seen since the first quarter of 1989. Higher sales abroad of automotive goods, machinery and equipment and agricultural products led the increase. Merchandise imports advanced moderately. Among non-merchandise transactions, the deficit on travel abated somewhat as Canadian travellers spent less in the United States, while non-residents increased their outlays in Canada. A higher deficit was recorded on the investment income account.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, non-residents invested a record net amount in Canadian short-term paper but reduced their net acquisition of Canadian bonds. At the same time, Canadian investors continued their heavy net buying of foreign securities, especially U.S. stocks. With the Canadian dollar under downward pressure against the United States dollar, Canada's international reserves were reduced for the second consecutive quarter.

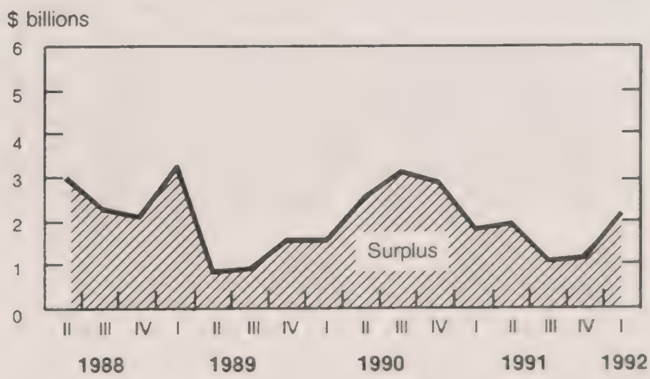
Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit of $7.0 billion comprised a surplus of $2.1 billion on merchandise trade and a deficit of $9.2 billion on non-merchandise transactions.
- Merchandise exports advanced by 5.4% to $37.3 billion, resuming the rise seen in the second and third quarters of 1991. Higher sales abroad were led by motor vehicles and parts, a variety of machinery and equipment, and by agricultural products, notably wheat. Some decline occurred in refined petroleum exports.
- Imports of merchandise rose 2.5% to $35.2 billion. Higher imports were registered for a broad range of industrial materials together with auto parts, but imports of crude and refined petroleum declined.
- The deficit on travel declined by $0.3 billion to $2.0 billion, breaking a series of advances over the previous three quarters. The decline largely reflected a lower deficit with the United States, which amounted to $1.6 billion.
- The increase of $0.2 billion in the investment income deficit to $5.9 billion resulted from higher payments abroad of both interest and dividends, coupled with lower receipts.
- Receipts and payments of unilateral transfers were virtually in balance, producing a small deficit of $65 million, compared to a deficit of $239 million in the previous quarter. Higher receipts of immigrants' funds led the change.

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Merchandise Trade Balance (seasonally adjusted)

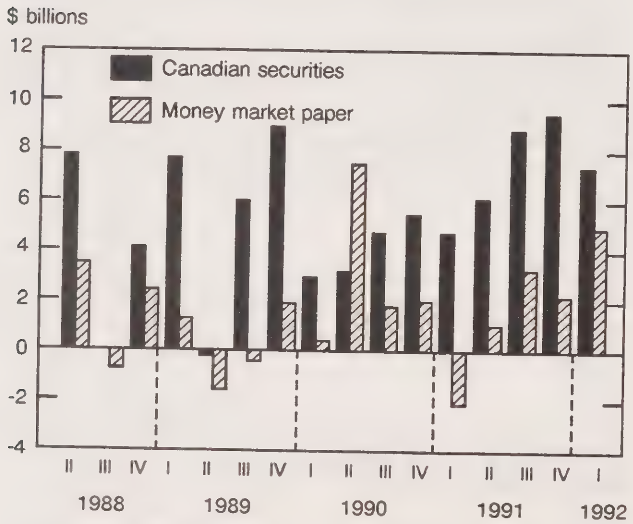


Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit increased to $9.3 billion from $8.8 billion in the first quarter of 1991. The increase in the merchandise trade surplus was more than offset by higher deficits on travel and investment income.

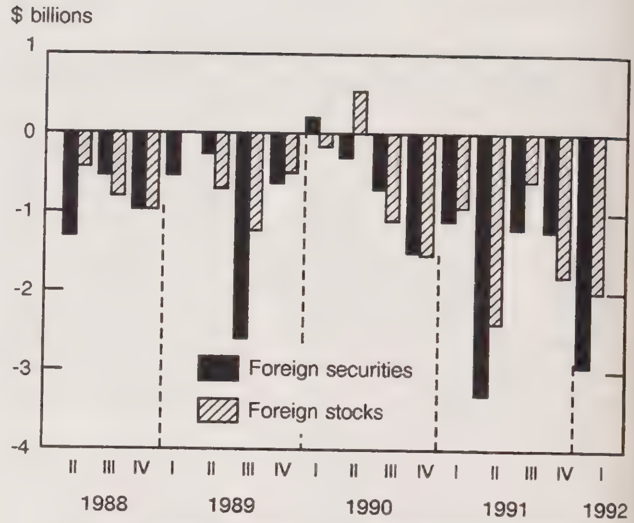
- Among **financial liabilities**, for the third consecutive quarter non-residents channelled net funds into short-term paper, bringing in a record $5.0 billion in the first quarter. The net inflow originated from countries of the European Community (mainly into Government of Canada treasury bills) and from the United States (mostly into paper issued by provinces and their enterprises).

Foreign Investment in Canadian Securities



- At $2.2 billion, the net foreign investment in Canadian bonds was well below the $6.5 billion quarterly average for 1991 and the lowest since the first quarter of 1990. The net investment in the quarter went solely to finance new issues ($8.8 billion) and was partially offset by retirements ($4.8 billion) and a net disinvestment of $1.8 billion in the secondary market. The United States was a substantial net buyer of Canadian bonds, a shift from 1991 when the European Community was the leading net acquiror.

Canadian Investment in Foreign Securities



- Among **financial assets**, Canada's international reserves declined for the second consecutive quarter, producing a net inflow of $1.5 billion.

- Canadian residents added a further $2.9 billion to the $6.8 billion of foreign securities acquired in 1991.

- The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net credit of $0.7 billion.

- The Canadian dollar declined steadily to 83.31 U.S. cents in late March, its lowest level since 1988, but strengthened somewhat at the end of the quarter to close at 84.09 U.S. cents.

Revisions

The Balance of Payments accounts have been revised for the period 1988 to 1991 to reflect new information, such as the latest annual survey results and additional administrative data.

In merchandise trade, wheat exports were valued downwards to more closely reflect transaction prices. Estimates for a major portion of postal imports were made for the first time and accounted for most of the change to merchandise imports. These revisions were recorded as Balance of Payments adjustments. Travel expenditures, especially in the United States, were revised upwards as were business services transactions, notably with foreign affiliates. Upward revisions were also included for investment income receipts and payments. As a result, the current account deficit has been increased by an average of $2.5 billion annually over the four-year period.

The overall net inflow in the capital account was reduced by an average of $1.8 billion a year as a result of revisions. Higher outflows were recorded to account for additional investment in Canadian investment abroad, both direct and portfolio.

The implementation of these revisions led to a decrease, averaging some $4 billion a year, in the statistical discrepancy. Canada's international transactions have been growing very rapidly in recent years and particular efforts have been made to develop and integrate additional sources of information. Work is underway to reflect the additional information in current quarterly estimates.

Available on CANSIM: matrices (annually) 2323-2325, 2327, 2328, 2331, 2333-2339, 2354, 2355, 2357, 1369, 1370; (quarterly) 2326, 2329, 2332, 2343-2349, 2353-2355, 147, 1364; (monthly) 2330.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of Payments Balances – Revisions

1988-1991

	1988	1989	1990	1991
		(millions of dollars)		
Current Account				
Merchandise (Balance of Payments basis)	- 1,505	- 675	- 1,006	- 1,598
Merchandise (Customs basis)	–	–	+ 226	+ 298
Balance of Payments adjustments	- 1,505	- 675	- 1,232	- 1,896
Non-merchandise:	- 105	- 1,487	- 2,667	- 863
Services	- 386	- 1,129	- 2,406	- 1,504
Travel	- 203	- 823	- 1,552	- 493
Freight and shipping	- 79	+ 82	- 113	- 489
Business services	- 203	- 479	- 857	- 432
Government transactions	+ 91	+ 86	+ 72	- 136
Other services	+ 7	+ 6	+ 45	+ 47
Investment income	+ 241	- 359	- 302	+ 630
Transfers	+ 40	–	+ 41	+ 11
Current Account Balance	- 1,610	- 2,162	- 3,672	- 2,461
Capital Account				
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows				
Canadian direct investment abroad	+ 300	- 160	- 3,650	- 737
Portfolio securities				
Foreign bonds	–	+ 7	+ 37	- 83
Foreign stocks	- 1,894	- 1,676	- 1,152	- 903
Government of Canada loans and subscriptions	–	–	–	+ 335
Non-bank deposits abroad	–	–	+ 390	+ 2,075
Other claims	- 241	- 399	- 529	- 717
Total Canadian claims, net flow	- 1,835	- 2,228	- 4,903	- 30
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows				
Foreign direct investment in Canada	+ 44	- 1,800	+ 220	+ 17
Portfolio securities:				
Canadian bonds	+ 192	+ 10	- 151	- 575
Canadian stocks	–	+ 15	+ 18	+ 95
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents	–	- 41	+ 394	- 356
Money market instruments:				
Government of Canada paper	–	–	- 639	–
Other paper	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	- 442	+ 1,870	+ 2,148	+ 992
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	- 206	+ 54	+ 1,990	+ 172
Total Capital Account, Net Flow	- 2,041	- 2,174	- 2,913	+ 142
Statistical Discrepancy	+ 3,651	+ 4,337	+ 6,585	+ 2,319

– *Nil or zero.*

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1991				1992	1990	1991
	I	II	III	IV	I		
	(millions of dollars)						
Current Account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	33,795	37,253	34,506	36,174	36,950	146,520	141,728
Non-merchandise:							
Services	4,715	6,057	7,390	5,143	5,044	23,045	23,305
Investment income[1]	2,494	2,388	2,248	2,584	2,018	9,764	9,714
Transfers	861	832	1,034	848	907	4,143	3,575
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,070	9,276	10,672	8,575	7,969	36,953	36,594
Total receipts	41,866	46,529	45,178	44,749	44,919	183,473	178,322
Payments							
Merchandise imports	32,796	34,889	33,605	34,658	35,634	136,600	135,948
Non-merchandise:							
Services	8,760	8,962	9,131	8,734	9,520	34,326	35,588
Investment income[1]	8,078	7,876	7,568	8,576	7,982	34,020	32,099
Transfers	1,013	1,064	818	1,042	1,092	4,235	3,937
Total non-merchandise payments	17,851	17,903	17,518	18,352	18,594	72,581	71,623
Total payments	50,647	52,792	51,123	53,010	54,228	209,182	207,571
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 999	+ 2,364	+ 901	+ 1,516	+ 1,315	+ 9,920	+ 5,780
Non-merchandise	- 9,781	- 8,626	- 6,845	- 9,778	- 10,624	- 35,629	- 35,030
Total current account	- 8,781	- 6,263	- 5,944	- 8,261	- 9,309	- 25,709	- 29,249
Capital Account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	- 713	- 2,212	- 717	- 758	- 735	- 5,100	- 4,400
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	- 191	- 890	- 601	+ 554	- 933	- 31	- 1,128
Foreign stocks	- 922	- 2,410	- 586	- 1,791	- 1,997	- 2,269	- 5,710
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	+ 659	+ 640	- 1,388	+ 2,919	+ 1,525	- 649	+ 2,830
Loans and subscriptions	- 557	- 327	- 214	- 684	- 873	- 1,450	- 1,781
Non-bank deposits abroad	- 2,427	+ 875	+ 591	+ 522	- 238	- 481	- 439
Other claims	+ 464	+ 1,014	+ 833	+ 299	+ 485	+ 715	+ 2,610
Total Canadian claims, net flow	- 3,686	- 3,310	- 2,082	+ 1,061	- 2,767	- 9,266	- 8,018
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+ 1,269	+ 1,570	+ 1,647	+ 1,405	+ 755	+ 6,820	+ 5,890
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+ 7,929	+ 5,419	+ 5,103	+ 7,377	+ 2,167	+ 13,296	+ 25,829
Canadian stocks	- 1,001	- 351	+ 454	- 92	+ 244	- 1,735	- 990
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	+ 8,453	- 2,344	- 2,512	+ 1,360	+ 1,965	+ 3,155	+ 4,957
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	- 1,403	- 492	+ 2,623	+ 1,560	+ 3,260	+ 2,666	+ 2,288
Other paper	- 743	+ 1,550	+ 669	+ 664	+ 1,704	+ 2,223	+ 2,140
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	- 53	+ 415	+ 1,246	+ 1,340	+ 1,312	+ 8,288	+ 2,948
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 14,450	+ 5,768	+ 9,230	+ 13,614	+ 11,408	+ 34,712	+ 43,062
Total capital account, net flow	+ 10,763	+ 2,458	+ 7,148	+ 14,675	+ 8,642	+ 25,446	+ 35,044
Statistical Discrepancy	- 1,982	+ 3,805	- 1,204	- 6,414	+ 667	+ 262	- 5,795

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
– *Nil or zero.*

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

	1991 I	1991 II	1991 III	1991 IV	1992 I	1990	1991
	(millions of dollars)						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	34,779	35,356	36,178	35,416	37,314	146,520	141,728
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	1,987	1,967	1,944	1,904	2,032	7,748	7,802
Freight and shipping	1,341	1,374	1,359	1,369	1,428	5,291	5,443
Business services	1,994	2,033	2,133	2,143	2,191	8,252	8,303
Government transactions	215	226	196	216	231	886	854
Other services	218	227	223	235	230	868	903
Total services	5,755	5,828	5,855	5,868	6,112	23,045	23,305
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,415	1,162	1,237	1,194	1,154	5,593	5,008
Dividends	1,252	1,162	1,236	1,056	1,004	4,171	4,706
Total investment income	2,667	2,324	2,473	2,250	2,158	9,764	9,714
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	350	343	340	309	403	1,490	1,341
Personal and institutional remittances	241	243	244	241	253	935	968
Canadian withholding tax	337	273	347	310	331	1,719	1,267
Total transfers	928	859	930	859	986	4,143	3,575
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,349	9,010	9,257	8,977	9,256	36,953	36,594
Total receipts	44,128	44,366	45,435	44,393	46,570	183,473	178,322
Payments							
Merchandise imports	33,033	33,456	35,156	34,304	35,166	136,600	135,948
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	3,606	3,687	3,904	4,167	4,039	14,507	15,365
Freight and shipping	1,308	1,313	1,348	1,434	1,417	5,443	5,403
Business services	3,038	3,124	3,181	3,163	3,239	12,295	12,507
Government transactions	392	405	409	428	413	1,437	1,633
Other services	167	167	170	176	174	644	680
Total services	8,511	8,696	9,012	9,368	9,282	34,326	35,588
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	6,978	6,739	6,777	6,844	6,947	27,115	27,338
Dividends	1,136	1,312	1,225	1,088	1,128	6,905	4,760
Total investment income	8,114	8,050	8,002	7,932	8,075	34,020	32,099
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	67	66	67	68	68	251	269
Personal and institutional remittances	267	269	270	272	284	1,013	1,079
Official contributions	570	639	387	676	625	2,658	2,272
Foreign withholding tax	77	78	80	82	74	313	317
Total transfers	981	1,052	805	1,098	1,052	4,235	3,937
Total non-merchandise payments	17,607	17,799	17,819	18,399	18,409	72,581	71,623
Total payments	50,640	51,254	52,975	52,702	53,575	209,182	207,571
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 1,746	+ 1,901	+ 1,022	+ 1,112	+ 2,149	+ 9,920	+ 5,780
Non-merchandise:							
Services	- 2,756	- 2,868	- 3,158	- 3,500	- 3,171	- 11,281	- 12,283
Investment income[1]	- 5,448	- 5,726	- 5,528	- 5,683	- 5,918	- 24,255	- 22,385
Transfers	- 54	- 194	+ 125	- 239	- 65	- 92	- 362
Total non-merchandise	- 8,258	- 8,788	- 8,562	- 9,422	- 9,154	- 35,629	- 35,030
Total current account	- 6,512	- 6,888	- 7,540	- 8,310	- 7,005	- 25,709	- 29,249

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*

■

Financial Flow Accounts

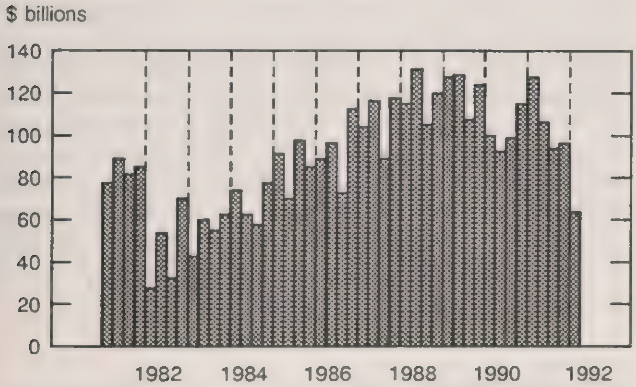
First Quarter 1992

Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors on credit markets amounted to $63.4 billion in the first quarter of 1992, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. This amounted to the lowest level since mid-1984 (see Chart 1), despite a modest pickup in economic activity. The decline was also quite steep vis-à-vis the fourth quarter of 1991, when funds raised totalled $96.3 billion. Borrowing by governments, although reduced, accounted for over half of total funds raised, while the demand for funds in the private sector as a whole continued to soften.

Chart 1

Total Funds Raised on Conventional Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



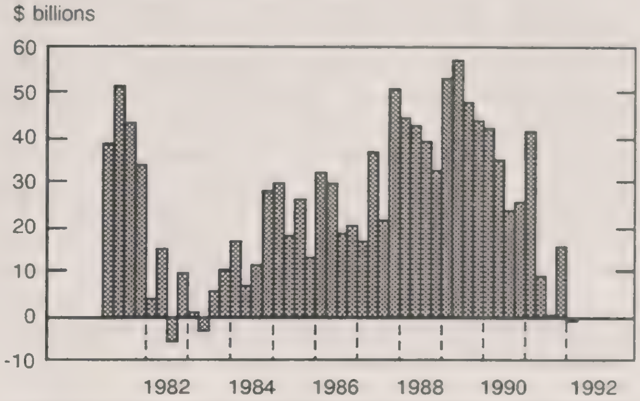
Among the more important developments in the financial sector during the quarter were the following: consumer credit and mortgage borrowing grew; government business enterprise borrowing remained strong; non-financial private corporations continued to restructure their balance sheets by reducing indebtedness, paying off short-term debt and issuing equity; and, nominal interest rates remained at relatively low levels.

The pronounced drop in interest rates and the expansion of the monetary aggregates that was evident through 1991 extended into 1992. The yield curve took on a more normal shape, with short-term rates reaching their lowest point since the late 1970s; by January 1992, interest rates were down substantially right across the maturity spectrum. This easing of monetary conditions was partly the result of the overall weakness in the demand for funds, but was also due to the relatively strong performance of the Canadian dollar in 1991. However, the interest rate differential between Canadian and U.S. short-term securities narrowed significantly in 1991, leaving the dollar in a more vulnerable position. Declines in the value of the currency in the first quarter of the year prompted a reaction from the monetary authorities at the end of January, and both long- and short-term interest rates rose somewhat during the balance of the quarter. The Canadian dollar lost 3.6% of its value vis-à-vis the United States currency in the quarter and the forward premium on U.S. dollars was slightly higher.

Chart 2

Funds Raised by Non-financial Private Corporations

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Non-financial private corporations reduced their outstanding credit market debt in the first quarter of 1992. A net repayment of financial market instruments (including shares) had not occurred since the second quarter of 1983, when the economy was emerging from the 1981-82 recession (see Chart 2). The decline in indebtedness occurred as business cut inventories and benefited from lower debt interest costs. While considerable funds were raised in the form of bank loans in the first quarter, short-term paper outstanding was reduced by approximately 20%; this was due, to some extent, to the interest rate differential between the two instruments that narrowed noticeably since the end of November 1991. Debt in the form of other loans and bonds also fell. Share issues remained near the high level attained in the fourth quarter. Equity issues have recovered somewhat over the last six quarters, following the

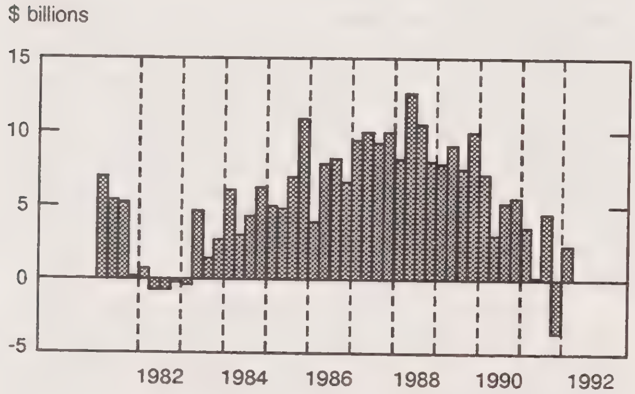
slump in share prices that began in the second quarter of 1990; this strength in share issues was consistent with expectations of improved earnings, which materialized this quarter as corporate profits rose slightly. The composition of financing activity in the quarter implied a substantial restructuring of corporate balance sheets and a further reduction in the debt to equity ratio.

In contrast to private corporations, non-financial government business enterprises increased their borrowing in the first quarter, accounting for one-sixth of total funds raised by all non-financial sectors. This demand for funds came principally from provincial government enterprises, whose capital outlays have risen substantially since 1990. Net issues of bonds accounted for most of the funds raised by these enterprises in the first quarter. In 1991, however, approximately one-third of the funds raised was in the form of short-term paper.

Chart 3

Consumer Credit in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

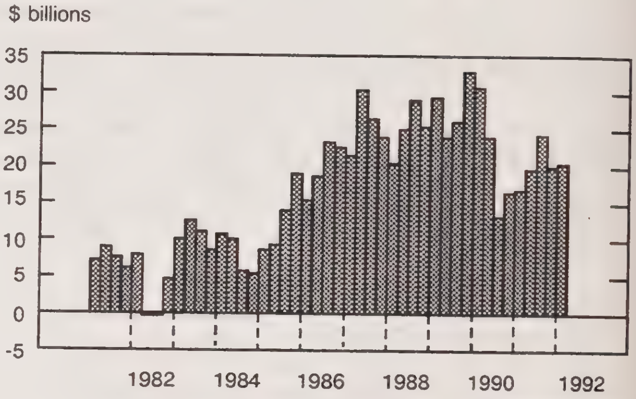


Funds raised in the personal sector edged up in the first quarter of 1992, continuing at about the same slow pace as in 1991. The level of consumer credit debt rose moderately (see Chart 3), in line with the small increase in personal expenditure on durable goods. Despite the lowest mortgage rates in many years, mortgage borrowing rose only marginally (see Chart 4). A high level of personal indebtedness, built up during the second half of the 1980s, combined with high real rates of interest and weak labour income growth has contributed to the sluggish demand for funds by households. Nevertheless, the

Chart 4

Mortgage Borrowing in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



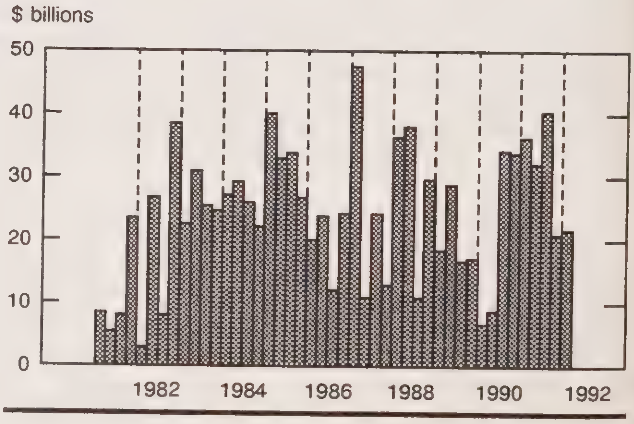
ratio of consumer credit debt plus mortgage debt to personal disposable income continued to rise in the first quarter; the increase was mainly due to a considerable drop in household after-tax income.

Federal government borrowing was flat in the first quarter of 1992 (see Chart 5), in line with a reduction in the federal borrowing requirement (i.e., a lower deficit). The composition of financing changed markedly, however. In the fourth quarter of 1991, borrowing was done almost exclusively through

Chart 5

Funds Raised by the Federal Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



issues of longer-term marketable bonds (at the lowest rates in many years) and through the Canada Savings Bond campaign. In the first quarter of 1992, taking advantage of relatively low yields on treasury bills, the federal government raised funds primarily in the money market.

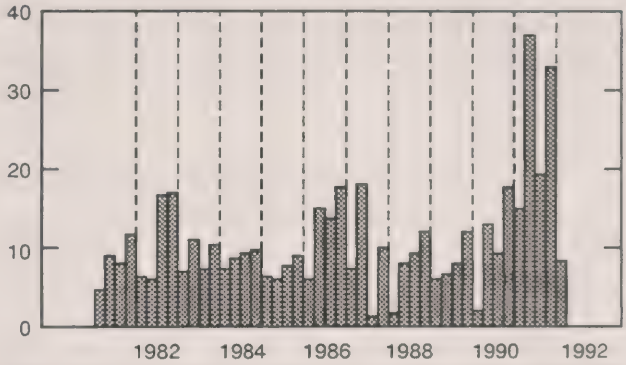
Demand for funds by other levels of government was quite subdued in the first quarter after fairly heavy borrowing throughout 1991 (see Chart 6). In contrast to the federal government, provincial governments reduced their short-term debt and issued long-term debt in the quarter.

Chart 6

Total Funds Raised by Other Levels of Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

$ billions



The first quarter 1992 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts*, (13-014, $12.50/$50), which contains an overview of the quarter plus 40 analytical and statistical tables and which also features a technical article, is scheduled for release in July.

A computer printout containing the detailed financial flows matrices is also available, usually seven days after release day, from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the quarterly financial flow accounts data set on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $125 per quarter or $500 for an annual subscription. The diskettes will also be available by mail, usually seven days after the official release date, for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, contact Valerie Thibault (613-951-1804), National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact Patrick O'Hagan (613-951-1798), National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Financial Market Summary Table
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(In millions of dollars)

	1991				1992
	I	II	III	IV	I
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised	15,658	20,508	25,592	22,872	23,720
Consumer Credit	3,657	224	4,444	-3,584	2,364
Bank Loans	-1,120	3,280	-432	-1,616	2,204
Other Loans	-3,916	-2,888	-2,608	8,264	-1,008
Mortgages	16,937	19,824	24,248	19,912	20,332
Bonds	100	68	-60	-104	-172
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised	41,866	9,144	500	15,676	-556
Bank Loans	19,856	5,308	-14,452	-6,424	28,152
Other Loans	1,609	-1,296	4,412	796	-11,864
Other Short-term Paper	-7,011	-18,268	-7,728	-5,384	-31,176
Mortgages	8,184	7,164	7,276	8,400	9,764
Bonds	11,660	9,756	4,336	7,856	-4,668
Shares	7,568	6,480	6,656	10,432	9,236
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised	18,867	8,180	7,428	4,048	10,304
Bank Loans	-3,037	-3,904	-3,044	-1,080	-924
Other Loans	-200	-28	-576	-700	48
Other Short-term Paper	2,896	5,428	4,040	864	1,028
Mortgages	8	-8	-8	-8	-12
Bonds	19,172	6,692	3,688	4,972	10,164
Shares	28	–	3,328	–	–
Federal Government					
Funds Raised	36,316	31,916	40,508	20,708	21,692
Other Borrowing	–	–	-4	–	-4
Canada Short-term Paper	17,600	9,824	24,328	-2,848	20,896
Canada Saving Bonds	2,481	3,480	-88	1,580	-468
Other Bonds	16,235	18,612	16,272	21,976	1,268
Other Levels of Government					
Funds Raised	15,012	36,856	19,212	33,008	8,256
Bank Loans	344	176	-128	40	-32
Other Loans	552	524	228	184	384
Other Short-term Paper	-12,872	9,724	-8,148	9,916	-4,988
Provincial Bonds	24,892	22,820	25,908	20,572	11,584
Municipal Bonds	2,108	3,456	1,352	2,304	1,260
Other bonds	-12	156	–	-8	48
Total Funds Raised by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	**127,719**	**106,604**	**93,240**	**96,312**	**63,416**
Consumer Credit	3,657	224	4,444	-3,584	2,364
Bank Loans	16,043	4,860	-18,056	-9,080	29,400
Other Loans	-1,955	-3,688	1,452	8,544	-12,444
Canada Short-term Paper	17,600	9,824	24,328	-2,848	20,896
Other Short-term Paper	-16,987	-3,116	-11,836	5,396	-35,136
Mortgages	25,129	26,980	31,516	28,304	30,084
Bonds	76,636	65,040	51,408	59,148	19,016
Shares	7,596	6,480	9,984	10,432	9,236

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Population Estimates For Census Divisions And Census Metropolitan Areas (Component Method)

June 1, 1990

The post-censal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of June 1, 1990 are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6486 and 6496 (population); 6487 and 6497 (births); 6488 and 6498 (deaths); 6489 and 6499 (immigration); 6490 and 6500 (emigration); 6491 and 6501 (interprovincial in-migration); 6492 and 6502 (interprovincial out-migration); 6493 and 6503 (intraprovincial in-migration); and 6494 and 6504 (intraprovincial out-migration).

Please note that the estimates are produced using the component method and are still based on the 1986 Census counts and, consequently, on 1986 geographical census boundaries.

These estimates will appear in *Post-censal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1990 (Component Method)* (91-212).

For data, please contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional reference centre. For information on methodology, call Robert Riordan (613-951-2287), Demography Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

April 1992

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed an increase from April 1991 – except for barley and rye, where marketings decreased. Deliveries for April 1991 and April 1992 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1991	1992
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 483.7	1 938.7
Durum wheat	308.5	472.5
Total wheat	**1 792.2**	**2 411.2**
Oats	38.9	39.5
Barley	468.8	386.4
Rye	28.0	21.7
Flaxseed	39.2	40.5
Canola	258.2	270.0
Total	**2 625.3**	**3 169.3**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The April 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

April 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 8.9% to 2 016 137 cubic metres in April 1992 from 1 851 318 cubic metres after revisions in April 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of April 1992 totalled 2 895 525 cubic metres, a decrease of 11.9% compared to 3 285 135 cubic metres in April 1991.

Year-to-date production in 1992 amounted to 7 525 894 cubic metres, an increase of 12.6% compared to 6 681 232 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The April 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

First Quarter 1992

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended March 31, 1992 are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the quarters ended March 31, 1988 through December 31, 1991 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).

For further information, contact John (Sean) Bergin (613-951-1815) (federal) or James Temple (613-951-1832) (three levels of government), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Rubber and Plastic Products Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 33-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, July-September 1991.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97; United States: US$29/US$116;
Other Countries: US$34/US$136).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

April 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

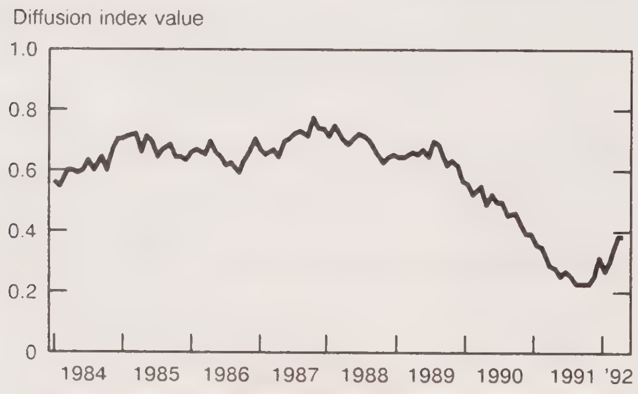
Highlights

In April, the preliminary seasonally adjusted estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $545.58, up 0.4% from March. Earnings increased 3.2%[2] ($16.73) compared to April 1991.

Durable goods manufacturing industries (+7.1%) had the greatest year-over-year growth in earnings of all goods-producing industries, due in part to the year-over-year increase (+2.6%) in average weekly hours worked by employees paid by the hour.

The year-over-year increase in average weekly earnings in the service-producing industries was 3.3%, with the business services and the wholesale trade industries increasing 7.2% and 4.9%, respectively.

Diffusion Index, Employment
Industrial Aggregate, Canada, April 1992



Employment in Canadian industry (seasonally adjusted) was estimated at 9,982,000, virtually unchanged from March 1992. Employment in logging and forestry industries increased 7.1%, while the mining industry increased 3.4%. On a year-over-year basis, however, industrial aggregate employment decreased 2.6%.

Note to Users

The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours (SEPH) that was introduced in 1983 delivers the most current monthly employment, earnings and hours data by industry.

The SEPH estimates back to January 1983 have been revised and are now on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. The revised time series, which incorporate corrections for major data discontinuities, present a more accurate portrait of trends in employment, earnings and hours over the history of the survey.

Some **new products** *have been developed in conjunction with the historical revision. These include seasonally adjusted data, diffusion indicies and more data disaggregated by large and small firms.*

The **diffusion index** *measures how widespread change is for a specific variable. The diffusion index shows the percentage of industries that registered increases for a specific SEPH variable. For example, between October 1990 and October 1991, industrial aggregate employment for Canada declined by approximately 697,000. Of the 214 three-digit SIC industries in SEPH (1980 SIC), 167 experienced employment declines, while 47 experienced increases. The diffusion index for October 1991 was therefore 47/214 = 0.22.*

The April diffusion index for employment stood at 0.38, unchanged from March (refer to Note to Users).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9440-9452 and 9639-9898.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division.

1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

2 *Not adjusted for inflation.* □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

April 1992 (seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	April 1992p	March 1992r	April 1991	April 1992/1991	January-December 1991/1990	January-December 1990/1989
	Number of employees*					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,981.5**	**9,979.2**	**10,247.4**	**-2.6**	**-5.2**	**0.9**
Goods-producing industries	**2,332.7**	**2,336.3**	**2,494.4**	**-6.5**	**-10.4**	**-4.4**
Forestry	54.2	51.5	58.0	-6.6	-1.3	-8.3
Mines, quarries & oil wells	133.0	128.5	150.1	-11.4	-4.8	-1.8
Manufacturing	1,594.9	1,602.2	1,702.1	-6.3	-10.4	-5.9
Construction	416.6	423.8	449.0	-7.2	-16.2	-0.7
Service-producing industries	**7,646.4**	**7,636.5**	**7,750.6**	**-1.3**	**-3.4**	**2.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	810.9	808.9	818.5	-0.9	-4.3	1.7
Trade	1,872.0	1,883.9	1,911.1	-2.0	-6.8	5.0
Finance, insurance & real estate	659.9	658.5	679.6	-2.9	-0.6	2.0
Community, business & personal services	3,732.9	3,710.8	3,763.7	-0.8	-2.8	2.4
Public administration	715.5	716.6	715.2	0.0	2.3	1.5
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	140.5	139.8	143.6	-2.2	-5.7	2.4
Prince Edward Island	38.3	38.0	37.5	2.1	-3.0	3.2
Nova Scotia	283.7	283.8	289.4	-2.0	-4.6	1.8
New Brunswick	224.1	225.0	230.5	-2.8	-1.9	1.7
Quebec	2,426.0	2,432.6	2,542.5	-4.6	-4.4	-0.2
Ontario	4,014.7	4,026.9	4,121.8	-2.6	-7.0	-0.4
Manitoba	374.5	376.5	378.4	-1.0	-5.4	1.5
Saskatchewan	299.0	298.4	295.9	1.1	-4.6	1.5
Alberta	969.8	951.3	999.4	-3.0	-4.0	3.1
British Columbia	1,204.1	1,201.0	1,189.1	1.3	-2.3	5.5
Yukon	11.7	11.4	10.4	12.5	-4.6	-6.6
Northwest Territories	20.5	20.2	20.4	0.5	-3.7	-0.9
	Average weekly earnings*					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**545.58**	**543.17**	**528.85**	**3.2**	**4.6**	**4.5**
Goods-producing industries	**680.04**	**679.32**	**653.72**	**4.0**	**4.5**	**5.4**
Forestry	695.14	700.78	681.68	2.0	6.1	2.9
Mines, quarries & oil wells	928.61	924.01	902.36	2.9	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing	652.79	649.69	619.25	5.4	4.2	5.1
Construction	630.86	641.49	637.70	-1.1	2.1	5.5
Service-producing industries	**504.78**	**501.86**	**488.81**	**3.3**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	705.04	703.17	678.19	4.0	5.9	3.6
Trade	401.18	397.18	391.39	2.5	4.3	4.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	587.28	582.45	562.68	4.4	3.8	0.3
Community, business & personal services	473.62	471.52	454.87	4.1	6.5	6.2
Public administration	716.03	709.07	714.16	0.3	1.9	8.3
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	506.23	505.16	501.81	0.9	4.7	3.2
Prince Edward Island	441.09	436.06	432.05	2.1	3.0	4.0
Nova Scotia	489.99	485.08	478.68	2.4	4.5	5.4
New Brunswick	494.19	488.90	478.71	3.2	5.3	3.8
Quebec	530.15	526.77	516.75	2.6	4.4	5.4
Ontario	575.37	571.94	551.11	4.4	5.0	4.5
Manitoba	484.29	483.77	472.81	2.4	3.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	471.70	474.52	463.20	1.8	4.4	4.7
Alberta	544.16	540.34	532.57	2.2	5.4	4.7
British Columbia	545.59	546.00	535.42	1.9	4.0	3.4
Yukon	671.20	667.44	623.23	7.7	7.8	3.9
Northwest Territories	714.04	715.45	688.94	3.6	6.0	5.1

p Preliminary estimates
r Revised estimates
** For all employees*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

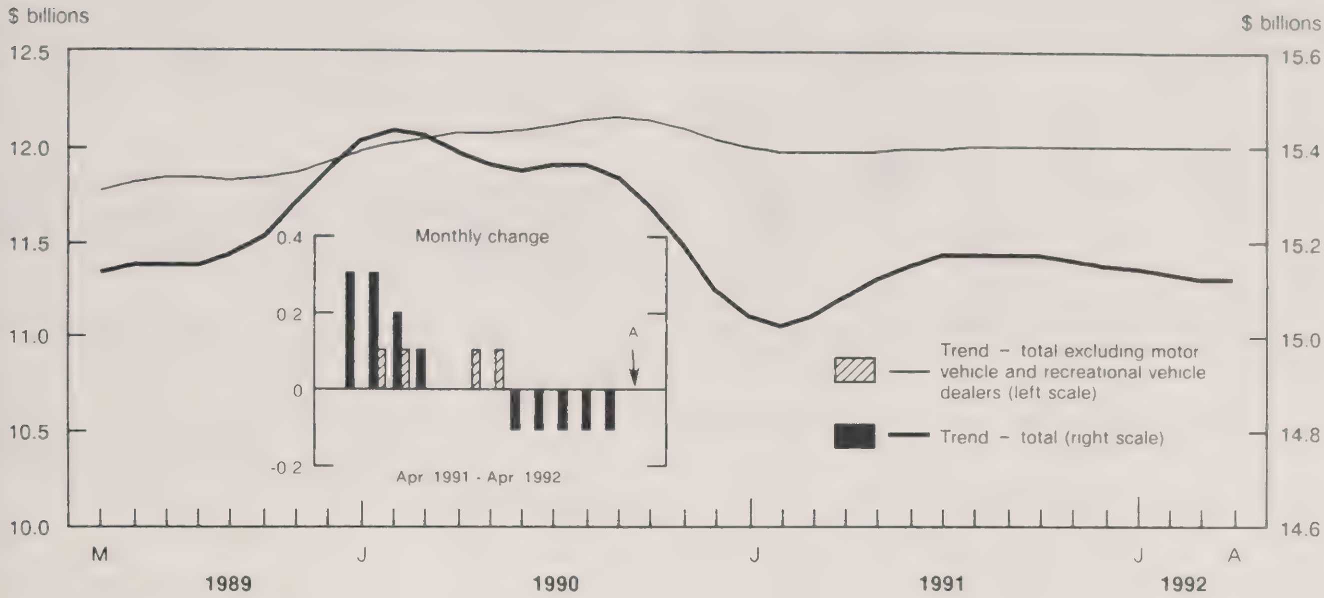
April 1992 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	April 1992p	March 1992 r	April 1991	April 1992/1991	January-December 1991/1990	January-December 1990/1989
	Number of employees*					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,872.1**	**9,814.0**	**10,140.7**	**-2.6**	**-5.2**	**0.9**
Goods-producing industries	**2,253.4**	**2,209.7**	**2,411.8**	**-6.6**	**-10.4**	**-4.4**
Forestry	40.2	41.5	42.8	-6.1	-1.3	-8.4
Mines, quarries & oil wells	128.4	126.6	144.8	-11.3	-4.8	-1.8
Manufacturing	1,573.0	1,557.8	1,679.5	-6.3	-10.4	-5.9
Construction	378.5	351.9	413.7	-8.5	-16.2	-0.8
Service-producing industries	**7,618.8**	**7,604.3**	**7,728.9**	**-1.4**	**-3.4**	**2.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	796.0	791.3	805.0	-1.1	-4.3	1.7
Trade	1,846.5	1,846.8	1,891.1	-2.4	-6.8	5.0
Finance, insurance & real estate	650.2	649.5	670.5	-3.0	-0.6	2.0
Community, business & personal services	3,752.1	3,739.2	3,785.5	-0.9	-2.8	2.5
Public administration	707.1	709.5	707.9	-0.1	2.3	1.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	133.4	130.5	136.5	-2.3	-5.7	2.4
Prince Edward Island	35.6	34.9	35.0	1.9	-3.0	5.1
Nova Scotia	274.6	273.1	280.8	-2.2	-4.6	1.8
New Brunswick	214.3	213.7	221.6	-3.3	-1.9	1.7
Quebec	2,393.3	2,383.4	2,511.6	-4.7	-4.4	-0.2
Ontario	3,978.5	3,960.4	4,097.3	-2.9	-7.0	-0.4
Manitoba	370.8	370.5	374.8	-1.1	-5.4	1.5
Saskatchewan	294.6	292.6	291.7	1.0	-4.6	1.5
Alberta	951.9	936.6	981.0	-3.0	-4.0	3.1
British Columbia	1,194.3	1,187.9	1,181.2	1.1	-2.3	5.5
Yukon	11.0	10.5	9.7	13.5	-4.6	-6.6
Northwest Territories	19.8	19.8	19.6	1.0	-3.7	-0.8
	Average weekly earnings*					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**545.85**	**541.81**	**528.88**	**3.2**	**4.7**	**4.5**
Goods-producing industries	**684.52**	**684.16**	**659.21**	**3.8**	**4.5**	**5.4**
Forestry	724.67	732.57	715.20	1.3	6.1	2.9
Mines, quarries & oil wells	939.77	931.52	913.78	2.8	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing	656.05	654.40	622.60	5.4	4.2	5.1
Construction	631.94	641.80	642.54	-1.6	2.1	5.5
Service-producing industries	**504.84**	**500.44**	**488.21**	**3.4**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	704.65	699.68	677.59	4.0	5.9	3.6
Trade	401.93	395.75	391.82	2.6	4.3	4.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	588.59	580.20	563.76	4.4	3.8	0.3
Community, business & personal services	471.98	469.66	453.24	4.1	6.5	6.2
Public administration	722.70	713.54	718.57	0.6	2.0	8.3
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	508.23	507.93	503.54	0.9	4.7	3.2
Prince Edward Island	445.97	439.74	435.87	2.3	3.0	4.0
Nova Scotia	489.99	485.08	478.68	2.4	4.5	5.4
New Brunswick	494.19	488.90	478.71	3.2	5.3	3.8
Quebec	530.15	526.77	516.75	2.6	4.4	5.4
Ontario	575.22	568.75	550.75	4.4	5.0	4.5
Manitoba	482.92	482.58	472.16	2.3	3.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	473.14	471.44	465.49	1.6	4.4	4.8
Alberta	541.59	539.73	528.89	2.4	5.4	4.7
British Columbia	545.73	544.85	536.04	1.8	4.0	3.4
Yukon	671.20	667.44	623.23	7.7	7.8	3.9
Northwest Territories	714.04	715.45	688.94	3.6	6.0	5.1

p *Preliminary Estimates*
r *Revised Estimates*
* *For all employees.*

■

Retail Sales Trends[1] - Canada



[1] *Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.*
Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

Retail Trade
April 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales rose 0.8% in April to $15.2 billion, following a decline of 0.5% in March and virtually no change in February and January. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales increased 0.6% in April, in contrast to the 0.5% decrease in March.

- The overall gain was broadly based with 11 of 16 trade groups recording higher sales. The most significant increases, in order of dollar impact, were registered by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (+1.6%) and general merchandise stores (+2.1%).

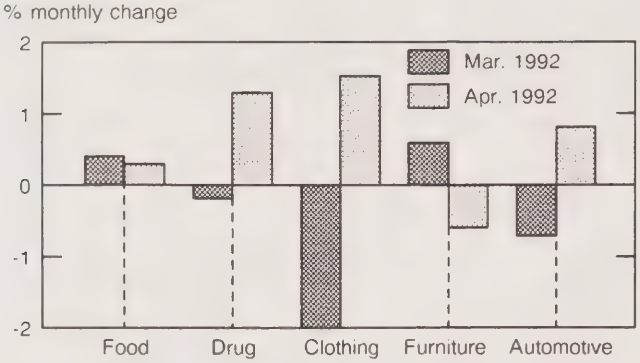
- Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers recorded higher sales in April following decreases in March (-0.5%) and February (-0.6%). Sales of general merchandise stores have shown a pattern of alternating gains and losses over the last year around a stable trend.

- The April increase in retail sales was concentrated in two provinces: Quebec (+1.4%) and Ontario (+1.0%). Notable declines were recorded in Manitoba (-4.3%) and Alberta (-2.2%).

Trends

- As illustrated in the chart, after declining sharply from August 1990 to February 1991 and rising moderately up to July 1991, the trend for total retail trade has been decreasing slightly ever since. The recent downtrend is due mainly to declining sales of recreational and motor vehicle dealers. Retail sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers have remained almost unchanged since last July.

Retail Sales, by Major Group
Seasonally Adjusted



Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first four months of 1992 amounted to $54.6 billion, up 2.1% from the corresponding period in 1991. However, users are reminded that estimates for early 1991 were unusually low following the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories).

The April 1992 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

April 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	April 1991r	March 1992r	April 1992p	April 1992/ 1991r	April 1991r	January 1992r	February 1992r	March 1992r	April 1992p	April 1992/ March 1992r	April 1992/ 1991r
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,421	3,402	3,590	4.9	3,618	3,618	3,630	3,648	3,657	0.2	1.1
All other food stores	283	264	295	4.3	299	298	294	291	295	1.4	-1.2
Drug and patent medicine stores	765	811	837	9.4	801	845	850	848	859	1.3	7.2
Shoe stores	131	100	124	-5.5	135	128	130	129	129	0.1	-4.7
Men's clothing stores	133	95	117	-12.1	148	141	136	130	130	0.3	-12.0
Women's clothing stores	304	252	290	-4.6	308	297	299	292	295	1.2	-4.2
Other clothing stores	286	262	288	0.8	315	306	309	305	314	2.9	-0.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	574	578	586	1.9	631	632	645	651	647	-0.5	2.6
Household furnishings stores	162	163	172	6.0	172	180	187	185	183	-1.1	6.5
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,709	3,285	3,681	-0.8	3,074	3,155	3,135	3,118	3,169	1.6	3.1
Gasoline service stations	1,122	1,071	1,058	-5.7	1,191	1,171	1,146	1,126	1,121	-0.4	-5.9
Automotive parts, accessories and services	923	772	866	-6.2	906	871	863	863	859	-0.5	-5.1
General merchandise stores	1,561	1,421	1,641	5.1	1,719	1,715	1,745	1,713	1,749	2.1	1.8
Other semi-durable goods stores	457	411	469	2.7	501	517	507	506	506	-0.1	1.0
Other durable goods stores	339	308	357	5.4	405	405	414	413	419	1.6	3.5
All other retail stores	724	718	759	4.9	821	868	857	845	847	0.3	3.2
Total, all stores	**14,895**	**13,915**	**15,130**	**1.6**	**15,044**	**15,147**	**15,144**	**15,063**	**15,180**	**0.8**	**0.9**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**11,186**	**10,630**	**11,449**	**2.4**	**11,969**	**11,992**	**12,009**	**11,945**	**12,011**	**0.6**	**0.3**
Department store type merchandise	4,712	4,403	4,881	3.6	5,135	5,166	5,220	5,172	5,232	1.2	1.9
Regions											
Newfoundland	273	252	271	-1.0	276	289	285	277	273	-1.5	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	60	56	63	4.8	63	67	64	65	64	-1.4	2.7
Nova Scotia	480	461	503	4.7	490	506	480	501	499	-0.4	1.9
New Brunswick	378	354	381	0.9	386	388	383	385	382	-0.7	-1.1
Quebec	3,796	3,432	3,902	2.8	3,720	3,749	3,693	3,695	3,748	1.4	0.8
Ontario	5,445	5,044	5,537	1.7	5,514	5,614	5,647	5,559	5,616	1.0	1.9
Manitoba	515	481	512	-0.6	520	530	535	530	507	-4.3	-2.6
Saskatchewan	427	413	446	4.4	432	452	446	457	449	-1.8	3.9
Alberta	1,566	1,510	1,562	-0.3	1,595	1,606	1,583	1,607	1,571	-2.2	-1.5
British Columbia	1,914	1,870	1,910	-0.2	1,944	1,959	1,952	1,973	1,948	-1.3	0.2
Yukon	13	12	13	2.7	14	14	15	15	14	-2.4	0.1
Northwest Territories	28	29	30	9.7	30	30	30	31	32	2.8	6.7

p *Preliminary figure*
r *Revised figure*

Department Store Sales and Stocks

April 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,105 million in April 1992, an increase of 4.4% from the previous month's total (revised) of $1,059 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first four months of 1992 increased slightly (+0.5%) when compared to the same period in 1991.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,199 million at the end of April, a decrease of 0.7% from the March 1992 value (revised) of $5,235 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5-6) and 113.

The April 1992 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in September.

For further information, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552) or David Roeske (613-951-3559), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	April 1991	March 1992	April 1992	April 1991	January 1992[r]	February 1992[r]	March 1992[r]	April 1992[p]
	millions of $			millions of $				
Total Sales	956	851	1,020	1,075	1,044	1,092	1,058	1,105
Total Stocks	5,053	5,135	5,284	4,943	5,290	5,126	5,235	5,199
Stock to Sales Ratio	5.3	6.0	5.2	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.7

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

May 1992

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 160 237 thousand square metres in May 1992, a decrease of 5.7% from the 169 960 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to May 1992 domestic shipments totalled 794 072[r] (revised) thousand square metres, a decrease of 2.4% from the 813 919 thousand square metres for the same period in 1991.

The May 1992 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5 $50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly, April 1992.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Construction Type Plywood, April 1992.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, April 1992.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, March 1992.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, January 1992.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, March 1992.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 24, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics
April 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended April 18, 1992, the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled an estimated 1,134,000, almost unchanged (+0.6%) from a month earlier.
- Between March and April 1992, beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in the Atlantic provinces (except for New Brunswick), Quebec and Ontario, but decreased in all the western provinces and the territories. The largest increases occurred in Ontario (5.3%), Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (both 1.7%), and Prince Edward Island (1.2%). The most important decreases were observed in Saskatchewan (-4.8%), Alberta (-3.4%), the Yukon (-2.0%), British Columbia (-1.7%), and Manitoba (-1.6%).

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada
Seasonally adjusted
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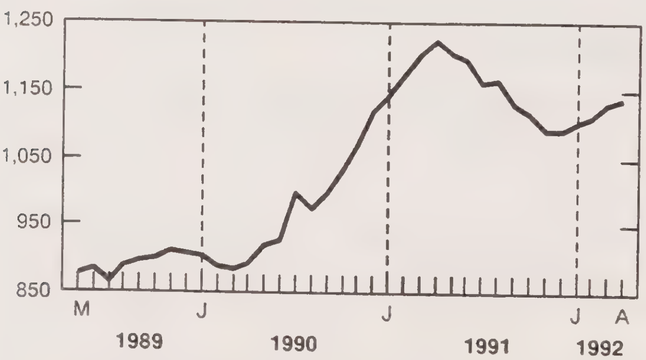


- In April 1992, the amount paid[2] for regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 2.1% to $1.2 billion. The number of benefit weeks (payments for regular benefits) increased 1.4% to 4.9 million.

Note to Users

Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations, based on aggregations of postal codes, can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In April 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,540,000, down 2.7% from the same month a year ago. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 4.2% to 914,000 and female beneficiaries declined 0.4% to 626,000.
- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries exceeded ±10%:

	Beneficiaries April 1992	% Change April 1992/1991
Sudbury	7,490	19%
London	12,590	-29%
Windsor	10,780	-22%
Hamilton	23,560	-15%
Victoria	10,300	-15%
Kitchener	15,410	-15%
Vancouver	66,570	-12%
Ottawa	19,110	-10%

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*
[2] *Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

- In April 1992, total disbursements for unemployment insurance benefits[2,3] were $1.8 billion, up 1.0% from April 1991. Since January, $7.5 billion has been paid, up 11.2% from the same period last year. For the same four-month period, the average weekly payment increased 5.0% to $257.13, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 3.6% to 28.5 million.

- A total of 261,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in April 1992, down 12.2% from the same month a year ago. Since the start of the year, 1,289,000 claims have been received. This is a decrease of 3.3% as compared with the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The April 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for February, March and April 1992, will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division or fax (613- 951-4087).

[3] *Since February 1991, the unemployment insurance disbursements shown have included monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries.*

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	April 1992	March 1992	February 1992	April 1991	% change April 1992/ March 1992
Regular Benefits	Seasonally adjusted data				
Beneficiaries (000)	1,134 p	1,128 p	1,110 r	1,224	0.6
Amount paid ($000)	1,231,876	1,206,588	1,200,706	1,243,968	2.1
Weeks of benefits (000)	4,897	4,832	4,792	5,139	1.4
					% change April 1992/ April 1991
	Unadjusted data				
Beneficiaries (000) - All	1,540 p	1,593 p	1,592 r	1,583	-2.7
Beneficiaries (000) - Regular	1,272 p	1,315 p	1,310 r	1,361	-6.5
Claims received (000)	261	293	273	297	-12.2
Amount paid ($000)	1,796,585	1,950,061	1,745,017	1,778,357	1.0
Weeks of benefits (000)	6,778	7,357	6,602	7,219	-6.1
Average weekly benefit ($)	256.05	256.91	257.94	244.65	4.7

	January to April 1992	January to April 1991	% change 1992/1991
Year-to-date			
Beneficiaries - Average (000)	1,571 p	1,574	-0.2
Claims received (000)	1,289	1,332	-3.3
Amount paid ($000)	7,539,301	6,781,374	11.2
Weeks of benefits (000)	28,534	27,531	3.6
Average weekly benefit ($)	257.13	244.78	5.0

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Wholesale Trade

April 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $15.3 billion in April, unchanged from the previous month. This follows a 0.9% increase in March and a 0.2% decline in February.
- Sales performance was mixed as five of the nine trade groups reported lower sales in April. In terms of dollar impact, the decreases were posted by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-2.1%), "other products" (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.) (-2.2%), and lumber and building materials (-1.7%). For these three groups, this was the first decline since January. Tempering the declines were higher sales by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+1.7%) and motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+3.1%).
- Regionally, in terms of dollar impact, British Columbia registered the most significant increase (+2.1%), while the most notable sales decrease was recorded in Ontario (-0.8%).

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

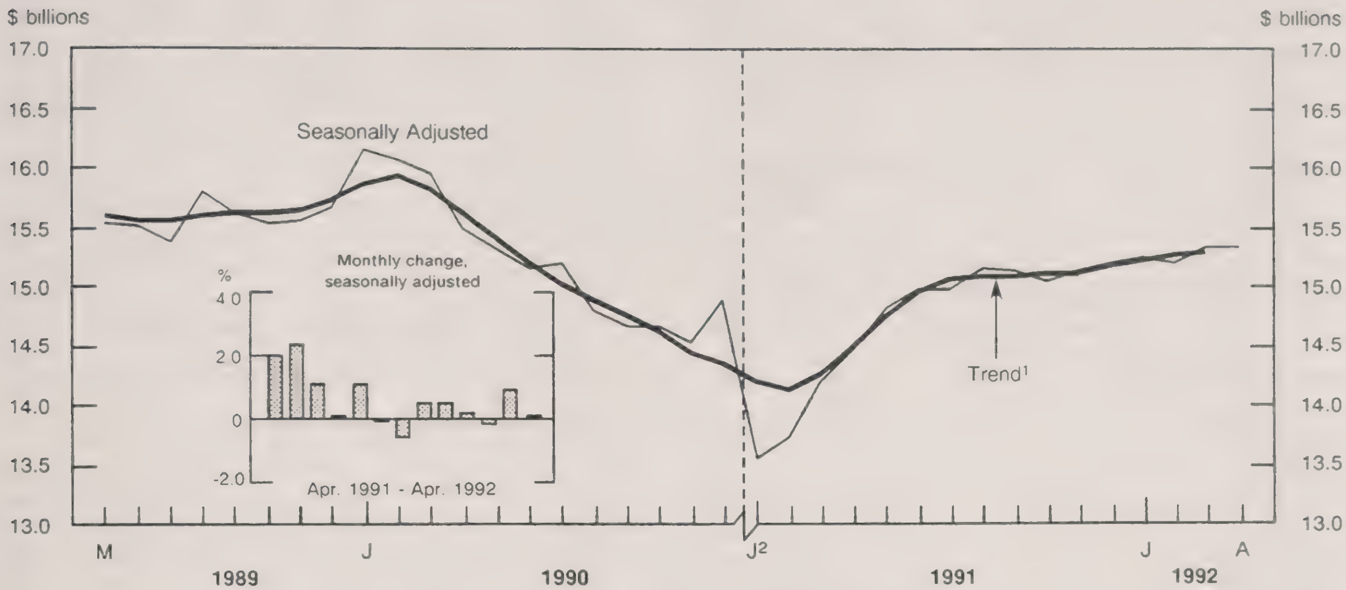
- In April, wholesale merchants' inventories were $24.3 billion, up 0.9% from the previous month.
- The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of April was 1.59:1, up from 1.57:1 recorded the month before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

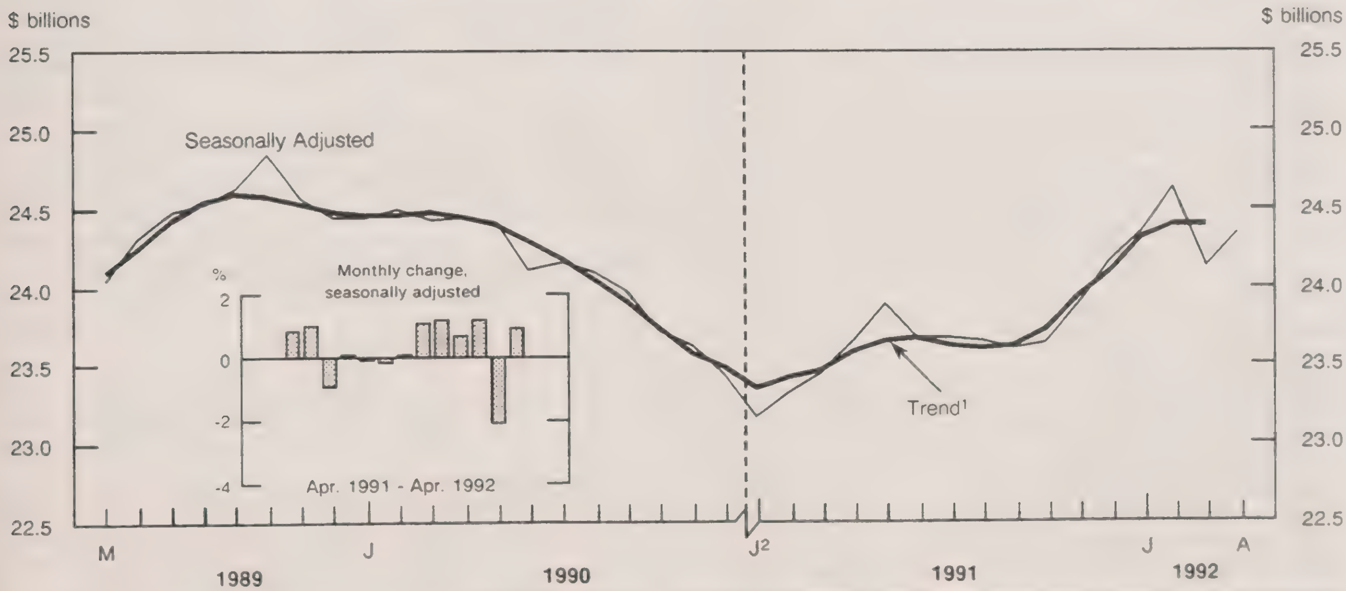
The April issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
2 *Prior to 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region
April 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted April 1991	Unadjusted March 1992 r	Unadjusted April 1992p	Unadjusted April 1992/1991	Seasonally adjusted April 1991	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992 r	March 1992 r	April 1992p	April/March 1992	April 1992/1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,733	3,674	3,955	6.0	3,680	3,874	3,849	3,813	3,878	1.7	5.4
Apparel and dry goods	327	476	354	8.1	334	370	377	379	367	-3.0	10.1
Household goods	494	526	520	5.3	498	538	527	522	542	3.7	8.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,865	1,964	2,005	7.5	1,724	1,714	1,658	1,753	1,808	3.1	4.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,023	1,065	1,113	8.8	980	1,088	1,075	1,048	1,084	3.4	10.6
Lumber and building materials	1,297	1,253	1,425	9.9	1,261	1,392	1,408	1,427	1,402	-1.7	11.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	357	335	440	23.0	303	338	336	359	355	-1.3	17.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,356	3,942	3,511	4.6	3,247	3,423	3,446	3,475	3,404	-2.1	4.8
Other products	2,526	2,603	2,599	2.9	2,443	2,492	2,518	2,552	2,497	-2.2	2.2
Total, all trades	**14,978**	**15,837**	**15,923**	**6.3**	**14,468**	**15,231**	**15,193**	**15,329**	**15,335**	**- -**	**6.0**
Regions											
Newfoundland	143	140	141	-1.2	156	162	162	157	158	0.9	1.3
Prince Edward Island	34	37	41	20.2	35	40	41	41	42	2.9	18.8
Nova Scotia	368	308	329	-10.8	351	348	336	313	323	3.2	-7.9
New Brunswick	230	232	247	7.1	233	247	246	251	257	2.4	10.4
Quebec	3,706	3,808	3,837	3.5	3,602	3,677	3,696	3,735	3,742	0.2	3.9
Ontario	6,300	6,797	6,708	6.5	6,020	6,356	6,324	6,382	6,333	-0.8	5.2
Manitoba	489	495	516	5.5	483	503	506	518	501	-3.3	3.8
Saskatchewan	467	401	434	-7.1	454	473	470	453	448	-1.0	-1.3
Alberta	1,387	1,432	1,499	8.0	1,338	1,424	1,398	1,433	1,443	0.7	7.9
British Columbia	1,837	2,169	2,155	17.3	1,780	1,980	1,996	2,028	2,070	2.1	16.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	17	20	18	6.7	16	20	19	19	18	-5.7	13.3

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group
April 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted April 1991	Unadjusted March 1992 r	Unadjusted April 1992p	Unadjusted April 1992/1991	Seasonally adjusted April 1991	Jan. 1992 r	Feb. 1992 r	March 1992 r	April 1992 p	April/March 1992	April 1992/1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,692	2,751	2,840	5.5	2,683	2,784	2,847	2,810	2,834	0.8	5.6
Apparel and dry goods	802	868	855	6.6	791	867	857	852	834	-2.1	5.4
Household goods	1,011	1,152	1,160	14.7	1,011	1,110	1,152	1,152	1,160	0.7	14.7
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,493	3,558	3,600	3.0	3,392	3,582	3,642	3,387	3,487	2.9	2.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,079	2,047	2,117	1.9	2,000	2,082	2,099	2,041	2,029	-0.6	1.5
Lumber and building materials	2,238	2,522	2,647	18.3	2,168	2,347	2,419	2,429	2,548	4.9	17.5
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,489	1,494	1,490	- -	1,405	1,393	1,408	1,412	1,395	-1.2	-0.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,253	7,051	7,199	-0.7	7,130	7,099	7,140	7,025	7,026	- -	-1.5
Other products	3,151	3,088	3,134	-0.5	3,064	3,068	3,071	3,001	3,025	0.8	-1.3
Total, all trades	**24,208**	**24,531**	**25,041**	**3.4**	**23,644**	**24,332**	**24,634**	**24,110**	**24,338**	**0.9**	**2.9**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Operating Statistics
December 1991

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net operating loss of $216.0 million in December 1991. Operating revenues of $588.2 million were up $20.9 million or 3.7% from the December 1990 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 12.2% from December 1990. Freight train-kilometres increased 15.4% and freight car-kilometres increased 10.0%.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The December 1991 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released the third week of July.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps
May 1992

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 16,885,194 light bulbs and tubes in May 1992, a decrease of 16.6% from the 20,248,893 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1992 amounted to 111,751,916 light bulbs and tubes, down 1.4% from the 113,348,845 sold during the same period in 1991.

The May 1992 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt
May 1992

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada (except Ontario) at the end of May 1992 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767).

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs
May 1992

May 1992 average prices for selected farm inputs are now available on CANSIM by geographic regions as follows:

Matrix	Geographic Regions
550	Newfoundland
551	Prince Edward Island
552	Nova Scotia
553	New Brunswick
554	Quebec – East
555	Quebec – South
556	Quebec – West-central
557	Quebec – East-central
558	Quebec – West
559	Ontario – South
560	Ontario – North
561	Ontario – Central
562	Ontario – East
563	Ontario – West
564	Manitoba – Southwest
565	Manitoba – Northwest
566	Manitoba – Central
567	Manitoba – East
568	Saskatchewan – Southeast
569	Saskatchewan – Southwest
570	Saskatchewan – West-central
571	Saskatchewan – East-central
572	Saskatchewan – North
573	Alberta – Southeast
574	Alberta – South-central
575	Alberta – Southwest
576	Alberta – East-central
577	Alberta – West-central
578	Alberta – Northeast
579	Alberta – North-West
580	British Columbia – West
581	British Columbia – East
582	British Columbia – North

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, May 1992.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, March 1992.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, April 1992.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Exports by Country, January-March 1992.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 25, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)


Travel-log

Summer 1992

The Outbound Canadian Travel Market in 1990

Canada

Travel-log: The Outbound Canadian Travel Market in 1990

Summer 1992

The Summer 1992 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter is now available.

This edition focuses on Canadians who travelled outside Canada in 1990. It also features a look at the revised Travel Price Index.

Highlights

- Canadians travelled outside the country in record numbers in 1990.
- Ontario residents dominated the Canadian outbound travel market during the year.
- Shopping was one of the top activities of Canadians on visits to the United States.
- Besides the United States, Mexico was the favourite Canadian sun spot in the first quarter of 1990.
- The revised Travel Price Index decreased in the first quarter of 1992 in relation to the preceding quarter.

The Summer 1992 issue of *Travel-log: The Outbound Canadian Travel Market in 1990*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (87-003, $10.50/$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

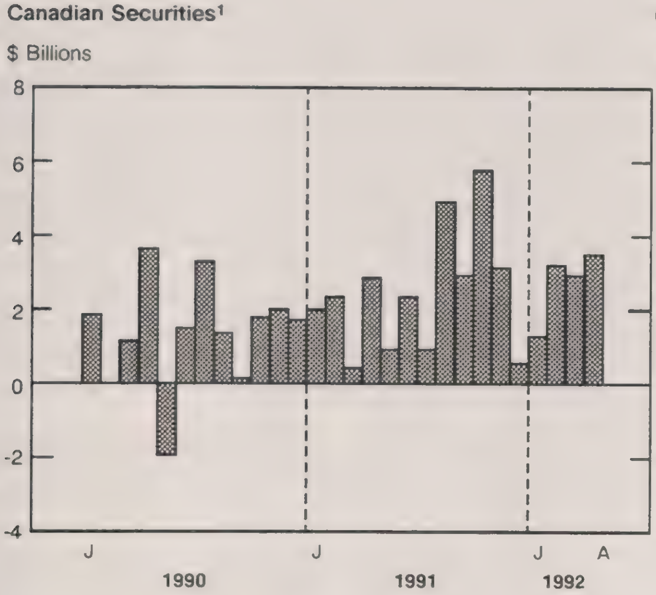
For further information on this release, call Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

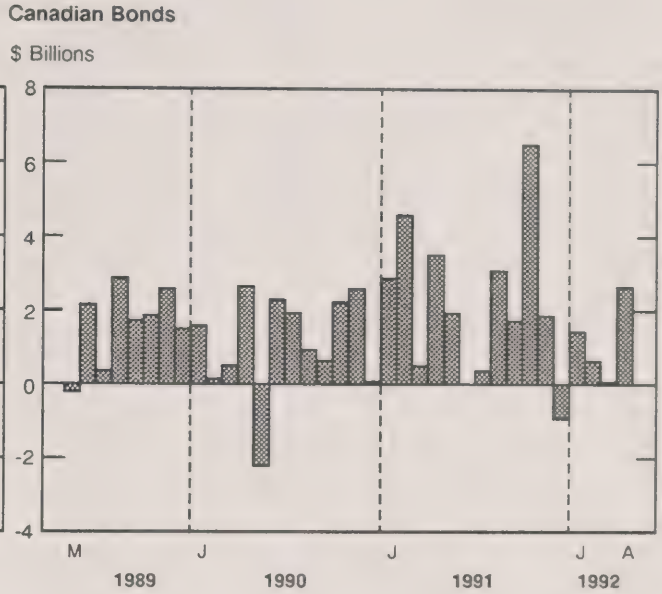
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)





[1] Comprises bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

April 1992

Canadian Securities

In April 1992, non-residents invested a substantial $3.5 billion in Canadian securities, the highest monthly net investment this year. This was due to a sharply higher net investment in Canadian bonds ($2.6 billion) and a lower, though still strong, net investment in short-term paper ($0.9 billion). Non-residents effectively shifted some of their investment from the short to the longer end of the market, as the interest rate differential between Government of Canada long-term bonds and treasury bills peaked at 240 basis points in favour of bonds, capping a 100-point rise that started in March.

Most of the $2.6 billion foreign net investment in Canadian bonds was channelled into the secondary market in Government of Canada bonds. Net new financing from abroad remained low at $0.9 billion, based on continued lower sales of new bonds to non-residents ($2.0 billion) and partially offset by a similarly low level of retirements ($1.1 billion).

In the secondary market, the net investment amounted to a near-record $1.8 billion in April 1992, the first significant net investment in that market since December 1991. The investment, mainly in federal issues, was directed to a broad range of maturities (from two to 10 years). Geographically, the net investment was widespread, coming from Japan ($0.6 billion), Europe ($0.5 billion) and the United States ($0.3 billion). The gross value of trading with non-residents at $35 billion in April was in line with the monthly average for the first four months of this year. During April, Canadian and U.S. long-term interest rates and the corresponding differentials favouring investment in Canada remained virtually unchanged.

New bond sales to non-residents at $2.0 billion in April were unchanged from March and represented a continuation of the trend to lower new issues in 1992. The provinces and their enterprises continued to lead new issue activity abroad, raising $1.0 billion, closely

followed by federal government enterprises. Non-residents purchased $0.2 billion of new domestically issued federal bonds, which reflected lower new long-term financing activity by the Government of Canada during April. New issues in U.S. dollars predominated in April, in sharp contrast with the previous two months and most of 1991, when external financing was largely transacted in Canadian dollars.

At $0.9 billion, the net foreign investment in short-term paper was much lower than the record average $2.6 billion of the previous two months, when large sums were invested in Government of Canada treasury bills. In April, non-residents invested a net $0.7 billion in other paper (mainly finance company paper) and a much lower $0.2 billion in Government of Canada treasury bills. Geographically, the investment again came mainly from European Community countries ($1.1 billion) and the United States ($0.7 billion), while significant disinvestments were registered in other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries and other foreign countries. Total gross trading in all money market paper at $26 billion in the month was nearly $4.0 billion less than the record of March.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by $34 million in April following two months of net investment that totalled $213 million. In April, a small net investment by U.S. investors ($19 million) was more than offset by net selling from overseas investors ($53 million). The gross value of trading with non-residents rose slightly to $3.2 billion in April. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, fluctuated mildly during the month and closed down 1.7%.

Foreign Securities

In April, Canadian residents continued to amass foreign securities, mainly foreign stocks, but at a slower pace than in recent months. Residents acquired a net $0.6 billion, which brought their net purchases of foreign securities to $3.5 billion in the first four months of 1992. The largest share of the net investment was directed to foreign stocks ($0.4 billion), the bulk of which were U.S. equities. The net investment by residents in foreign equities (which has averaged $0.5 billion over the past 16 months) has been relatively stable compared to the seesaw pattern of investment in foreign bonds, which amounted to a $0.2 billion net investment in April.

The April issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

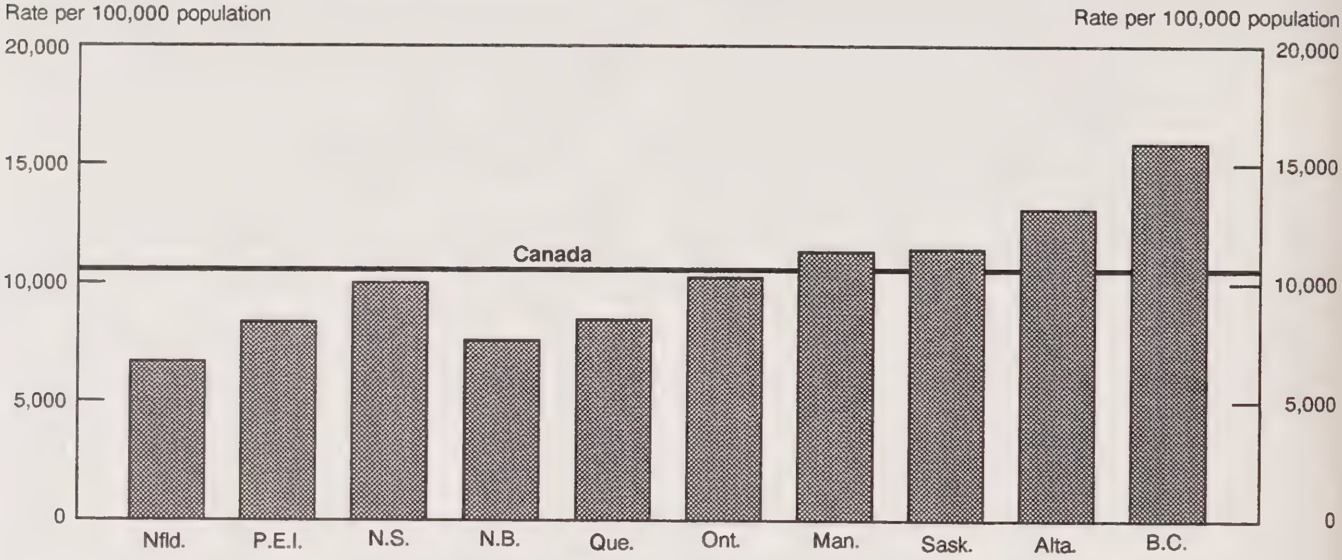
For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities: Bonds: Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds	Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	Total	Foreign Securities: Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	Total
	$ millions									
January to April										
1991	-205	16,958	-5,352	11,400	-2,639	-1,124	**7,637**	-794	-1,412	**-2,206**
1992	-77	10,780	-5,900	4,803	5,892	210	**10,905**	-1,087	-2,441	**-3,528**
1991										
January	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	**1,988**	265	-277	**-11**
February	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	**2,336**	-439	-397	**-836**
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	**462**	-29	-80	**-109**
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	**2,855**	-603	-490	**-1,093**
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	**938**	-371	-743	**-1,114**
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	**2,359**	70	-1,099	**-1,028**
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	**941**	-491	117	**-374**
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	**4,933**	430	-577	**-147**
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	**2,964**	-540	-131	**-671**
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	**5,799**	1,102	-522	**580**
November	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	**3,124**	-256	-803	**-1,059**
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	**560**	-291	-445	**-737**
1992										
January	-1,193	3,703	-1,063	1,447	-192	-4	**1,250**	-397	-607	**-1,004**
February	-879	3,079	-1,548	651	2,414	135	**3,200**	174	-549	**-375**
March	243	2,020	-2,189	73	2,743	78	**2,895**	-707	-653	**-1,361**
April	1,756	1,979	-1,098	2,636	927	-35	**3,528**	-154	-444	**-598**

Note: A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada. ■

Criminal Code Offence Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1991



Preliminary Crime Statistics

1991

Highlights

- Over 2.8 million Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic) were reported by the police in Canada in 1991. The 1991 Criminal Code crime rate rose 8% from 1990 to 10,697 reported offences per 100,000 population.

- All provinces recorded increases in their Criminal Code crime rates in 1991.

- The rate for violent crime, which makes up 10% of all Criminal Code offences, also increased 8% over 1990 to 1,097 offences per 100,000 population.

- The rate for property crime, which makes up 60% of all Criminal Code offences, increased 9% to 6,368 offences per 100,000 population.

- The rate for other Criminal Code offences (public mischief, vandalism, disturbing the peace, bail violations, offensive weapons, prostitution, etc.), which make up 30% of all Criminal Code offences, increased 7% to 3,231 offences per 100,000 population.

- These rates for 1991 represented an increase over the previous five-year average (1986-1990) of 15% for all Criminal Code offences, 21% for violent crime, 12% for property crime and 18% for other Criminal Code offences.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Preliminary Crime Statistics, 1991, Vol 12, No. 13 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

Preliminary Crime Statistics, Canada
1991

	Number of Actual Offences[1]			Rate of Actual Offences[2]		
	1991	1990	Five-year Average 1986-1990	1991	1990	Five-year Average 1986-1990
Crimes of violence	296,263	269,477	234,992	1,097	1,013	904
Crimes against property	1,719,496	1,554,037	1,474,319	6,368	5,840	5,682
Other crimes	872,515	804,404	708,806	3,231	3,023	2,729
Criminal Code excluding traffic – Total	**2,888,274**	**2,627,918**	**2,418,117**	**10,697**	**9,876**	**9,315**
Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act	59,299	59,901	60,841	220	225	234
Other federal statutes	36,369	31,810	37,877	135	120	146
Provincial statutes	348,539	349,249	367,989	1,291	1,312	1,419
Municipal by-laws	101,348	101,368	102,744	375	381	396
Total	**3,433,829**	**3,170,246**	**2,987,568**	**12,718**	**11,914**	**11,512**

1 *Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual offence did occur.*
2 *Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using June 1, 1986-1991 population estimates and have been rounded.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Periodical Publishing

1990-91

Preliminary data from the 1990-91 Periodical Publishing Survey are now available.

Highlights

- For the second year in a row, the total annual circulation of Canadian periodicals declined. Circulation of the 1,503 periodicals published in Canada in 1990-91 was 521 million copies, down 0.2% from 1989-1990 and down 6.2% from 1988-89. The total (combined) circulation per issue was 39.5 million copies.

- Total revenue reported for Canadian periodicals declined 2% from the previous year to $867 million in 1990-91. The average revenue per periodical fell to $577,000, down from $593,000 in 1989-1990.

Culture Statistics: Periodical Publishing, 1990-91 (87-203, $17) will be available in the fall. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Fidelis Ifedi (613-951-1569), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending June 20, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 20, 1992 totalled 290 719 tonnes, a 5.6% increase from the preceding week's total of 275 373 tonnes and up 9.3% from the year-earlier level of 266 009 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 6 536 549 tonnes, a 5.9% increase from 6 172 608 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics

1991

Basic data from the report pertaining to numbers, prices and values of livestock and the production of animal products in Canada in 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1149, 1153, 1157, 1160, 1164, 1165, 1168, 1175-1186, 9500-9510.

The 1991 issue of *Livestock and Animal Products Statistics* (23-203, $56) will be available July 9. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, May 1992.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, April 1992.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, April 1992.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, May 1992.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Metal Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 41-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin: Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (All Carriers), Fourth Quarter, 1991; and Financial and Operational Statistics on Canadian-Domiciled Marine Carriers in 1990. Vol. 8, No. 4.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, June 1992. Vol. 24, No. 6.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
(Canada: $166; United States: US$199; Other Countries: US$232).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Preliminary Crime Statistics, 1991. Vol. 12, No. 13.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

Travel-log: The Outbound Canadian Travel Market in 1990. Vol. 11, No. 3. Summer 1992.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42; United States: US$12.50/US$50; Other Countries: US$14.75/US$59).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 26, 1992 — **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Product Price Index

May 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) increased 0.5% to 108.5 in May 1992 from April's revised level of 108.0. Fourteen of the 21 major groups of products increased while five decreased and two remained unchanged. A significant influence in May was the 2.0% increase in the U.S. dollar and its upward impact on exports priced in U.S. dollars; the indices most affected were autos, trucks and other transport equipment (1.2%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (1.4%) and paper and paper products (0.8%). These increases were partially offset by price decreases for chemical and chemical products (-0.3%), beverages (-0.3%) and rubber, leather, and plastic fabricated products (-0.2%).

Compared to May 1991, the IPPI was 0.2% lower. This 12-month decline lessened for the fourth consecutive month – in January the decline was -3.5%. The main indexes which declined over the last 12 months were paper and paper products (-6.3%), petroleum and coal products (-7.4%) and primary metal products (-2.7%). These declines were partially offset by increases in the autos, trucks and other transport equipment index (4.6%) and in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index (4.4%).

The 12-month change for the index excluding petroleum and coal products was 0.3%, the first annual increase in this index since March 1991.

On a year-to-year basis, the intermediate goods index was down 1.4%, due mainly to the 4.2% decrease in the first-stage intermediate goods index. However, since January 1992, the intermediate goods index has increased by 1.4% as both the first- and second-stage intermediate goods indexes increased. Over the last 12 months, the finished goods index rose 1.6%, led by capital equipment (2.9%) but slowed by finished foods and feeds (0.3%).

Highlights

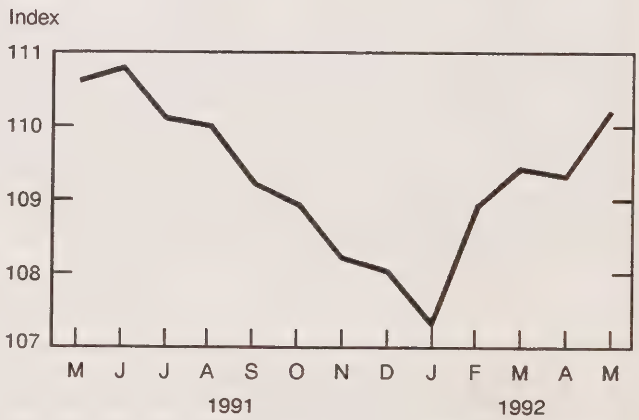
- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index rose 1.2% in May, mainly due to the 2.0% increase in the exported passenger automobiles index, primarily as a result of the increase in the U.S. dollar.

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed an increase of 1.4% in May. This rise was largely due to the increase in the index of other wood fabricated materials (2.1%). This increase was fuelled by price rises, particularly for shakes (21.6%) and shingles (9.7%), which were supported by a strong export price increase. A decline in the veneer and plywood index (-2.3%) slightly slowed the overall increase in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.

- The primary metal products index increased 1.1% in May, mainly due to a 2.3% increase in prices for aluminum products (despite a generally weak world market in aluminum) and to a 6.3% increase in refined zinc prices in a tight market. The primary metal products index was 2.7% lower than it was a year earlier, primarily due to lower iron and steel product prices. Iron and steel prices have been declining since October 1990.

- The paper and paper products index increased 0.8% in May, mainly due to a 2.3% increase in prices for bleached sulphate woodpulp. Export prices rose 2.1% and domestic prices rose 2.7% in an improving market. May's price increases, however, left the woodpulp price index 4.8% lower than it was in May 1991.

Meat, Fish, and Dairy Products, 1991-1992



The meat, fish, and dairy product price index is made up of 50 primary commodity indexes. During the last year, it declined for most of the first eight months and then recovered during the last four. The main reason was that beef herds and pork supplies were seasonally high and have since declined relative to demand.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The May 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available near the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Index
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index May 1992 [2]	May 1992/ April 1992	May 1992/ May 1991
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**108.5**	**0.5**	**-0.2**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.6**	**110.0**	**0.5**	**0.3**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**106.7**	**0.5**	**-1.4**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.5	0.7	-4.2
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.4	0.5	-0.5
Finished goods	**39.6**	**111.1**	**0.5**	**1.6**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.5	0.3	0.3
Capital equipment	10.4	111.0	0.5	2.9
All other finished goods	19.3	108.9	0.6	1.8
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	110.2	0.6	-0.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.1	0.5	1.6
Beverages	2.0	120.6	-0.3	-0.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.8	0.1	8.5
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.7	-0.2	-0.9
Textile products	2.2	109.3	0.1	-0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.2	-0.2	0.7
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	113.4	1.4	4.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.1	0.0	-0.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.5	0.8	-6.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.4	0.2	1.8
Primary metal products	7.7	102.6	1.1	-2.7
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.1	0.0	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.5	0.1	1.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	103.3	1.2	4.6
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.3	-0.1	0.8
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.4	0.4	-0.5
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	86.1	0.2	-7.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.0	-0.3	-2.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.5	0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.4	0.1	-6.4

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

May 1992

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) showed a 3.1% increase to 106.2 in May 1992, its fourth consecutive monthly increase. The main contributors to this increase were the indexes for mineral fuels (6.6%), animal and animal products (2.0%) and vegetable products (2.9%). These increases were partially offset by lower prices in the non-metallic minerals index (-0.3%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 1.8% in May.

In May 1992, the RMPI was up 3.1% from May 1991. The increase was a result of higher prices for mineral fuels (6.7%) and for wood (7.0%). These increases were partially offset by decreases in prices for animal and animal products (-1.6%) and non-metallic minerals (-6.8%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 1.6% between May 1991 and May 1992.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels price index rose 6.6% in May as a result of higher prices for crude mineral oils (6.8%). Compared to May 1991, the mineral fuels index was up 6.7%, due primarily to a 6.8% increase in the prices of crude mineral oils.
- The animal and animal products index was up 2.0% in May, reflecting higher prices for hogs (12.8%) and calves for slaughter (3.9%). These increases were partially offset by decreases in prices for fish (-0.7%). Compared to a year earlier, the prices for animal and animal products were down 1.6%. The main contributions to this decline came from lower prices for hogs (-14.5%), cattle and calves (-1.9%) and turkeys (-5.0%).
- The vegetable products index was up 2.9% in May 1992. This increase was a result of higher prices for grains (3.5%), oilseeds (4.0%), unrefined sugar (4.5%) and potatoes (6.4%). Lower prices for cocoa, coffee and tea (-1.7%) moderated the overall decline. On a year-to-year basis, the vegetable products index was up 4.5% due to increases in prices for grains (17.8%) and unrefined sugar (28.3%). On the other hand, prices were down for vegetable textile fibres (-26.2%), potatoes (-16.1%) and for cocoa, coffee and tea (-13.9%).
- The wood price index rose 1.2% in May, its fourth consecutive monthly increase. The main change was a 1.7% increase in logs and bolts, moderated by a 0.1% decrease in the prices of pulpwood. From the same period last year, the wood price index was up 7.0%, due primarily to a 10.5% increase in logs and bolts prices. This increase was partially offset by lower prices in pulpwood (-0.9%).
- The non-metallic minerals index decreased 0.3% in May, mainly because of lower prices for stone (-2.2%). Higher prices for sand and gravel (1.9%) moderated this monthly decrease. Compared to a year ago, the non-metallic minerals index was 6.8% lower. The main contributions to this decline were lower prices for sulphur (-64.4%) and stone (-4.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index May 1992[1]	% Change May 1992/ April 1992	% Change May 1992/ May 1991
Raw Materials total	**100**	**106.2**	**3.1**	**3.1**
Mineral fuels	32	105.6	6.6	6.7
Vegetable products	10	93.4	2.9	4.5
Animal and animal products	25	105.8	2.0	-1.6
Wood	13	133.3	1.2	7.0
Ferrous materials	4	94.4	1.6	4.5
Non-ferrous metals	13	96.7	1.5	0.5
Non-metallic minerals	3	98.6	-0.3	-6.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	106.6	1.8	1.6

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

May 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.6 million cubic metres in May 1992, a decrease of 1.6% from April 1992.
- The May decrease was attributable to lower sales of light fuel oil (-8.7), "all other refined products" (-4.8%), heavy fuel oil (-3.7%) and motor gasoline (-0.7%). Diesel fuel oil sales, however, increased 3.6%.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 6.7% from May 1991, to 6.4 million cubic metres. Sales of all four main products decreased: heavy fuel oil (-11.9%), light fuel oil (-7.2%), motor gasoline (-7.1%) and diesel fuel oil (-1.4%).
- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first five months of 1992 amounted to 32.3 million cubic metres, up 1.9% from the corresponding period in 1991. Within this total, heavy fuel oil increased 10.2%, light fuel oil 7.0%, motor gasoline 0.8% and diesel fuel oil 0.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The May 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	February 1992 r	March 1992 r	April 1992 r	May 1992 p	May 1992/ April 1992
	Seasonally Adjusted				
	thousands of cubic metres				%
Total, All Products	**6 697.6**	**6 705.0**	**6 676.0**	**6 568.6**	**-1.6**
Motor Gasoline	2 792.6	2 782.1	2 751.7	2 732.1	-0.7
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 301.4	1 305.1	1 339.2	1 387.8	3.6
Light Fuel Oil	506.4	526.8	524.3	478.9	-8.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	674.7	761.3	682.5	657.5	-3.7
All Other Refined Products	1 422.5	1 329.7	1 378.3	1 312.3	-4.8

	May 1991	May 1992 p	Total: January-May 1991	Total: January-May p 1992	Total Cum. 1992/ Cum. 1991
	Unadjusted				
	thousands of cubic metres				%
Total, All Products	**6 863.7**	**6 400.9**	**31 717.9**	**32 329.8**	**1.9**
Motor Gasoline	2 930.8	2 721.8	12 920.1	13 022.0	0.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 492.1	1 471.3	6 030.7	6 039.3	0.1
Light Fuel Oil	311.4	288.9	3 254.6	3 483.9	7.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	712.5	628.0	3 327.3	3 665.7	10.2
All Other Refined Products	1 416.9	1 290.9	6 185.2	6 119.9	-0.7

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Fruit and Vegetable Area, Inter-censal Revisions

1987-1990

Inter-censal revisions are now available for planted areas of fruits and vegetables for the years 1987 to 1990 at the provincial level.

These revisions ensure consistency of the series between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Agriculture. For tree fruits, grapes and berries, estimates are available for total cultivated area and bearing area.

Vegetable and bearing fruit areas planted include detail on areas for the fresh and processing markets.

The revisions will be incorporated, where possible, into the planted area series published in the August issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72). Special tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information, please contact John Brunette (613-951-3866) or Sandra Hanisch (613-951-3873), Agriculture Divsion. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

June 1, 1992

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of June 1 amounted to 29 870 tonnes as compared with 31 790 tonnes the previous month and 26 930 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Tobacco Products Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tobacco products industry (SIC 1221) totalled $1,561.3 million, up 4.4% from $1,459.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5408.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Soap and Cleaning Compounds Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the soap and cleaning compounds industry (SIC 3761) totalled $1,745.0 million, down 3.7% from $1,812.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6878.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Asbestos Products Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the asbestos products industry (SIC 3592) totalled $20.0 million, down 23.3% from $26.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6861.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Fastener Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial fastener industry (SIC 3053) totalled $509.4 million, down 8.2% from $554.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5529.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Women's Blouse and Shirt Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's blouse and shirt industry (SIC 2444) totalled $197.2 million, up 0.1% from $197.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5448.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Occupational Clothing Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the occupational clothing industry (SIC 2492) totalled $247.7 million, down 0.1% from $247.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5452.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry, 1990 and 1991.
Catalogue number 22-203
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The Dairy Review, April 1992.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Electric Lamps, May 1992.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, January-March 1992.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30; United States: US$9/US$36; Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 29–July 3

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
29	Economic Dependency Profile	1990
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1992
30	Building Permits	April 1992
30	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 4 – Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	
30	Major Release Dates	July 1992
July		
2	Estimates of Labour Income	March 1992

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 29, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)

Economic Dependency Profiles
1990

The Economic Dependency Profiles show that $20.40 in transfer payments was received by Canadian taxfilers for every $100 of employment income earned, and that the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory were less dependent on federal transfer payments than were the provinces. Newfoundland had the highest economic dependency ratio (EDR – dollar amount of transfer payments received for every $100 of employment income) and Alberta had the lowest.

Among the census metropolitan areas (CMAs), taxfilers in Victoria received $30.20 of transfer payments per $100 of employment income. Calgary taxfilers received $12.60 of transfer payments per $100 of employment income, the lowest average for a CMA.

At the city level, Mount Carmel, Nfld., was the most dependent on transfer payments, receiving $68 in transfer payments for every $100 of employment income, and Yellowknife, N.W.T., was the least dependent, receiving $4 of transfer payments per $100 employment income.

These profiles provide a useful tool for individuals analyzing economic dependency data at all levels of geography, from national totals to information for individual postal codes.

For more information on the various products and services that are available for purchase, see page 3 of today's *Daily* or contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

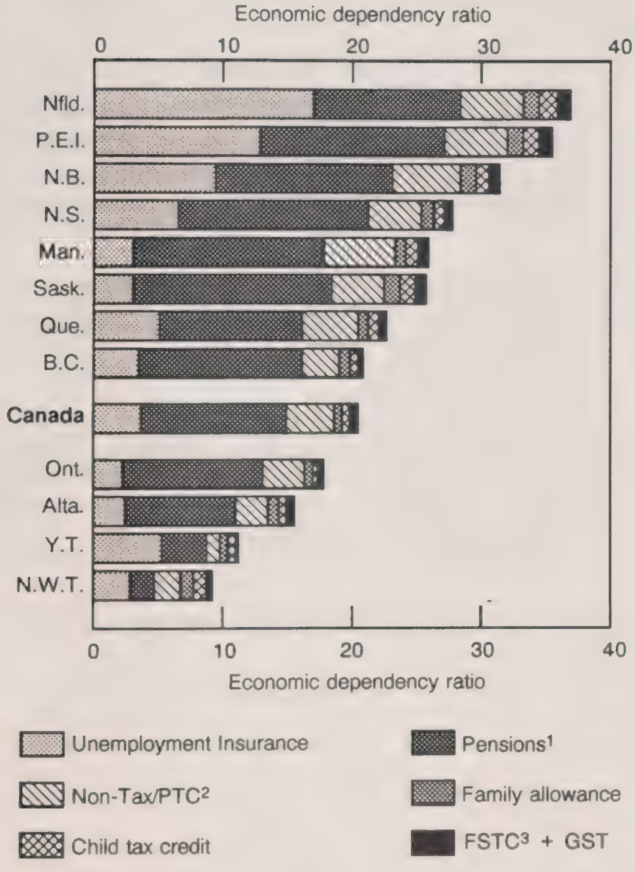
MAJOR RELEASE

Economic Dependency Profiles
1990

Economic Dependency Ratios by Province

- On average, Canadians received $20.40 in transfer payments in 1990 for every $100 of employment income earned.

Economic Dependency Ratios by Province, 1990



1 *Pension: Includes QPP/CPP, OASP, other pensions.*

2 *PTC – Provincial tax credits.*

3 *Federal sales tax credits.*

Source: Economic Dependency Profile, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) is defined as the dollar amount of transfer payments received for every $100 of employment income; it indicates the reliance of Canadians on transfer payments. Transfer payments include unemployment insurance, family allowance, federal sales tax credits, goods and services tax credits, child tax credits, old age security benefits, Canada and Quebec pension plan benefits, and other pension, non-taxable income and provincial tax credits. Non-taxable income and provincial tax credits were added to the definition of transfer payments in 1990. The components of non-taxable income are workers' compensation payments, net federal supplements paid, social assistance and income exempt from tax under a tax treaty or convention. The EDR is calculated by dividing total transfer payments by total employment income and then multiplying the result by 100.*

- Newfoundland taxfilers were the most dependent on transfer payments in 1990, receiving $36.90 in transfer payments per $100 of employment income. This high ratio was mainly due to the dependence on unemployment benefits.

- The Northwest Territories had the lowest economic dependency ratio, receiving $9.10 in transfer payments for every $100 of employment income. It was also in the Northwest Territories that the contribution of pensions to the EDR was the lowest.

- Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of pension benefits per EDR in Canada.

Economic Dependency Ratios by Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)
(see table)

- For 1990, the economic dependency ratio (EDR) was highest in Victoria. The pension component alone in Victoria was greater than the total EDR for all of the other CMAs. If one disregards the pension component of the EDR, Victoria ranked among the least economically dependent CMAs in Canada.

- Taxfilers in the Calgary CMA received the fewest dollars of transfer payments per $100 of employment income in 1990.

- For males, the EDR was highest in Victoria. For females, the EDR was highest in Trois-Rivières.

- Of the eight CMAs which had the highest unemployment insurance (UI) benefit contribution to the EDR, six were found in Quebec: Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Montreal, Quebec City and Ottawa-Hull (Que. part). By contrast, of the eight CMAs which had the lowest UI benefit contribution, six were in Ontario: Kitchener, Hamilton, London, Oshawa, Toronto and Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part).

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), by Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR)
1990

CMA	RANK	EDR
Victoria	1	30.2
St. Catharines	2	25.3
Trois-Rivières	3	23.8
Sherbrooke	4	23.7
Saint John	5	23.5
Winnipeg	6	23.3
Windsor	7	23.2
St. John's	8	23.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9	23.0
Thunder Bay	10	22.4
Sudbury	11	21.1
Canada		**20.4**
Quebec City	12	20.0
Saskatoon	13	19.9
London	14	19.8
Montreal	15	19.7
Regina	16	19.4
Hamilton	17	19.0
Halifax	18	18.2
Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part)	19	18.1
Vancouver	20	16.8
Ottawa-Hull (Que. part)	21	16.3
Kitchener	22	15.6
Edmonton	23	15.5
Oshawa	24	14.5
Toronto	25	12.9
Calgary	26	12.6

Economic Dependency Ratios by Census Divisions

- Among the five census divisions least dependent on transfer payments, Fort Smith, Fort McMurray and Stikine were most dependent on unemployment insurance benefits. York and Peel, however, relied more heavily on pension benefits. The five census divisions least dependent on transfer payments had the following economic dependency ratios (EDRs):

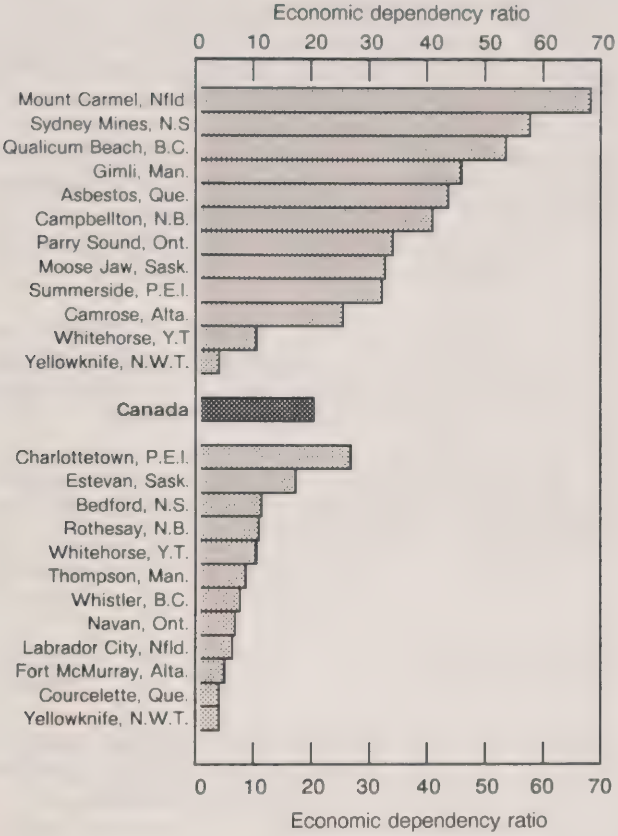
Fort Smith (N.W.T.)	6.7
Fort McMurray (Alta.)	7.5
York (Ont.)	8.5
Stikine (B.C.)	8.6
Peel (Ont.)	9.3

- The contribution to the EDR by each type of transfer payment was similar for Clarenville, Victoria, Lewisporte and St. Anthony, with UI benefits accounting for the greatest proportion of the total EDR. The five census divisions most dependent on transfer payments had the following EDRs:

Clarenville (Nfld.)	62.9
Victoria (N.S.)	63.0
Lewisporte (Nfld.)	65.7
St. Anthony (Nfld.)	68.3
Inter-lake region (Man.)	145.7

- The most dependent census division in Canada was an exception. Division No. 4619, Inter-lake region, exhibited a large dependency on non-taxable income and provincial tax credits.

Economic Dependency Ratios for Selected Cities, 1990



Source: *Economic Dependency Profile, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada.*

Economic Dependency Ratios by Selected Cities

- Mount Carmel, Nfld., had the highest economic dependency ratio (EDR) of the selected cities (68.0) while Labrador City, Nfld. had one of the lowest (6.2). The disparity between the EDRs of these two regions in Newfoundland (61.8) was the largest recorded in the provinces.

- The Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory had lower EDRs than the provinces: Yellowknife, N.W.T. had an EDR of 4.0 and Whitehorse, Y.T. had an EDR of 10.6.

- Prince Edward Island was the only province for which both the highest and the lowest EDRs were higher than the Canadian EDR of 20.4.

For more information on the various products and services that are available for purchase, contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (Large Carriers)

First Quarter 1992

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the large for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of $25 million or more, are now available for the first quarter of 1992.

Highlights

- During the first quarter, 51 carriers earning $25 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of $759.1 million. This was a slight increase of 0.4% from the same quarter of the previous year but a decrease of 4.4% from the first quarter of 1990, when 46 carriers reported $793.9 million in operating revenues.

- Total operating expenses for the first quarter of 1992 amounted to $770.2 million, up 0.5% from the first quarter 1991 but down by 2.8% from the first quarter of 1990. The major expense was salaries and wages, accounting for 37.2% of the total operating expenses, which was relatively consistent with the first quarters of 1990 and 1991.

- Total operating expenses over total operating revenues resulted in an operating ratio of 1.015 for the first quarter of 1992. This was virtually unchanged from 1.013 in the first quarter of 1991, but a slight change from 0.998 in the first quarter of 1990.

For further information, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 14, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.7% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 6.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.7% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year decreased 0.6% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Rail in Canada

1990

Preliminary 1990 data for the railway transport industry, covering financial and operating activities and commodity movements, are now available.

Highlights

- Operating revenues declined for the second consecutive year, from $7.4 billion in 1989 to $7.1 billion in 1990. Both operating revenues and expenses decreased by 5.1%, leaving the operating ratio unchanged at 0.95.

- The railway industry operated 89 000 kilometres of track, employed about 69,000 people, transported 269 million tonnes of freight and 29 million passengers in 1990.

- Data on commodity origin and destination provided by Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways show that 14% of their combined revenues were generated intraprovincially, 49% from interprovincial movements, 35% from international traffic and the remainder from rail movements between United States points through Canada.

Rail in Canada, 1990 (52-216, $45) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

May 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 5 354 818 metric bundles in May 1992, a decrease of 3.6% from the 5 557 432 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to May 1992 shipments were 15 845 236 bundles, up 15.6% from 13 710 255 bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The May 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

May 1992

Production of process cheese in May 1992 totalled 6 379 018 kilograms, an increase of 4.1% from April 1992 and an increase of 27.1% from the revised figure for May 1991. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 29 347 285 kilograms in May, compared to 30 966 166^r (revised) kilograms in 1991.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during May was 406 895 kilograms, a decrease of 13.2% from April 1992 but an increase of 10.0% from May 1991. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 986 048 kilograms in May, compared to the 1 948 308 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The May 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk* Powder (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Motion Picture Theatres Survey

1990

Preliminary data at the Canada level for the 1990-91 annual Motion Picture Theatres Survey are now available.

For further information, contact Michel Durand (613-951-1566), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Grain Trade of Canada, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 22-201
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47;
Other Countries: US$55).

Leather and Allied Products Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 33-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Telephone Statistics, April 1992.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 30, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Family Expenditure in Canada – 17 Metropolitan Areas, 1990

Family Expenditure in Canada – 17 Metropolitan Areas, 1990 (62-555, $42) is now available. The published results are based on a sample of approximately 4,900 households that responded to the Survey of Family Expenditures in 1990. (The previous publication in this series referred to 1986 expenditures.)

This new publication offers an interesting menu of comprehensive data tabulations as well as analysis of the expenditure patterns of households living in 17 selected metropolitan areas across Canada.

Included in the publication are analysis and discussions of several topics which will be of interest to analysts and market researchers. Topics include analysis of the expenditures of the elderly, investments in the home, child care, public and private transportation, the operation of cars and trucks, pets, entertainment and sports.

Family Expenditure in Canada – 17 Metropolitan Areas, 1990 (62-555, $42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

To obtain more information on the publication or other products from the Family Expenditure Survey, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4643) or fax (613-951-0562), Household Surveys Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: July 1992

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
April 1992

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost rose 0.1% in April following a 0.4% jump in March. Production in April was 0.4% above the average output for the first three months of 1992. The growth in goods production slowed to 0.2% after gaining 0.6% in March. Services output advanced 0.1% following a 0.2% gain in each of the three previous months.

Goods-producing Industries

The 0.2% advance in goods production in April left output 0.7% higher than a year earlier. Advances in mining, utilities and manufacturing were partly offset by a drop in construction. Logging and forestry declined for the third consecutive month. Marginal drops in agriculture and fishing contributed to the weakness.

Following a 0.6% drop in March, mining output rose in April. Crude oil and natural gas, up 1.9%, accounted for most of the dollar gain as producers began to respond to more favourable market conditions in the eastern United States. Drilling activity related to oil and gas exploration rose 2.3%.

After a small decline in March, utility output advanced 0.7%. With lower than average temperatures in April, residential demand paced natural gas distribution to a 4.6% gain. Advances in electric power output also contributed to the strength.

Following a 1.7% gain in March, construction dropped 0.3%. Lower activity on industrial projects led non-residential construction down 2.4%. A decline in engineering construction contributed to the weakness. These losses were partly offset by residential construction where higher output of single family dwellings led a 1.6% gain.

Following a 0.8% jump in March, manufacturing output grew 0.1% in April to a level 0.6% above that for the first quarter of 1992. Twelve of 21 major industry groups recorded higher output compared to 13 in March. Output gains were fairly evenly distributed among the 12 major groups. Manufacturers of primary metals, clothing and electrical and electronic products accounted for about two-thirds of the dollar losses.

Paper and allied products advanced 1.0% as producers of pulp and paper increased output 1.8%. Beverage output rose 3.2% as distillers raised production to the January 1992 level. Following several monthly declines, printing, publishing and allied industries advanced 1.2%. Elsewhere, production of machinery (up 2.3%), transportation equipment (up 0.5%), refined petroleum and coal products (up 2.9%) and plastics (up 2.3%) advanced as export markets have expanded over the past few months.

Following a 5.1% gain in March, production of primary metal products slumped 2.6% to about the same level as a year earlier. Producers of steel pipe and tubing and primary iron and steel accounted for about 75% of the dollar drop. After a marginal increase in March, clothing production fell 2.9%. Led by producers of office, store and business machines, the output of electrical and electronic products dropped 0.7%.

Services-producing Industries

The 0.1% gain in services in April left output 0.7% higher than a year earlier. Communications, retail trade, transportation and storage, and finance, insurance and real estate all advanced. Losses in wholesale trade, community, business and personal services, and service activity in the non-business sector partly offset the gains.

Communications advanced 1.1% as long distance calling paced telecommunications carriers to a 0.8% gain. Increased postal activity was partly offset by a marginal drop in broadcasting. Following a drop of 1.1% in March, retail trade increased 0.5%. Department stores and motor vehicle dealers accounted for most of the gain. Fourteen of 18 retail trade groups reported higher sales compared to three in March.

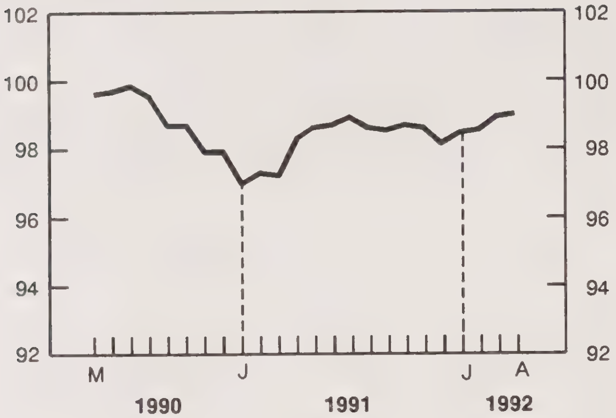
Transportation and storage increased 0.6% for a second consecutive month. Air transport (up 7.5%) and truck transport (up 3.1%) accounted for most of the gains. Rail transport fell 1.5% as carloadings of wheat and potash declined. Pipeline services advanced 2.8% as the throughput of natural gas continued to rise following the opening of the Iroquois transmission line. Grain elevators and water transport recorded lower output as activity was curtailed by shipping disruptions.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

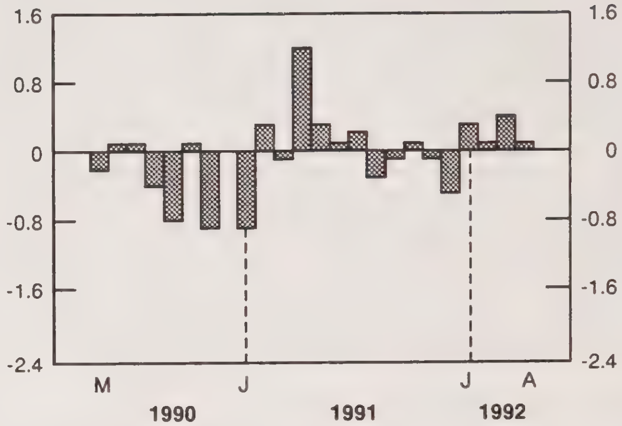
Total Economy

Index (January 1990 = 100)



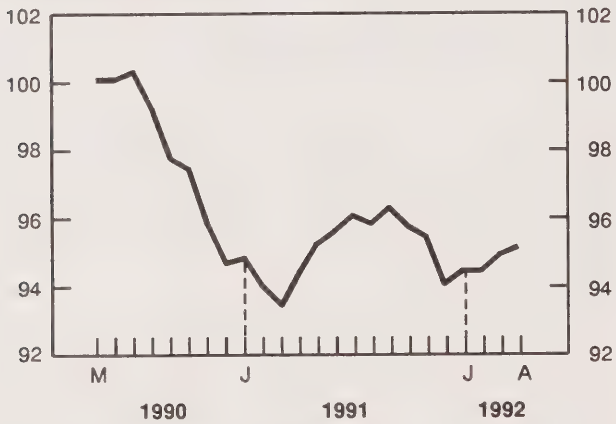
Total Economy

% change



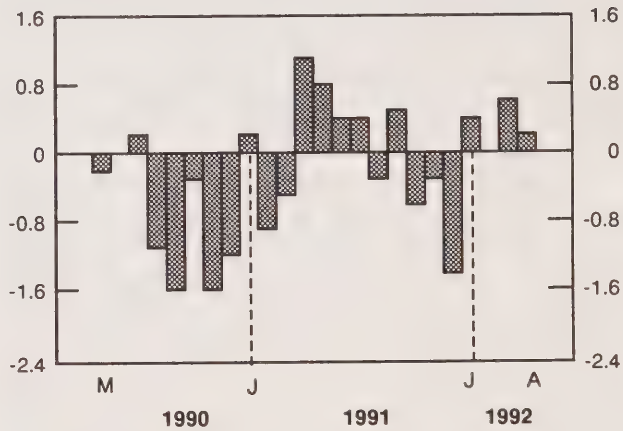
Goods

Index (January 1990 = 100)



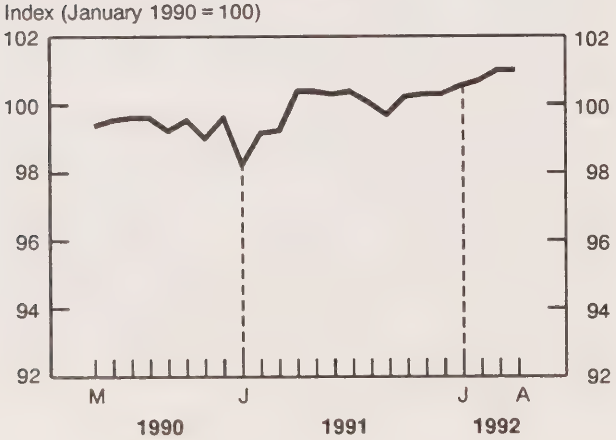
Goods

% change



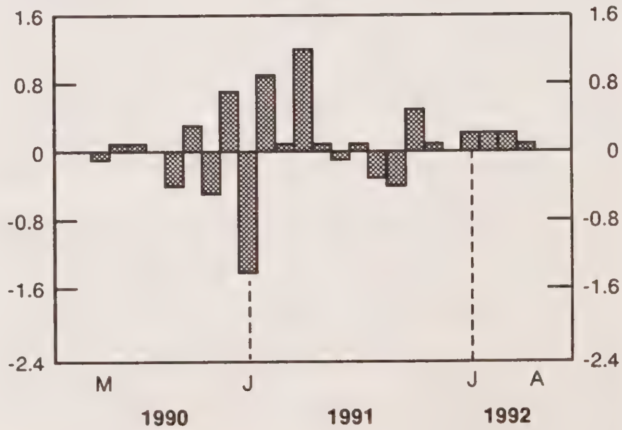
Services

Index (January 1990 = 100)



Services

% change



Finance, insurance and real estate advanced 0.1%. Following growth that averaged 1.4% over the three previous months, trust, other finance and real estate dropped 0.4%. Lower activity by finance companies and security brokers was partly offset by an increase for real estate agents. Banks and credit unions also contributed to the weakness. Royalties advanced 1.9%, mainly as the result of higher production of crude oil and natural gas.

Following a 1.2% increase in March, wholesale trade fell 0.5% as seven of 11 trade groups recorded lower sales. Gains by wholesalers of food, tobacco and pharmaceuticals were partly offset by losses led by wholesalers of grain and machinery and equipment.

Community, business and personal services output was unchanged. Business service losses, down 0.9%, were offset by widespread gains, led by a 0.7% increase in food and accommodation services.

Non-business sector output fell 0.2%. Government services declined and community and personal services fell as output was affected by labour disputes in health and education.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The April 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in July.

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1991	1992			
	April	January	February	March	April
Total Economy	**502,450.0**	**502,900.1**	**503,552.5**	**505,350.8**	**505,875.1**
Business Sector:	**411,156.1**	**411,407.3**	**411,952.9**	**413,769.2**	**414,474.7**
Goods:	**166,543.8**	**166,511.4**	**166,457.5**	**167,464.3**	**167,754.7**
Agriculture	11,454.5	11,552.4	11,468.4	11,436.0	11,420.4
Fishing and Trapping	901.6	824.4	828.0	830.4	814.8
Logging Industries	2,618.0	2,578.8	2,565.6	2,476.8	2,469.6
Mining Industries	19,558.0	19,392.0	19,998.0	19,881.6	20,107.2
Manufacturing Industries	84,754.4	83,728.2	83,561.5	84,250.3	84,343.9
Construction Industries	31,162.8	31,976.4	31,514.4	32,047.2	31,947.6
Other Utility Industries	16,094.5	16,459.2	16,521.6	16,542.0	16,651.2
Services:	**244,612.3**	**244,895.9**	**245,495.4**	**246,304.9**	**246,720.0**
Transportation and Storage	22,029.1	21,985.2	21,822.0	21,961.6	22,083.2
Communication Industries	19,431.9	19,562.4	19,582.8	19,759.2	19,974.0
Wholesale Trade	26,265.6	27,278.4	27,145.2	27,463.2	27,339.6
Retail Trade	29,499.1	29,595.6	29,660.4	29,346.0	29,492.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	84,156.5	86,266.8	87,225.6	87,626.4	87,709.2
Community, Business and Personal Services	63,230.1	60,207.5	60,059.4	60,148.5	60,121.6
Non-business Sector:	**91,293.9**	**91,492.8**	**91,599.6**	**91,581.6**	**91,400.4**
Goods:	**949.1**	**904.8**	**910.8**	**901.2**	**916.8**
Services:	**90,344.8**	**90,588.0**	**90,688.8**	**90,680.4**	**90,483.6**
Government Service Industry	33,794.4	34,140.0	34,165.2	34,116.0	34,033.2
Community and Personal Services	53,200.3	53,302.8	53,341.2	53,409.6	53,229.6
Other Services	3,350.1	3,145.2	3,182.4	3,154.8	3,220.8
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	167,492.9	167,416.2	167,368.3	168,365.5	168,671.5
Services-producing Industries	334,957.1	335,483.9	336,184.2	336,985.3	337,203.6
Industrial Production	121,356.0	120,484.2	120,991.9	121,575.1	122,019.1
Non-durable Manufacturing	40,093.3	39,737.6	39,588.9	39,568.5	39,839.1
Durable Manufacturing	44,661.1	43,990.6	43,972.6	44,681.8	44,504.8

■

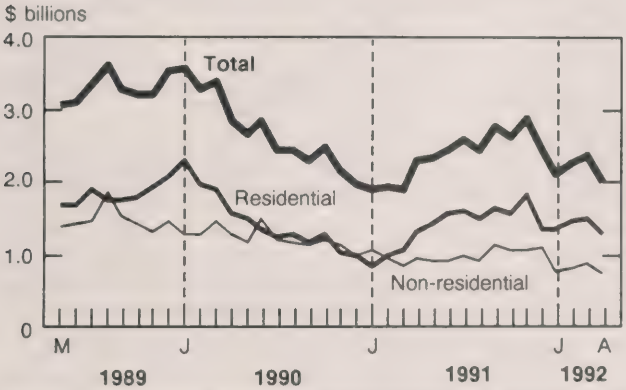
Building Permits

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
April 1992

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined to $2,015 million in April, down 14.6% from $2,358 million in March. This represented the second largest decrease since May 1983 and was mostly attributable to sharp drops in the Prairies (-29.0%) and Ontario (-25.1%). Both the residential and non-residential construction sectors were responsible for the decline in April.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

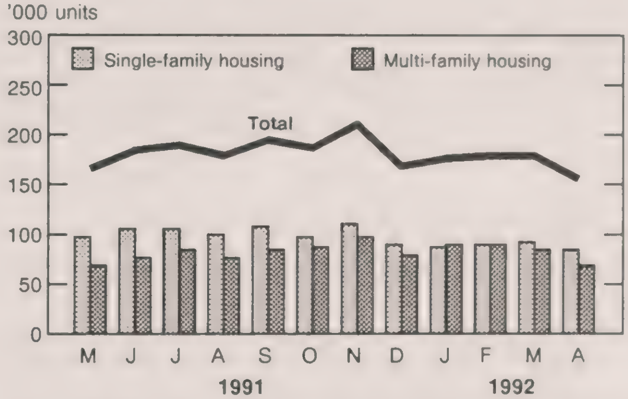


Note: Revised data for March, preliminary data for April.

Residential Sector

- After three months of increase, the preliminary value of residential building permits fell 13.2% to $1,289 million in April, down from $1,486 million in March.
- Decreases were recorded in both sectors of residential construction in April. The value of building permits was down 21.2% in the multi-family dwelling sector to $374 million and down 9.5% in the single-family dwelling sector to $915 million.
- The Atlantic (+21.9%) and Quebec (+12.1%) regions reported the only increases in the value of residential building permits in April. The largest decline, recorded in Ontario (-26.2%), was attributable to both multiple dwellings (-38.3%) and single dwellings (-18.9%).
- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in April was reduced by 14.3% to 153,000 units at an annual rate. The number of units declined for both multiple dwellings (-18.3% to 70,000 units) and single dwellings (-10.6% to 83,000 units).

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for March, preliminary data for April.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for May 1992

- The advance estimate for May indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada increased to $1,467 million, up 12.8% from the revised value[1] for April ($1,300 million).
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in May increased 14.0% to 175,000 units at annual rates, up from the revised level of 154,000 units reported in April.

---

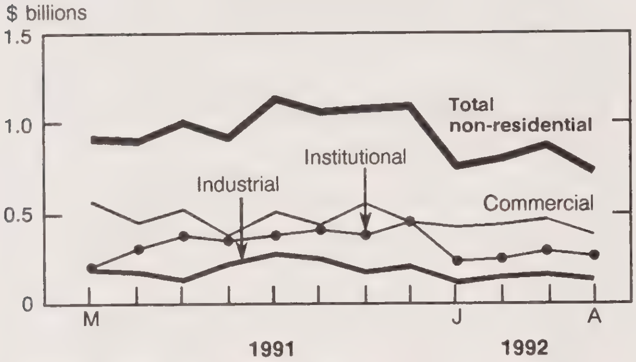
1 *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for May results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months, including April.*

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits for April decreased to $726 million, the lowest level since January 1986, a 16.8% drop from $872 million in March.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: *Revised data for March, preliminary data for April.*

- As opposed to the last two months, all three components of the non-residential sector reported declines in the value of building permits in April. The value of industrial projects dropped 20.7% to $113 million, commercial projects were down 18.5% to $366 million and institutional projects fell 12.3% to $247 million.

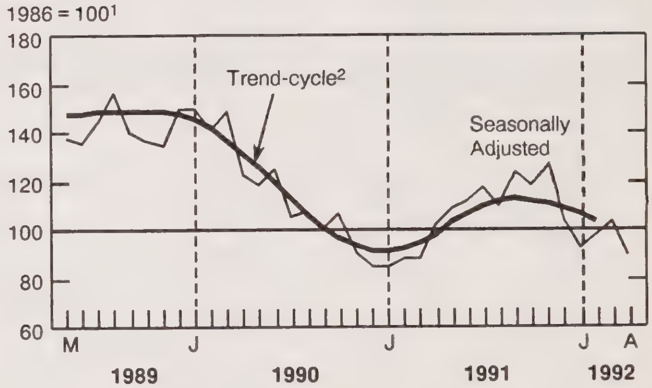
- The Atlantic region (+38.6%) and British Columbia (+9.7%) reported the only increases in value of non-residential building permits in April. The largest decline occurred in the Prairies (-45.2%), followed by Ontario (-22.8%).

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) fell to 102.9 in February, down 2.3% from 105.3 in January. After reaching its highest level of 1991 with 112.3 in September 1991, the short-term trend has been declining ever since.

- The short-term trend was down in both the non-residential (-3.3% to 89.5) and residential (-1.6% to 112.8) sectors in February.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The April 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the second week of July.

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada
1992

Highlights

Producers have increased spring wheat (except durum) and oat production by 3% and 31%, respectively, and reduced durum wheat, corn for grain, barley and summerfallow by 24%, 2%, 10% and 6%, respectively.

Wheat

The total area of wheat in Canada decreased marginally compared to last year down to 34.9 million acres. The seeded area of spring wheat increased 3% to 30.4 million acres, but durum wheat seeded area, at 3.8 million acres, dropped 24% from last year.

Coarse Grains

Total area of all coarse grains decreased 2% from last year. Oat production increased by approximately one million acres, a 31% increase for 1992 (this increase can be partially explained by a bull market that existed at the beginning of the year). The area seeded to barley decreased by one million acres, a 10% reduction, while the area of corn for grain dropped 2% to 2.6 million acres.

Oilseeds

The total Canadian oilseed area in 1992 is estimated at 10 million acres, a 4% decrease. The area of canola is comparable to the preceeding year at 7.7 million acres. In Eastern Canada, soybean acreage increased 8%, due to adverse weather conditions early in the season which affected corn seeding. The area seeded to flaxseed has been reduced 37% from last year. Producers have shown little interest in growing flaxseed because of an abundance of carry-over stocks and low prices.

Note to Users

This report provides estimates of the 1992 seeded areas of the major crops grown in Canada as well as 1991 Census seeded areas and production revisions. The 1992 estimates are based on the preliminary results of the June 1992 National Farm Survey. The 1987 to 1990 revisions for seeded areas, yields, production and stocks of major crops will be released on August 28, 1992. Revisions for seeded areas, yields, production and stocks for specialty crops in the Prairies will be released on November 27, 1992.

Specialty Crops

The area of specialty crops in Western Canada increased 8% to 1.4 million acres. The area seeded to lentils rose to 685 thousand acres, a 16% increase. The seeded area of dry peas increased 36% to 665 thousand acres. The area of mustard seed rose 6%, whereas that of sunflower seeds and canary seeds fell 10% and 1%, respectively.

Summerfallow

Farmers in Western Canada left 6% more land in summerfallow this year, bringing the total area to 18 million acres.

New Release – July 31 Estimate of Production

For 1992 only, the Crop Reporting Unit will be releasing a production estimate at July 31, 1992. It will be available by fax only, upon request. This special release will contain the production estimates as of July 31, 1992 for wheat, oats and barley. To be released on August 21, 8:30 a.m.

To receive this special release, please contact the Crop Reporting Unit (613-951-8717) or send your request by fax (613- 951-3868).

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 4: Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada, 1992, (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For additional information, contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Division of Agriculture. □

Preliminary Estimates of Crops and Summerfallow Areas, Canada, 1992

Crop	Seeded Area 1991		Seeded Area 1991	Harvested Area 1991	Yield 1991	Production 1992
	hectares	%	hectares	hectares	kg/ha	tonnes
Winter wheat						
Seeded in the fall	350,800	121.0	290,000			
Remaining to harvest in June	336,400	140.6	239,278	235,657	3,210	756,400
Spring wheat	12,288,300	103.0	11,932,479	11,932,479	2,230	26,603,700
Durum wheat	1,521,600	76.4	1,991,500	1,991,500	2,300	4,585,800
All wheat	14,160,700	99.6	14,213,979	14,159,636	2,260	31,945,900
Oats	1,620,100	131.4	1,232,971	841,700	2,130	1,793,400
Barley	4,080,900	90.2	4,524,448	4,217,200	2,750	11,618,100
Fall rye						
Seeded in the fall	186,500	72.0	258,990			
Remaining to harvest in June	162,800	72.6	224,104	162,490	1,890	306,400
Spring rye	34,400	117.7	29,226	16,200	1,720	27,900
All rye	220,900	76.6	288,216	178,690	3,610	334,300
Mixed grains	286,500	68.6	417,390	245,695	2,510	617,600
Flaxseed	313,600	62.8	499,013	499,013	1,270	635,000
Canola	3,125,100	99.5	3,140,525	3,140,525	1,320	4,144,800
Corn for grain	1,081,600	97.9	1,104,804	1,104,804	6,710	7,417,400
Buckwheat	24,600	112.8	21,805	21,805	1,070	23,300
Peas, dry	269,100	135.6	198,413	198,413	2,060	409,700
Soybeans	643,200	107.6	597,877	597,877	2,440	1,459,900
Beans, dry, white	47,300	77.2	61,234	...	...	...
Lentils	277,100	116.3	238,170	238,170	1,440	342,800
Mustard seed	119,400	105.8	112,877	112,877	1,070	121,100
Sunflower seed	72,800	90.0	80,897	80,897	1,640	132,500
Canary seed	94,300	99.1	95,166	95,166	1,050	100,300
Tame hay[1]	6,332,300	105.0	6,029,261	...	...	...
Fodder corn	201,700	104.0	193,902	193,902	28.60	5,540,700
Sugar beets	22,600	90.7	24,905	24,905	43,570	1,085,000
Summerfallow	7,377,400	94.1	7,838,699	...	...	...

[1] *Tame hay area total includes area of forage seed. The 1991 average yield and production estimates are available upon request.*
... *Not appropriate or not applicable.*

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

February 1992

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in February amounted to 7.8 million cubic metres, an increase of 0.7% from February 1991. Year-to-date production rose 1.4% over the same period in 1991, to 16.3 million cubic metres.

- Imports of crude oil decreased 12.0% from February 1991 to 2.2 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports for 1992 amounted to 4.7 million cubic metres, an increase of 4.1% over last year. Exports declined 3.7% from February 1991 to 3.9 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports were 8.1 million cubic metres, 1.3% higher than in 1991.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 9.6 billion cubic metres, posted a 15.5% gain over February 1991. Year-to-date production in 1992 was 6.5% higher than last year.

- Exports of natural gas, at 4.5 billion cubic metres, rose 25.5% over February 1991. Year-to-date exports, at 8.9 billion cubic metres, posted a 14.1% gain over 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The February 1992 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	February 1992	% Change from February 1991	January-February 1992	% Change from January-February
	thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 813.5	0.7	16 340.1	1.4
Exports	3 863.0	-3.7	8 070.8	1.3
Imports	2 225.1	-12.0	4 746.7	4.1
Refinery receipts	6 325.9	-3.1	13 320.2	2.8
	millions of cubic metres			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	9 578.9	15.5	19 535.3	6.5
Exports	4 499.5	25.5	8 910.4	14.1
Canadian sales	6 255.6	6.1	13 057.1	-0.7

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

General Social Survey Public-use Microdata File: Cycle 6, Health
1991

The General Social Survey (GSS) collected data on health on a monthly basis from January to December 1991. For Cycle 6, the regular GSS sample (selected by random digit dialling) was augmented by an oversample of the population aged 65 and over. A total of 11,924 persons were interviewed nationally and answered the questionnaire, yielding a response rate of 80%.

Cycle 6 provided a range of measures of health status, health care utilization, and lifestyle risk factors. Topics included: self-perceived health status, long- and short-term disability measurements, consultations with health professionals, alcohol consumption, smoking, physical activity, sleep patterns, height and weight, satisfaction with health, occupational and emotional health measures, job benefits, and old age and disability income.

Most of the core content in Cycle 6 repeated Cycle 1 (GSS, 1985). And because much of the content was also covered in the 1978-79 Canada Health Survey, the three surveys can be used to measure changes in health status over time.

The 1991 GSS microdata file is now available. This file is for statistical purposes only and has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain any information that would allow the identification of any specific households, families or individuals. Stored on the medium of the purchaser's choice, the file comes with a comprehensive data-user's guide and costs $750.

For more information or to obtain a copy of the file, contact the General Social Survey Project (613-951-9180), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Domestic and International Shipping
Fourth Quarter 1991 (Preliminary)

Port activity in Canada showed some strength in the fourth quarter of 1991 with handlings of 96.3 million tonnes, up 2.7% from the same period in 1990. It was the second consecutive quarter that the total tonnage handled for all Canadian ports increased compared with the same period of the year before. Of all cargo moved through the ports in the fourth quarter of 1991, 64.3 million tonnes related to international shipping. The increases of the last two quarters of 1991 did not fully compensate for the decline in tonnage handled in the first half of the year, though, and thus overall port activity in Canada regressed slightly in 1991 compared with the year before.

	1991	1990	Variation
	Million Tonnes of Cargo		
First Quarter	54.0	58.3	-7.5%
Second Quarter	101.6	105.7	-3.9%
Third Quarter	96.3	95.3	1.0%
Fourth Quarter	96.3	93.8	2.7%
Annual	**348.1**	**353.1**	**-1.4%**

Compared with 1990, the ports of Vancouver, Port Cartier, Quebec City, Thunder Bay and Saint John recorded significant increases (ranging between 5% and 20%) in their tonnage handled in 1991. However, the volume of cargo handled at the ports of Halifax and Montreal during 1991 dropped 16.2% and 23.9%, respectively.

Preliminary statistics for 1991 will be published in *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No. 5 (50-002, $9.40/$75), which will be available the first week of August. The 1991 edition of *Shipping in Canada* will be released at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Cement
May 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 876 220 tonnes of cement in May 1992, a decrease of 13.6% from the 1 014 680 tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 33.2% from the 658 040 tonnes shipped in April 1992.

January to May 1992 shipments totalled 2 600 747[r] (revised) tonnes, down 12.1% from the 2 959 771 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The May 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

May 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 712 thousand square metres (12.7mm basis) in May 1992, a decrease of 28.0% compared to 3 765r (revised) thousand square metres (12.7mm basis) shipped in May 1991.

For January to May 1992, year-to-date shipments amounted to 11 739 thousand square metres (12.7mm basis) compared to 13 706r thousand square metres (12.7mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a decrease of 14.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The May 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

April 1992

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada for April 1992 increased to 39 897 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 3.2% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 32.5% to 2 172 GWh, while imports increased from 287 GWh to 566 GWh.

- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 181 267 GWh, up 3.6% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 8 540 GW.h, were up 53.9% and imports, at 2 657 GWh, were up 23.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The April 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $10/$100) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 4: Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada, 1992.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, April 1992.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, First Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Textile Products Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 34-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, February 1992.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Family Expenditure in Canada – 17 Metropolitan Areas, 1990.
Catalogue number 62-555
(Canada: $42; United States: US$50; Other Countries: US$59).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: JULY 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
2	Estimates of Labour Income	March 1992
6	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	April 1992
6	Short-term Expectations Survey	
7	Census of Population	1991
8	Help-wanted Index	June 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	May 1992
9	New Housing Price Index	May 1992
9	Farm Product Price Index	May 1992
10	Labour Force Survey	June 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	May 1992
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	May 1992
14	Neighbourhood Income and Demographics	1990
16	The Consumer Price Index	June 1992
16	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	June 1992
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	May 1992
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 1992
17	Sales of Natural Gas	May 1992
21	Retail Trade	May 1992
22	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Revised Intentions 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	May 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	May 1992
23	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	May 1992
23	Employment, Earnings and Hours	May 1992
27	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	June 1992
28	Husband-Wife Families	1990
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	May 1992
29	Industrial Product Price Index	June 1992
29	Raw Materials Price Index	June 1992
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	May 1992
31	Building Permits	May 1992
31	Major Release Dates	August 1992

The August 1992 release schedule will be published on July 31, 1992. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

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